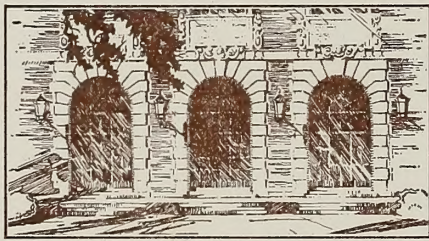
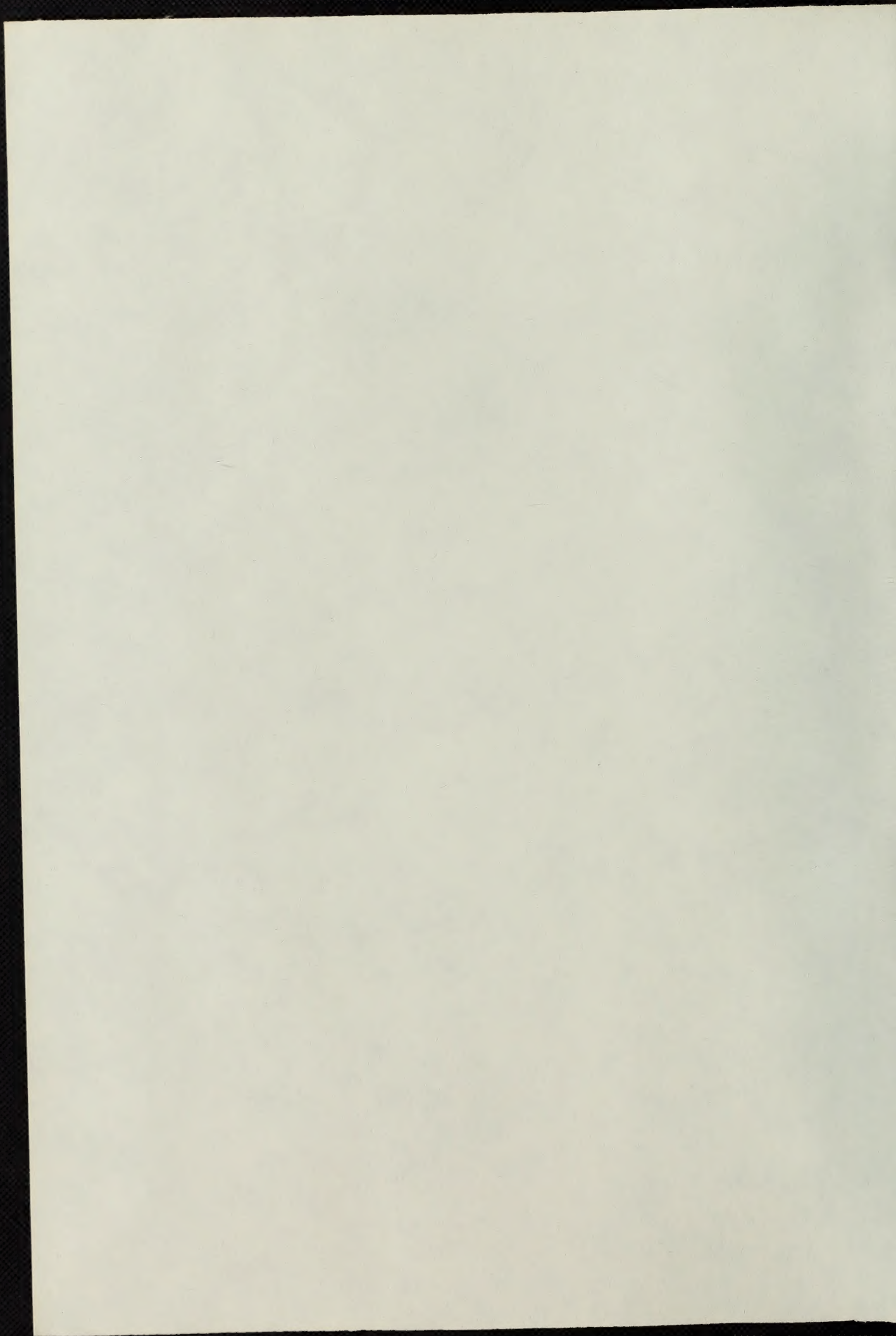


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THE ILLINOIS STATE PLANT

FRANCIS W. COVILLE



CHICAGO: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, 1892.

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THE ILLINOIS STATE PLANS

FISCAL YEAR 1967

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Title I C

AND

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

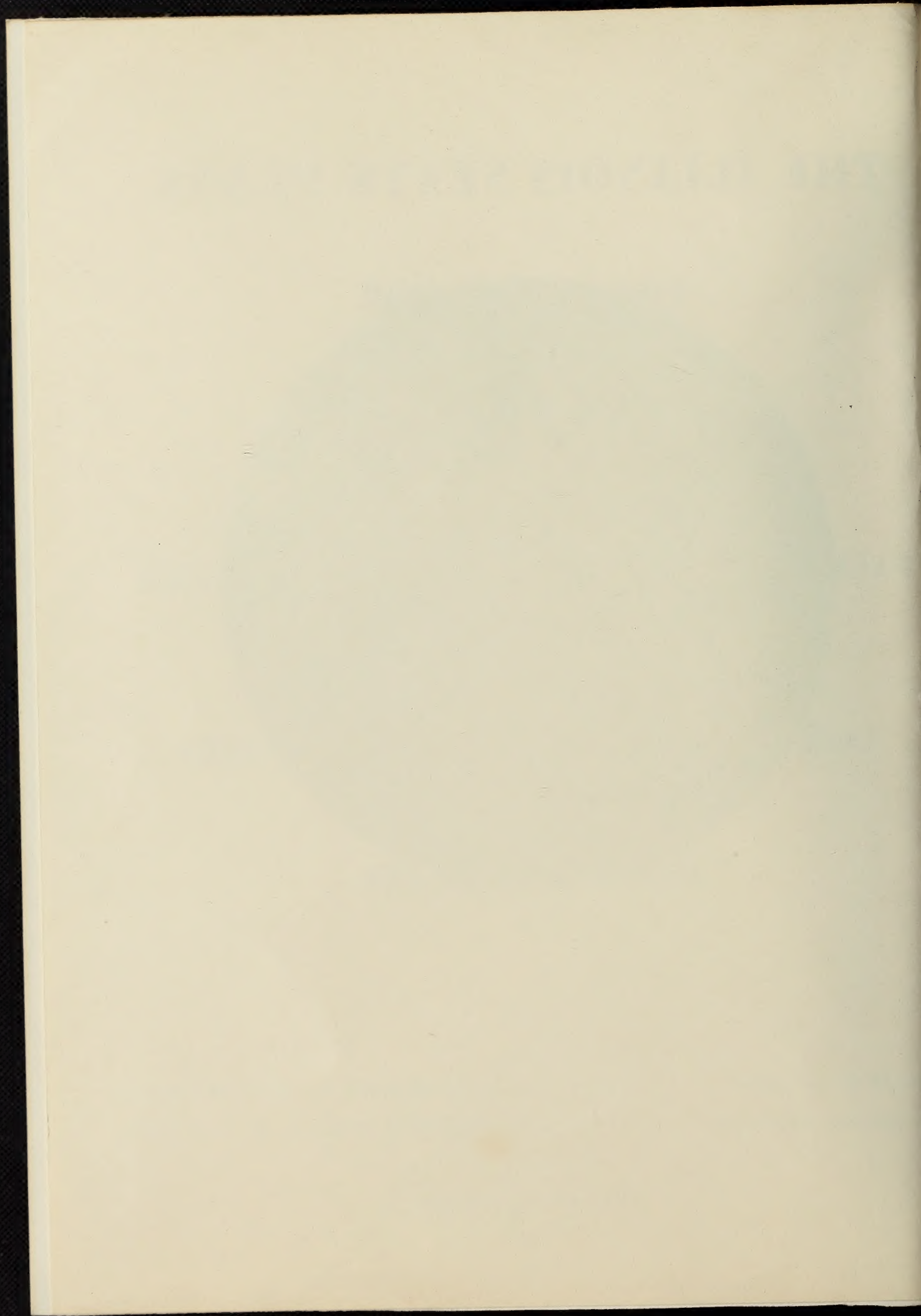
Title II

PUBLIC LAW 88-164

STATE OF ILLINOIS
to Kerner, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
Harold M. Visotsky, M.D., Director

Springfield, Illinois



205

THE ILLINOIS STATE PLANS

FISCAL YEAR 1967

FOR THE

CONSTRUCTION OF

FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED (Title I-C)

AND

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS (Title II)

PUBLIC LAW 88-164

STATE OF ILLINOIS

OTTO KERNER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

HAROLD M. VISOTSKY, M.D., DIRECTOR

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD
FISCAL YEAR 1967
FOR THE
CONSTRUCTION OF
FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED (Type C)
AND
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS (Type B)
PUBLIC LAW 88-163

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER, GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
HAROLD M. VIOSERTY, M.D., DIRECTOR
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

31023
IL 6711
1106/67

ADDENDUM

THE ILLINOIS STATE PLANS
Fiscal Year 1967
Public Law 88-164

This additional information is presented to further explain some parts of the PLANS, to correct errors, and to cover omissions.

Chapter V, A-2, DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING AREAS

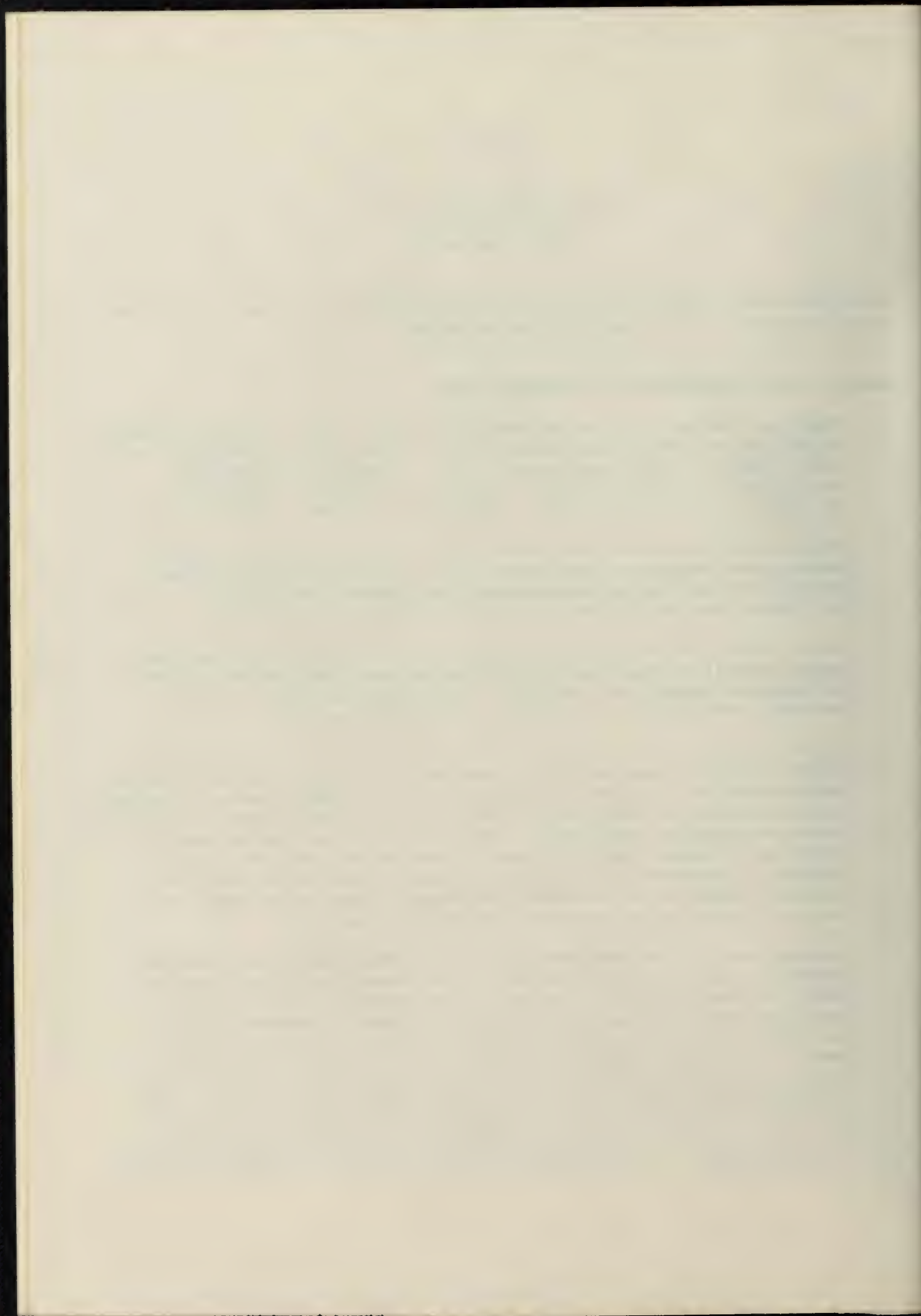
There are twelve (12) Planning Areas that do not fall within the 75,000 to 200,000 population requirement for the construction of Community Mental Health Centers. The Planning Areas are: 1 - 68,028; 2 - 230,091; 4 - 51,714; 7 - 202,442; 50 - 213,967; 53 - 63,650; 54 - 70,882; 59 - 204,636; 67 - 224,689; 68 - 278,016; 73 - 73,188; and 74 - 65,465.

Explanation is given for the population size of each of these Planning Areas in the narrative descriptions except for PA 73 and it is given below along with further explanations for Planning Areas 1, 2, 4, 53 and 54. Exceptions are requested for each of these Planning Areas.

In the event these exceptions are not approved, any potential applicant under Title II in these particular Planning Areas shall be so informed and a special appeal shall be made for an exception. This failing, necessary modification of the State Plan would be made.

PLANNING AREA 73 (Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin, and Hardin Counties) has a population of 73,188. These rural counties form a natural grouping with Harrisburg (Saline County) as the hub. It is the largest city, with connecting highways which make it easy to reach and within reasonable traveling distances from all points. Extending the area would pose problems in accessibility and effectiveness. A lack of services and resources points to the necessity for State programs in a compact and manageable geographical area for the greatest impact.

PLANNING AREA 1. The combined population of Stephenson and Jo Daviess Counties is 68,028. Jo Daviess is a rural community with no significant center of population. The citizens of the eastern half of the county have traditionally looked to the City of Freeport in Stephenson County for their services and shopping center. A ridge of relatively rugged terrain separates the eastern and western halves of Jo Daviess County. The highway system across this ridge is very poor, resulting in little interaction between the eastern and western halves of the county. The citizens in the western half of Jo Daviess look to Dubuque, Iowa, as their main supplier. Respecting county lines, which is deemed desirable, Winnebago County to the east has a population of over 200,000 and Carroll



to the south is already affiliated with the other counties of PA 3 in providing clinic and consultation services and planning for a comprehensive service.

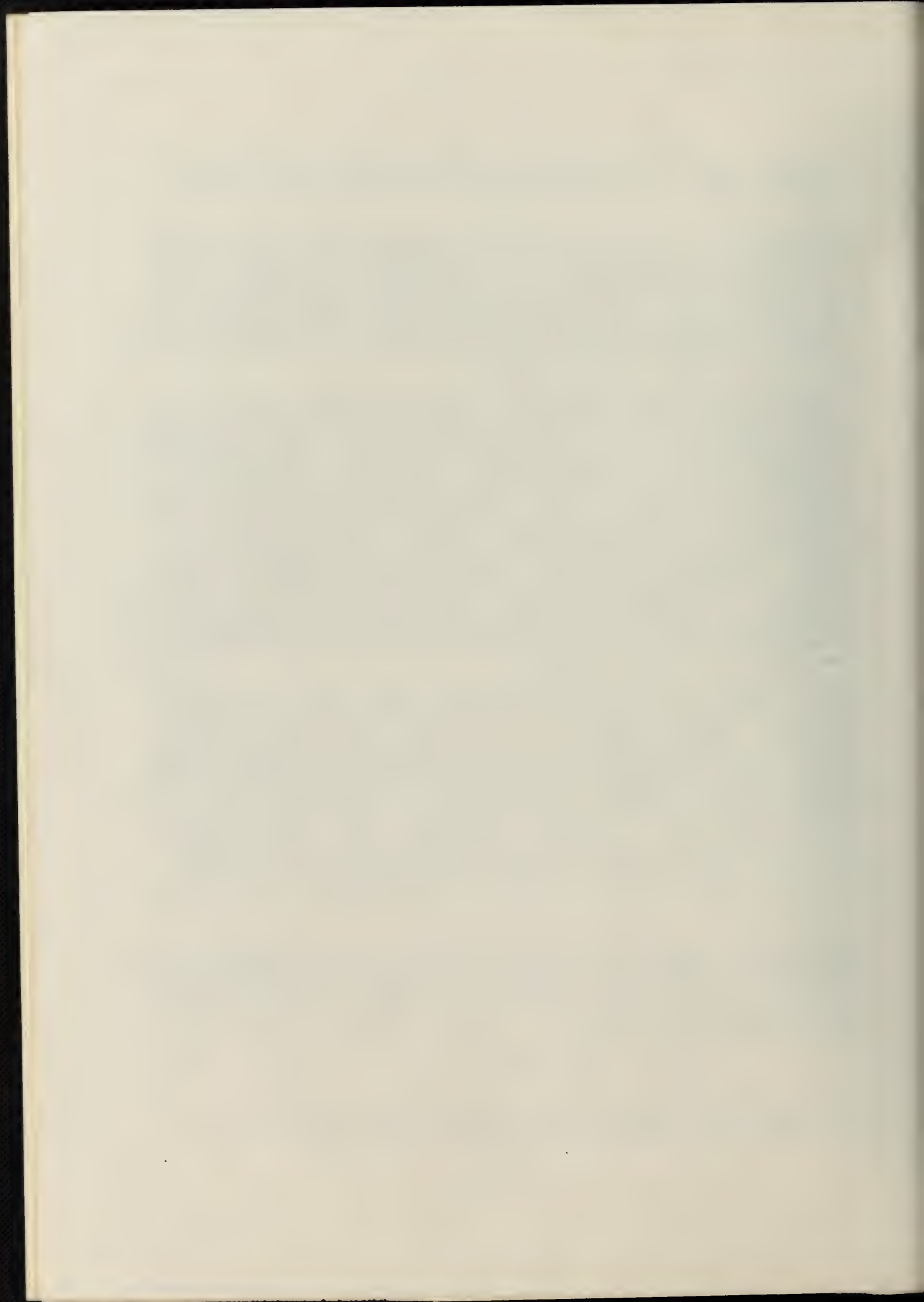
PLANNING AREA 2. Winnebago and Boone Counties have a joint population of 230,091. Winnebago County, with its Rockford urban center, has no tenable structure for subdividing this territory. The community plans its services from a single unit framework. Boone County has only one significant population center, which is Belvidere. The citizens of this county have deeply established patterns of using the Rockford area as a source for services, shopping, etc.

PLANNING AREA 4. DeKalb County has a population of 51,714. It is a growing community with a relatively high level of sophisticated leadership in comparison to the surrounding counties, as a result of Northern Illinois University, which is located in the county. An examination of the highway system to neighboring counties will illustrate the lack of significant relatedness to the counties bordering on its north and south. To the west is Ogle County, which, in fact, has a small area of its citizens around the City of Rochelle, who do, in fact, relate toward DeKalb. However, an evaluation of the entire area of Ogle County will illustrate that Ogle County is not really related toward the DeKalb community. In addition, a segment of the leadership in Ogle County have, by their choice, affiliated themselves for mental health planning and programming, with the Sinnissippi combination, including the counties of Lee, Whiteside, Carroll, and Ogle.

PLANNING AREA 53 includes Bureau, Marshall, Stark, and Putnam Counties. The Jones Laughlin Company is now completing construction of a major steel mill complex at Hennepin, and the anticipated peak employment of 10,000 workers will more than double the present population of Putnam County. Assuming that half of these workers, or 5,000, will come from outside the area, and that each represents an average family unit of three people, it can confidently be predicted that at least 15,000 new people will be moving into Planning Area 53 in the very near future. Additional industry also is being attracted to the area by the steel mill development, and this certainly will add more people to the population.

PLANNING AREA 54 (Fulton and McDonough Counties) does not have any startling new industrial developments, but Macomb is the home of Western Illinois University, which is growing at the rate of 1,000 new students each year, and Canton has diversified major industries, and also is growing slowly but steadily.

PLANNING AREA 68. CORRECT 1960 Population figure is 278,016.



ESTIMATED 1965 POPULATION figures were omitted for Planning Areas 71 through 74 and are as follows:

PA 71	93,500
PA 72	80,900
PA 73	66,700
PA 74	61,100

Chapter V, C-3a, METHOD OF RANKING PLANNING AREAS

In the establishment of priorities for the construction of Community Mental Health Centers, approved projects under Title II, PL 88-164, and staffing grants under PL 89-105 were not factors. It should be stated, though, that two (2) of the projects now are providing services in present facilities and in another, outpatient and consultation services are being provided by an agency which will be a part of the comprehensive service. These services are included in the inventory and, of course, affect the rankings.

At the time of the establishment of the priorities, none of the projects were under construction (and still are not) and two were not approved; no new grants shall be made in Planning Areas with approved construction projects; priority ranking is not now important as far as eligibility for a grant is concerned because of the few applications being received; and none of the staffing grants were in effect at the time priorities were determined, although in the editing of materials mention is made of the grants in the description of the Planning Areas.

While approved projects (which in fact are at the bottom of the priority rankings) were not factors in this Plan, they will be factors in the next Plan as will the staffing grants.

Chapter VII, Q, FEDERAL SHARE

Priorities for MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES projects approved under the 1966 revised State Plan shall remain the same for determination of the Federal Share in the event FY 1967 money is required. The Variable Rate approved for FY 1966 projects and in this Plan shall be applied. The set rate of 39% in the FY 1965 Plan shall be applied to those projects initially approved for FY 1965 money where additional funds are needed.

Priorities for COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER projects approved under the 1965-66 State Plan shall remain the same for determination of the Federal share in the event FY 1967 money is required. The Variable Rate approved for FY 1966 funds and in this Plan shall be applied.

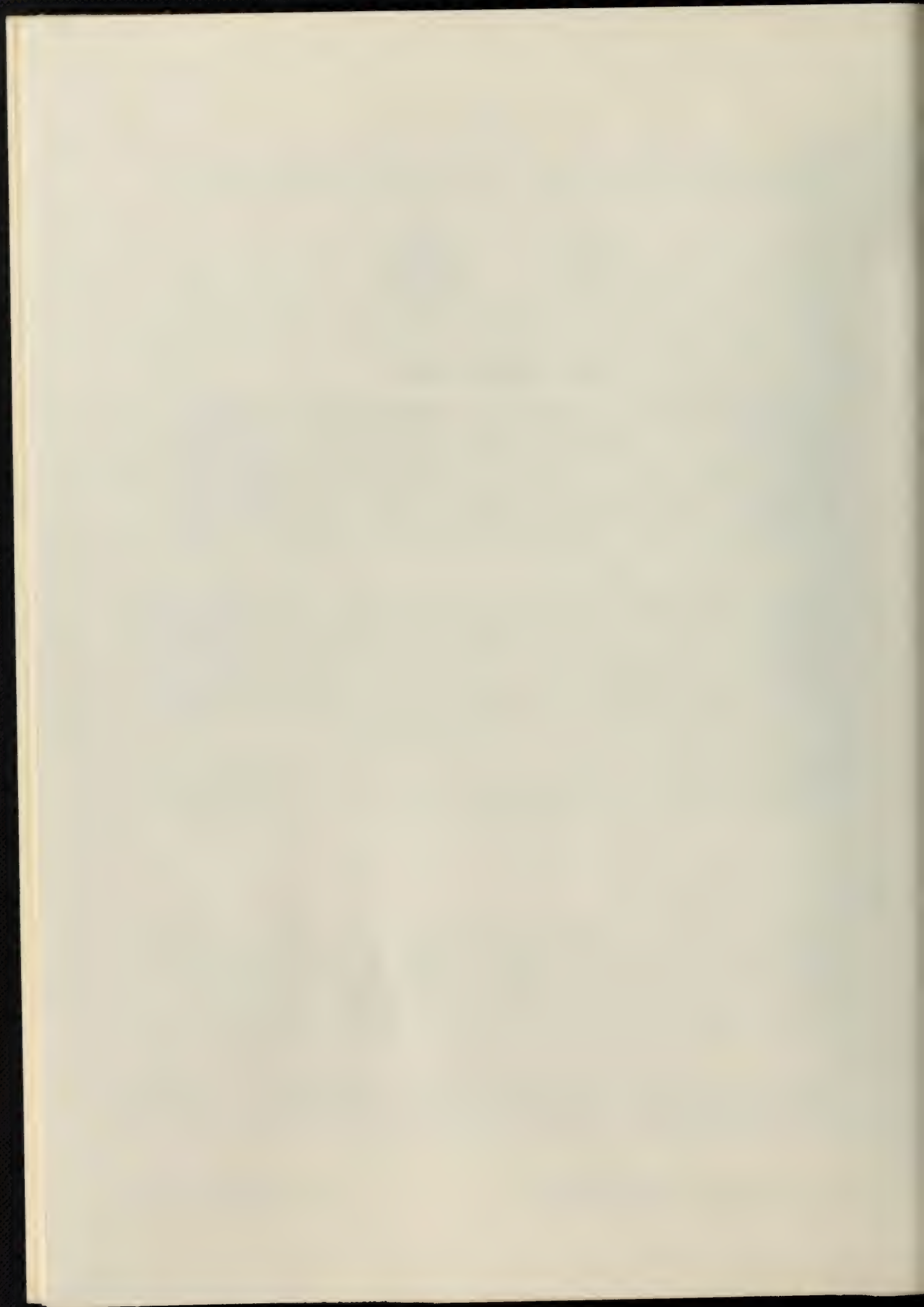


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INTRODUCTION

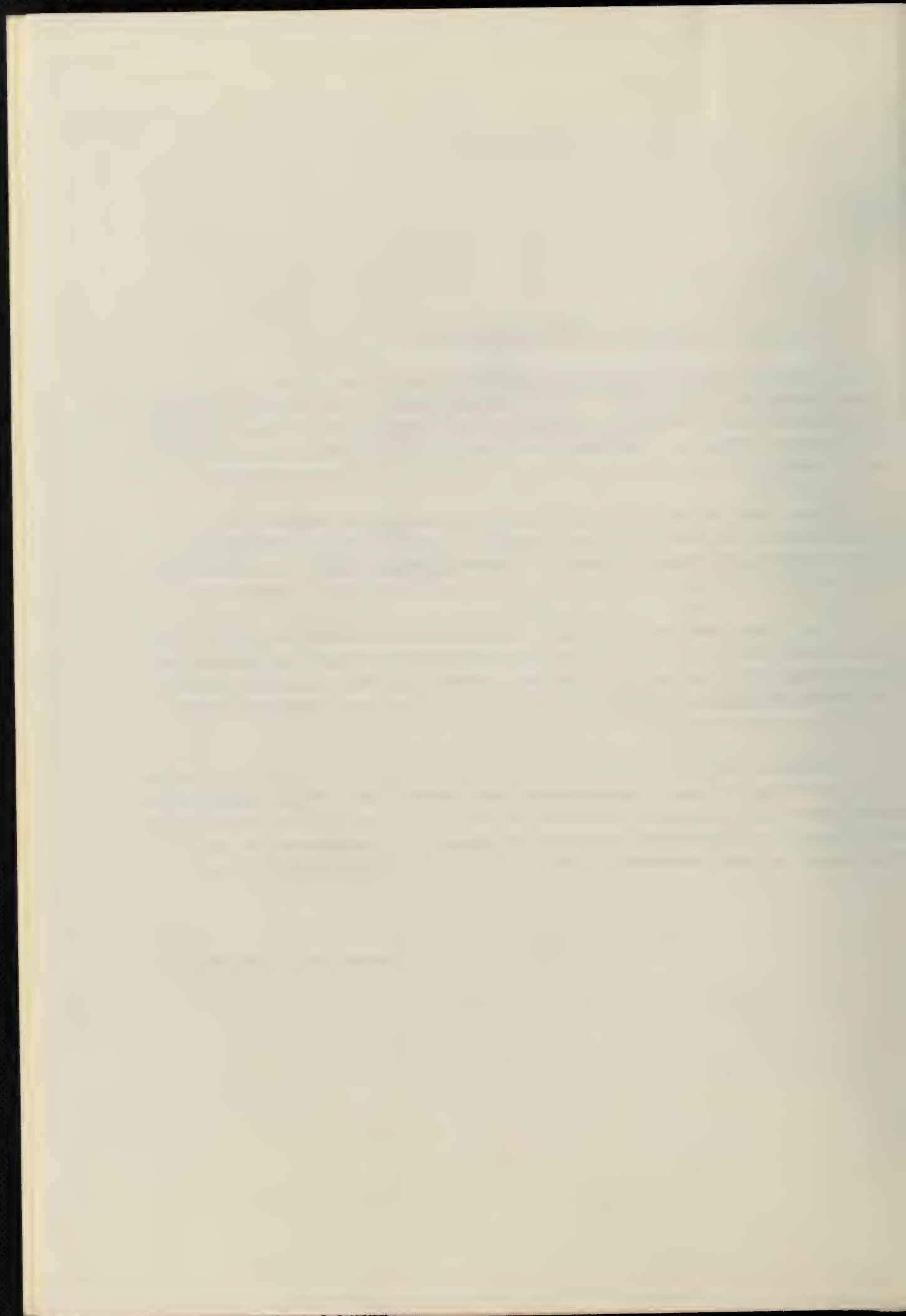
This is the second publication of the Illinois State Plans for the construction of FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED (Title I-C) and COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS (Title II) under Public Law 88-164. Whereas the Plans were originally published separately they are combined this time in that much of the material applies to both.

They are for the fiscal year 1967 for construction funds totalling \$659,859 for Facilities For The Mentally Retarded and \$2,349,631 for Community Mental Health Centers. These funds must be encumbered by June 30, 1968. Grants are limited to non-profit and public agencies.

The Plans consist of separate inventories of present facilities, area planning for new construction, and schedules of priorities for grants for both Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers. The same methods of administration and other parts of this publication apply to each program.

Comprehensive community programs are essential for the prevention and care of the mentally retarded and the mentally ill. While construction funds serve as one type of stimulus for their achievement, program goals and plans dictate priorities for each community. Essentially we are interested in effective service programs which are adequately housed.

Harold M. Visotsky, M.D.
DIRECTOR



I. DEFINITIONS

A. General

1. "Act" means the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-164).
2. "Public Health Service" means the United States Public Health Service.
3. "Surgeon General" means the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.
4. "Department" means the Illinois Department of Mental Health.
5. "Director" means the Director of the Illinois Department of Mental Health.
6. "Zone" means a geographic territory the delineation of which is based on such factors as population distribution, natural geographic boundaries, and transportation accessibility. The state is divided into eight zones.
7. "Zone Center" means a state hospital-clinic providing inpatient and outpatient services for the mentally retarded and mentally ill and responsible for direction and coordination of all programs in a zone.
8. "Planning Area" means a subzone area from which persons needing services come or might be expected to come to existing or proposed facilities appropriately located. Population is in the 75,000 to 200,000 range.

B. Mental Retardation

1. "Comprehensive Services" means a complete range of the services defined below in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the mentally retarded in the area.
2. Services
 - (a) "Diagnostic Services" mean coordinated medical, psychological and social services, supplemented where appropriate by nursing, educational or vocational services, and carried out under the supervision of personnel qualified to: (1) diagnose,

appraise, and evaluate mental retardation and associated disabilities, and the strengths, skills, abilities and potentials for improvement of the individual; (2) determine the needs of the individual and his family; (3) develop recommendations for a specific plan of services to be provided with necessary counseling to carry out recommendations; and (4) where indicated, periodically reassess progress of the individual.

(b) "Treatment Services" mean services under medical direction and supervision providing specialized medical, psychiatric, neurological, or surgical treatment, including dental therapy, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech and hearing therapy, or other related therapies which provide for improvement in the effective physical, psychological or social functioning of the individual.

(c) "Educational Services" mean services, under the direction and supervision of teachers qualified in special education, which provide a curriculum of instruction for preschool children, for school age children unable to participate in public schools, and for the mentally retarded beyond school age.

(d) "Training Services" mean services which provide: (1) training in self-help and motor skills; (2) training in activities of daily living; (3) vocational training; (4) opportunities for personality development; and (5) experiences conducive to social development, and which are carried out under the supervision of personnel qualified to direct these services.

(e) "Custodial Services" mean services which provide personal care including, where needed, health services supervised by qualified medical or nursing personnel.

(f) "Sheltered Workshop Services" mean services in a facility which provides or will provide comprehensive services involving a program of paid work which provides: (1) work evaluation; (2) work adjustment and training; (3) occupational training; and (4) transitional or extended employment; and carried out under the supervision of personnel qualified to direct these activities.

C. Mental Health

1. "Mental Health Center" means a program of mental health services in the community, in one or more facilities, under a unified system of care.

2. "Essential Services" means those services--inpatient care, outpatient care, partial hospitalization, emergency care, and consultation and education--which a mental health center must provide in order to qualify for Federal funds. These services are defined as follows:
 - a. Inpatient Care -- This unit offers treatment to patients needing 24-hour care.
 - b. Outpatient Care -- This unit offers treatment programs for adults, children, and families.
 - c. Partial Hospitalization -- This unit offers, at least, day care and treatment for patients able to return home evenings and weekends. Night care may also be provided for patients able to work, but in need of further care or without suitable home arrangements.
 - d. Emergency Care - Twenty-four hour emergency service is available in one of the three units named above.
 - e. Consultation and Education -- The Center staff offers consultation and education to community agencies and professional personnel.
3. "Full Comprehensive Service" means in addition to the essential services a diagnostic service, rehabilitative service, precare and aftercare, training, and research and evaluation. These additional services are defined as follows:
 - a. Diagnostic Service -- This service provides diagnostic evaluation, and may include recommendations for appropriate care.
 - b. Rehabilitative Service -- This service includes both social and vocational rehabilitation. It offers for those who need them services such as pre-vocational testing, guidance and counselling, and sometimes job placement.
 - c. Precare and Aftercare -- This service provides screening of patients prior to hospital admission, and home visiting before and after hospitalization. Follow-up services for patients are available in outpatient clinics, or in foster homes or halfway houses.

- d. Training — This program provides training for all types of mental health personnel.
- e. Research and Evaluations — The Center may establish methods for evaluating the effectiveness of its program. It may also carry out research into mental illness, or cooperate with other agencies in research.

II. STATE AGENCY

The Illinois Department of Mental Health is the state agency designated to administer the Programs in and for the State of Illinois. This designation was made by the Honorable Otto Kerner, Governor, on December 4, 1963. The Director of Mental Health is the Construction Authority.

Within the Department of Mental Health, the Section of Community Services in the Division of Comprehensive Mental Health Services is responsible for administration of all phases of the Program. The Chief, Section of Community Services, is the Program Director.

Evidence of authority and organization charts are provided in the Plans.

Administrative costs of the Program are borne by the State of Illinois.

All Federal funds allotted to Illinois are for construction grants to approved projects.

EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SPRINGFIELDOTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

December 4, 1963

The Honorable Anthony Celebrezze
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Celebrezze:

In accordance with the request in your letter of November 19 I am designating the Illinois Department of Mental Health as our sole agency responsible for receiving grants pursuant to Public Law 88-156 to plan a comprehensive State and community program to combat mental retardation and for planning and administering grants for construction of community mental health centers and mental retardation facilities made available through Public Law 88-164.

The responsible official for this agency is:

Harold M. Visotsky, M. D.
Director
Department of Mental Health
401 State Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

By statute the Department of Mental Health is designated as the State's agency with responsibility for programs in mental health and mental retardation. In addition, this Department during the past year received a \$171,000 planning grant from the federal government to prepare for programs authorized under the new federal legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Otto Kerner", written over a horizontal line.

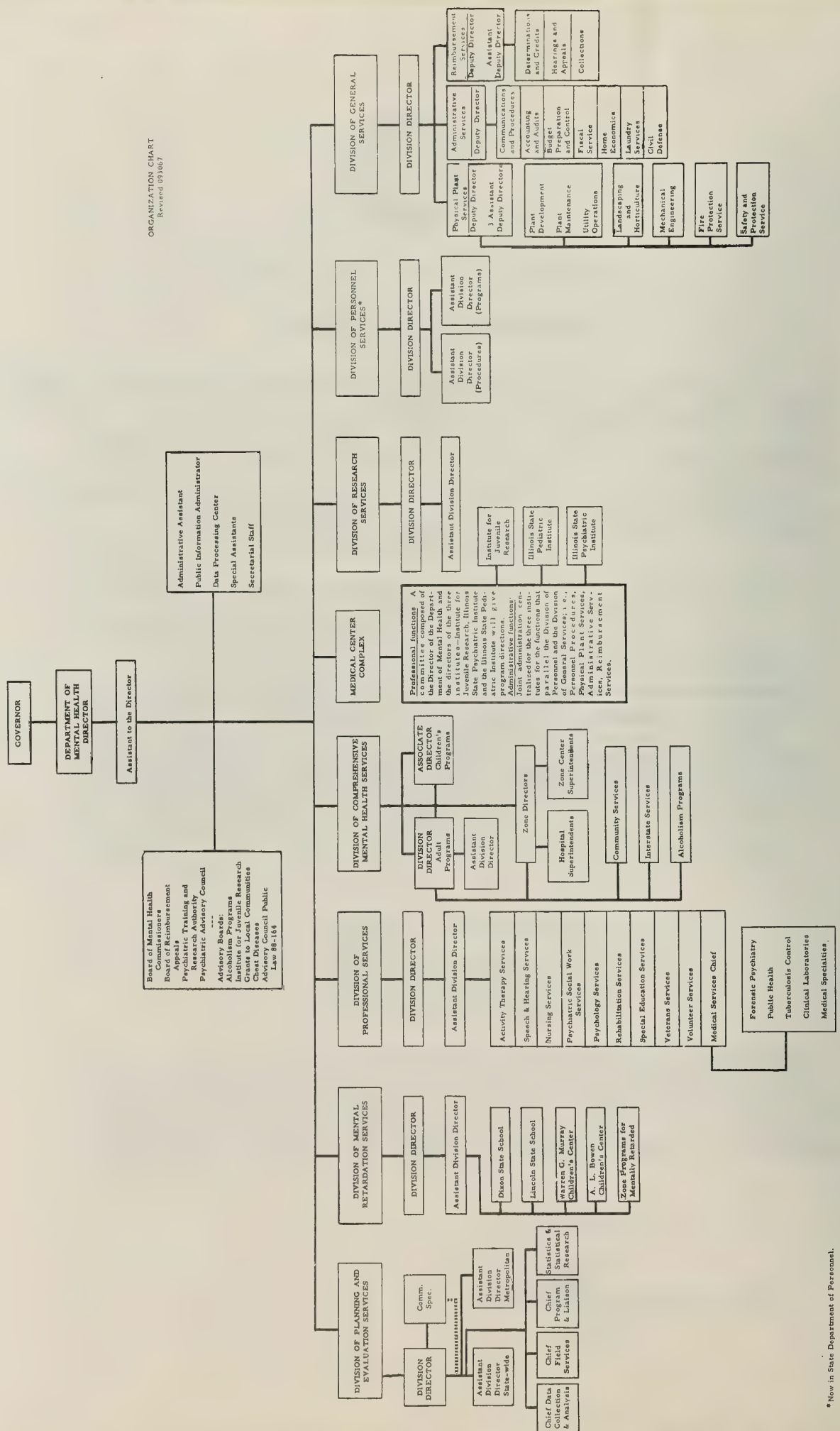
Governor

EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY

Provisions have been made by the Illinois Revised Statutes, 1963, Chapter 127, Paragraph 176 (B) which has been in effect since 1943, to comply with P. L. 88-164, Title II, Sec. 204, (A) (1) "Designate a single state agency as the sole agency for the administration of the Plan, or designate such agency as the sole agency for supervising the administration of the Plan:" The Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 127, Paragraph 176 (B), reads as follows:

"The Governor may receive and disburse funds and commodities made available by the federal government, or any agency thereof. In any case where such funds or commodities are made available to the state but no designation has been made by the federal government, or agency thereof, of the officer, department or agency of this state who or which shall be the receiving agency, the Governor may make such designation, and thereupon such officer, department or agency shall be authorized to receive and expend such funds and commodities for the purpose or purposes for which they are made available."

ORGANIZATION CHART
Revised 9/3/67



* Now in State Department of Personnel.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

Director - Harold M. Visotsky, M. D.

Advisory Committee

Community Mental Health Grants

Advisory Council

Public Law 88-164

Division of Comprehensive Mental Health Services

Thomas T. Tourlentes, M. D., Acting Division Director

Section of Community Services

Chief - Charles R. Meeker

Community Mental Health Grants

Consultant - Joseph B. Lehmann

Construction, Public Law 88-164

Program Director - Charles R. Meeker

Mental Health Education

Chief, B. W. Tucker

Planning Services

Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Staff, Division of Planning and
Evaluation Services

Division Director - Leo Levy, Ph. D.

Planning Services

Mental Retardation
Division Director - William Sloan, Ph. D.
Assistant Division Director - Richard
C. Scheerenberger Ph. D.

Auditing Services

Auditors, Bureau of Hospitals
Department of Public Health

Chief - George A. Lindsley

Architectural Services

Architects, Bureau of Hospitals,
Department of Public Health

Chief - George A. Lindsley

Application Preparation

Eight Zone Offices

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, SECTION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, SECTION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
AS IT APPLIES TO PUBLIC LAW 88-164

In explanation of the Organizational Chart, Section of Community Services, the Chief of that Section is the Program Director with overall responsibility for the Plans and administration of construction grants under Public Law 88-164.

The Divisions of Mental Retardation Services and Planning and Evaluation Services in the Department are involved in the preparation of the Plans. Auditing and architectural services are provided by Hill-Burton staff in the Bureau of Hospitals, Illinois Department of Public Health. These Services carry through all steps of an application and construction to completion. The Department certifies to payments and maintains appropriate financial records.

The Zone Centers aid communities in planning programs and in the preparation of applications involving the Program Director at an early stage. Applications are submitted directly to the Program Director.

III. STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

There shall be an Advisory Council to advise and consult with the Director of the Department of Mental Health for construction grants under Public Law 88-164 for both MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES and COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS.

The Council shall consist of twenty-one members. The Director, Illinois Department of Public Health; Director, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; Director, Illinois Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; Director, Illinois Department of Public Aid; and Director, Special Education Division, Illinois Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be permanent members of the Council. The remaining sixteen members shall be appointed by the Director as follows:

1. Member, Illinois Association for Mental Health
2. Member, Illinois Hospital Advisory Council (Hill-Burton)
3. Member, Illinois Hospital Association
4. Member, Hospital Planning Council for Metropolitan Chicago
5. Member, Advisory Committee on Community Mental Health Grants
6. Professional person, field of mental health
7. Professional person, field of mental retardation
8. Member, Illinois State Mental Health Planning Board
9. Member, Illinois Association for the Mentally Retarded
10. Member, Interdepartmental Committee on Mental Retardation
11. Consumer
12. Consumer
13. Consumer
14. Consumer
15. Consumer
16. Consumer

The Chairman of the Council shall be appointed by the Director of the Department of Mental Health, and the Program Director, Chief, Section of Community Services shall serve as Executive Secretary.

Each appointive member shall hold office for a term of three years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term and the terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated at the time of appointment, five on June 30, 1966, five on June 30, 1967, and six on June 30, 1968, after the date of appointment. The term of office of each successor shall commence on July 1 of the year in which his predecessor's term expires.

No members of the Council shall receive any compensation, but while serving on business of the Council shall receive actual necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence.

The Council shall meet as frequently as the Director of the Department of Mental Health deems necessary, but not less than once a year. Upon request of four or more members the Director of the Department of Mental Health shall call a meeting of the Council.

POWERS and DUTIES of the Council shall be:

1. To review the state plans for administration of construction grants for comprehensive mental health centers and mental retardation facilities.
2. To propose changes in the state plans and to review any revisions.
3. To recommend on applications for local project grants.
4. To have access to all data pertaining to the administration of this program, to include all books, papers, documents, and records pertaining or belonging thereto, and to require written or oral information from any officer or employee thereof.
5. To maintain a relationship with other relevant State and metropolitan area advisory groups in coordinating mental health centers and mental retardation facilities planning with related programs.
6. To recommend on any transfer of a specified portion of the allotment for mental health centers to the allotment for facilities for the mentally retarded, and on any transfer of a specified portion of the allotment for facilities for the mentally retarded to the allotment for mental health centers.
7. To conduct hearings for any applicant who is dissatisfied with an action of the State agency.
8. To keep minutes of the transactions of each session, regular or special, which shall be public records and filed with the Director of the Department of Mental Health.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

<u>Category of Interest</u>	<u>Name, Address and Position</u>	<u>Tenure of Office</u>
State Agencies	Franklin D. Yoder, M.D. Director, Department of Public Health 503 State Office Building Springfield, Illinois 62706	Permanent
	Cyril H. Winking, Director Department of Children and Family Services 404 State Office Building Springfield, Illinois 62706	Permanent
	Alfred Slicer, Director Division of Vocational Rehabilitation 623 East Adams Street Springfield, Illinois 62701	Permanent
	Harold O. Swank, Director Department of Public Aid 203 State Office Building Springfield, Illinois 62706	Permanent
	Vernon Frazee, Director Division of Special Education Illinois Superintendent of Public Instruction 316 South Second Street Springfield, Illinois 62706	Permanent
Nongovernmental or Groups	Henry S. Monroe, Member Illinois Association for Mental Health 575 Arbor Vitae Road Winnetka, Illinois 60093	June 30, 1969
	George K. Hendrix, Executive Director Memorial Hospital, Member of the Illinois Hospital Advisory Council (Hill Burton) First and Miller Streets Springfield, Illinois 62702	June 30, 1970

<u>Category of Interest</u>	<u>Name, Address and Position</u>	<u>Tenure of Office</u>
Nongovernmental or Groups (cont.)	David M. Kinzer, Executive Director Illinois Hospital Association 840 North Lake Shore Drive Chicago, Illinois 60611	June 30, 1968
	Hiram Sibley, Executive Director Hospital Planning Council for Metropolitan Chicago 79 West Monroe Street Chicago, Illinois 60603	June 30, 1969
	(Mrs.) Bernice T. Van der Vries Member, Advisory Committee on Community Mental Health Grants 1585 Ridge Avenue Evanston, Illinois 60201	June 30, 1970
Chairman	Francis J. Gerty, M.D. Riveredge Hospital 8311 West Roosevelt Road Forest Park, Illinois 60130	June 30, 1968
	Robert A. Henderson, Ed.D. Chairman, Department of Special Education College of Education University of Illinois 210 Education Building Urbana, Illinois 61803	June 30, 1969
	Hans O. Mauksch, Ph.D., Member Illinois State Mental Health Planning Board Dean, College of Liberal Arts Illinois Institute of Technology 3300 Federal Street Chicago, Illinois 60616	June 30, 1970
	Honorable Peyton Kunce, Member Illinois Association for the Mentally Retarded 2301 Division Street Murphysboro, Illinois 62966	June 30, 1968

<u>Category of Interest</u>	<u>Name, Address and Position</u>	<u>Tenure of Office</u>
Nongovernmental or Groups (cont.)	John A. Troike, Member Interdepartmental Committee on Mental Retardation Chairman, Illinois Youth Commission 623 East Adams Street Springfield, Illinois 62701	June 30, 1969
Consumers	John K. Cox Secretary of Legislation Illinois Agriculture Association 1701 Towanda Avenue Bloomington, Illinois 61701	June 30, 1970
	E. D. Stoetzel, Executive Secretary Central Illinois Industrial Association 3516 Northeast Adams Street Peoria, Illinois 61603	June 30, 1968
	Very Reverend Msgr. James V. Moscow Office of the Director of Hospitals Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago 33 East Congress Parkway Chicago, Illinois 60605	June 30, 1969
	Mrs. Elbert Tourangeau Mental Health Chairman Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers 726 North Madison Street Hinsdale, Illinois 60521	June 30, 1970
	Paul A. Iaccino Assistant to the President Chicago American Federation of Labor- Congress of Industrial Organizations 300 North State Street Chicago, Illinois 60610	June 30, 1968
	John H. Geiger Past Department Commander The American Legion 758 Laurel Avenue Des Plaines, Illinois 60016	June 30, 1968

IV. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLINOIS

A. GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE

ILLINOIS STATE GOVERNMENT operates within the framework of an 1870 constitution, plus statutes and administrative regulations. Together these define the organization and functioning of the three branches of government: legislative, executive and judicial.

The present constitution is the State's third. The first was adopted in 1818 when Illinois was admitted as the 21st state.

The judicial branch consists of three levels of courts—Supreme, Appellate and Circuit.

Legislative power is vested in the General Assembly, composed of the Senate and House of Representatives. Fifty-nine senators are elected for four-year terms, 177 representatives for two years.

The executive branch consists of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General. Each is elected by state-wide vote for four-year terms. Each, except the Treasurer, may seek re-election for consecutive terms. Elected officials make biennial reports to the governor.

In his basic responsibility to propose legislation and sign or veto bills, the governor is responsible for the welfare of all the citizens. He appoints several hundred persons to key administrative positions.

In addition to 17 code departments, the governor is responsible for some 30 boards, commissions and agencies. Smallest of the code departments is Aeronautics with about 40 employees; largest is the Department of Mental Health with more than 15,000. More than 71,000 persons, including full and part time workers, are employed by the state.

The other code departments are Agriculture, Children and Family Services, Conservation, Finance, Financial Institutions, Insurance, Labor, Mines and Minerals, Personnel, Public Aid, Public Health, Public Safety, Public Works and Buildings, Registration and Education, and Revenue.

Government in Illinois has long been characterized by emphasis upon the importance of local governmental units. This emphasis is

reflected by the unusually large number of local governmental units which expend an unusually large percentage of total state and local government funds.

The U. S. Bureau of Census placed the number of local governments in Illinois in January, 1957, at 6,509. At that time, Illinois ranked second among the states in the number of local governments. A similar count in 1942 had placed the total number at 15,854, a number greatly exceeding that in any other state. The decline in the number of Illinois governments is accounted for by the decline in the number of school districts. On the other hand, the number of special districts increased substantially in the same period.

Although all local units of government occupy a position subordinate to the state, their powers and responsibilities vary greatly. Counties, along with municipalities and townships, are units of general government which supply numerous and varied public services. Essentially, counties are local subdivisions of the state, created by the state as its agents to carry out administrative and judicial functions. The General Assembly has allotted a wide range of functions to the county, some of the more important of which are the enforcement of state laws, the collection of property taxes, the administration of election machinery, and the recording of legal documents. The county also has an important role in constructing and maintaining roads and in supervising schools.

There are 102 counties in Illinois, and all areas within the state are served by organized county government. In size, counties vary from 166 to 1,173 square miles. Population varies from less than 5,000 to over 5,000,000. The major source of county revenue is the property tax, although large sums are also received as grants from the state and from charges and miscellaneous sources.

The township functions as a political and administrative subdivision of the county and state. The major functions of Illinois townships are the assessment of property for taxation, the maintenance of local roads, and general assistance. Eighty-five of the 102 counties in Illinois are organized into townships. The remaining 17 counties are governed by boards of commissioners. There are a total of 1,433 townships in the state, a number exceeded in only three states. The property tax is the major source of township revenue, but grants from the state and charges and miscellaneous revenue are also significant.

There are 1,181 municipalities in Illinois, more than in any other state. One hundred fifteen cities have more than 10,000 residents.

Municipalities, although units of general government, differ from counties and townships in that they are created at the request or by the consent of their inhabitants for the convenience of the locality rather than being created as an arm of the state. Legally, municipalities occupy a higher ranking in the scale of corporate existence than do townships or counties. This does not mean, however, that municipalities are independent of the state. The courts have held repeatedly that all power exercised by a municipality is delegated to it by the state. In Illinois the state has not delegated power to municipalities in broad, general terms by means of home rule charters. Instead, municipalities must look to the state statutes for specific and detailed delineation of their powers. The municipalities do, however, possess broad powers for the performance of governmental functions within their boundaries. The statutes list more than one hundred specific powers vested in municipalities. The most important functions performed by Illinois municipalities are: roads and streets, police protection, sewerage and sanitation, fire protection, general control, welfare, and hospitals.

Illinois municipalities collect and expend more money than any other type of local government in Illinois except school districts. Although the property tax is the most important source of revenue for municipalities, other taxes, such as the municipal sales tax and various license taxes, also produce large sums and are relatively more important to municipalities than to any other type of local government. Intergovernmental revenue and charges and revenue from city-owned utilities are also important in municipal finance.

In September, 1964, there were 1,386 school districts in Illinois—a sharp reduction from the 12,138 which were in existence in 1942. The decline is largely due to various actions taken by the General Assembly to encourage or force school reorganization.

Ten types of school districts are now in existence in Illinois. Except for the Chicago School District, whose directors are appointed by the Mayor, and special charter districts, whose boards may be elected or appointed, all are governed by elected boards. Total school district expenditures are greater than the expenditures of any other type of local governmental unit in Illinois and are greater than those of the state itself if only direct general expenditures are included. Revenue comes largely from the property tax and from state grants.

The sharp decline in the number of school districts contrasts with an opposite tendency in the case of special districts. In 1942 the U. S. Bureau of the Census counted 1,042 special districts in Illinois. By

January, 1957, the number had risen to 1,800 and exceeded the number in any other state. Some of the forces which lie behind this growth are:

Frequently the need for specific governmental services in an area will not be co-extensive with any general government unit; in an attempt to meet the demands, new units of an ad hoc character have been authorized by the legislature with boundaries fashioned to include the area needing the service. The circumscriptions of these units may include both urban and rural areas or they may cross-cut, divide, and disregard other existing borders in an attempt to define the benefited areas.

Although many districts have been organized to provide additional governmental services or to equalize the tax burden, others have been set up in order to permit borrowing or imposition of tax levies beyond constitutional or statutory limits already reached. The constitutional limitation on local indebtedness in Illinois is fixed at five percent of the assessed valuation for each separate municipal corporation. Overlapping, and even coterminous districts with different corporate purposes, if authorized by the Legislature, may each borrow up to the five percent limit. In some counties where the assessment ratio has been low, the constitutional limitation has frequently been unduly restrictive, and has resulted in the organization of new taxing units.

Most of the special districts have the power to levy taxes.

In addition to the 6,509 state and local governmental units in Illinois, there are a number of agencies or areas which have some of the characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in census statistics as subordinate agencies or areas of the state or local governmental units. Examples include forest preserve districts, land-clearance commissions, road districts, county health districts, and township health districts, all of which are subordinate to local units.

The financial affairs of the state and local units of government in Illinois are interrelated in a number of ways.

Local units of government have been given a considerable amount of power over their own financial affairs. Most units have the power to make expenditures necessary in the performance of their authorized

functions. However, the state has retained certain controls over the finances of the local units. For example, local units are subject to tax rate limits and to borrowing limits. Assessment and collection of the property tax are primarily local functions, but the state equalization program has important repercussions upon local fiscal affairs. This program, designed to equalize the general level of assessment in the various counties, is carried out by assigning multipliers to each county. Locally assessed values are adjusted in accord with the multiplier assigned and become the equalized values which are used in computing individual tax bills and in state aid distribution formulas.

Taxes may be levied by local units of government with or without a referendum for the mentally retarded (Law of 1961) and for the mentally ill (to include the mentally retarded) by referendum only (HB 708-1963). Six (6) counties have the former and thirteen (13) counties and one (1) city have passed the latter. Local governmental units may also operate or contract for services from general tax funds without a special tax.

One of the important developments in state and local finance in the last thirty years has been the growing importance of state grants as a means of financing local government units. Although local units in Illinois receive a smaller proportion of their revenue from this source than do local units in most states, the sums involved are substantial. Grants are largest in the fields of education and highways, but are also substantial in the welfare and health fields.

Department grants for fiscal year 1967 total \$950,552 for 34 day centers for the mentally retarded and \$3,186,212 for community services including 56 mental health clinics.

The greatest difference between the state revenue structure of Illinois and that of the average state is the much greater importance of the general sales tax and the absence of either corporation or individual income taxes in Illinois.

Appropriations for operation of the Illinois Department of Mental Health from General Revenue amount to \$399,975,027 for the biennium starting July 1, 1967. The next largest source is the State Mental Health Fund—monies collected from patients and their relatives for maintenance in the state hospitals—which is used for training, research, community programs, and some administrative costs. The appropriations from this fund total \$39,840,314 for the biennium. Other sources include the Federal government and private donors.

Included in the General Revenue appropriation is an amount of \$2,000,000 for inpatient care for indigent patients in psychiatric sections of general hospitals. Amounts of \$1,500,000 for state sharing in construction costs not to exceed 30 percent for mental retardation facilities and community mental health centers; \$7,000,000 for state-aided community mental health clinics and a broadening of grants program to include other services; and \$3,100,000 for state-aided day centers for the mentally retarded have been appropriated from the State Mental Health Fund.

Demands on the General Revenue funds are ever increasing and even though new taxes are voted each time the legislature meets there is always the question of whether or not there will be enough to go around. Revenue reform is necessary and a new revenue article submitted to the voters in 1966 failed. Collections for the State Mental Health Fund have probably reached their peak unless Medicaid funds (Title 19) are deposited in it.

Taxes in Illinois are relatively low in relation to per capita income. In 1962, Illinois ranked seventh in per capita income and 25th in governmental general revenue per capita.

Local governmental units are more important in the tax picture in Illinois than in most states. In only five states do local taxes make up a larger proportion of the total than they do in Illinois.

The major local tax is the property tax, which, like the sales tax, bears the strong imprint of state constitutional law. The constitution states that all property must be uniformly assessed. This means that legally the tax must apply uniformly to all property--real and personal, tangible and intangible.

The administration of the tax on real estate suffers from many of the same weaknesses that characterize administration in other states which depend heavily upon untrained local assessors and tax collectors.

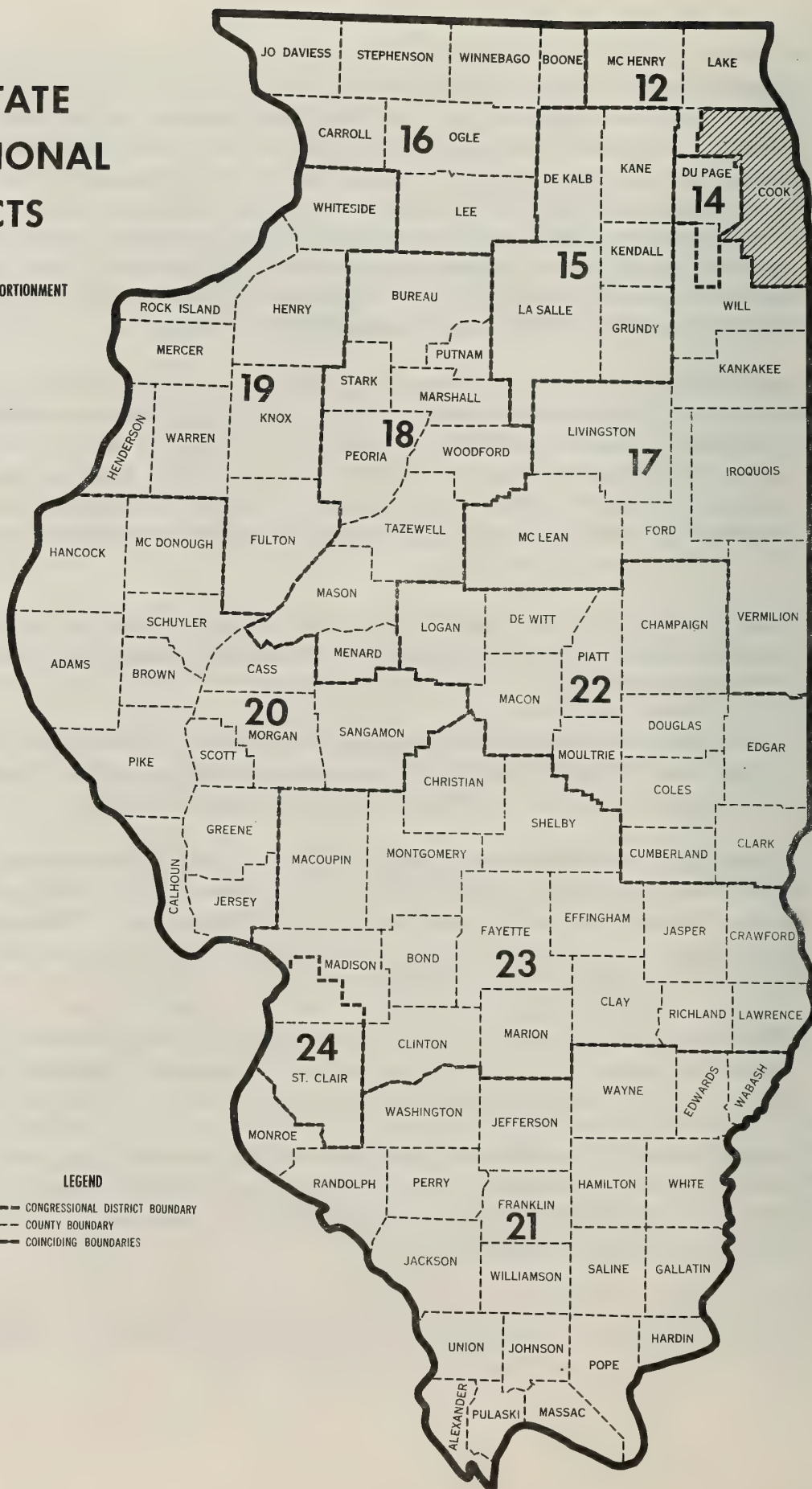
It is in connection with the taxation of tangible and intangible personal property that the combined effects of legislative enactments, court decisions, and administrative actions have produced unusually illogical and inequitable results in Illinois.

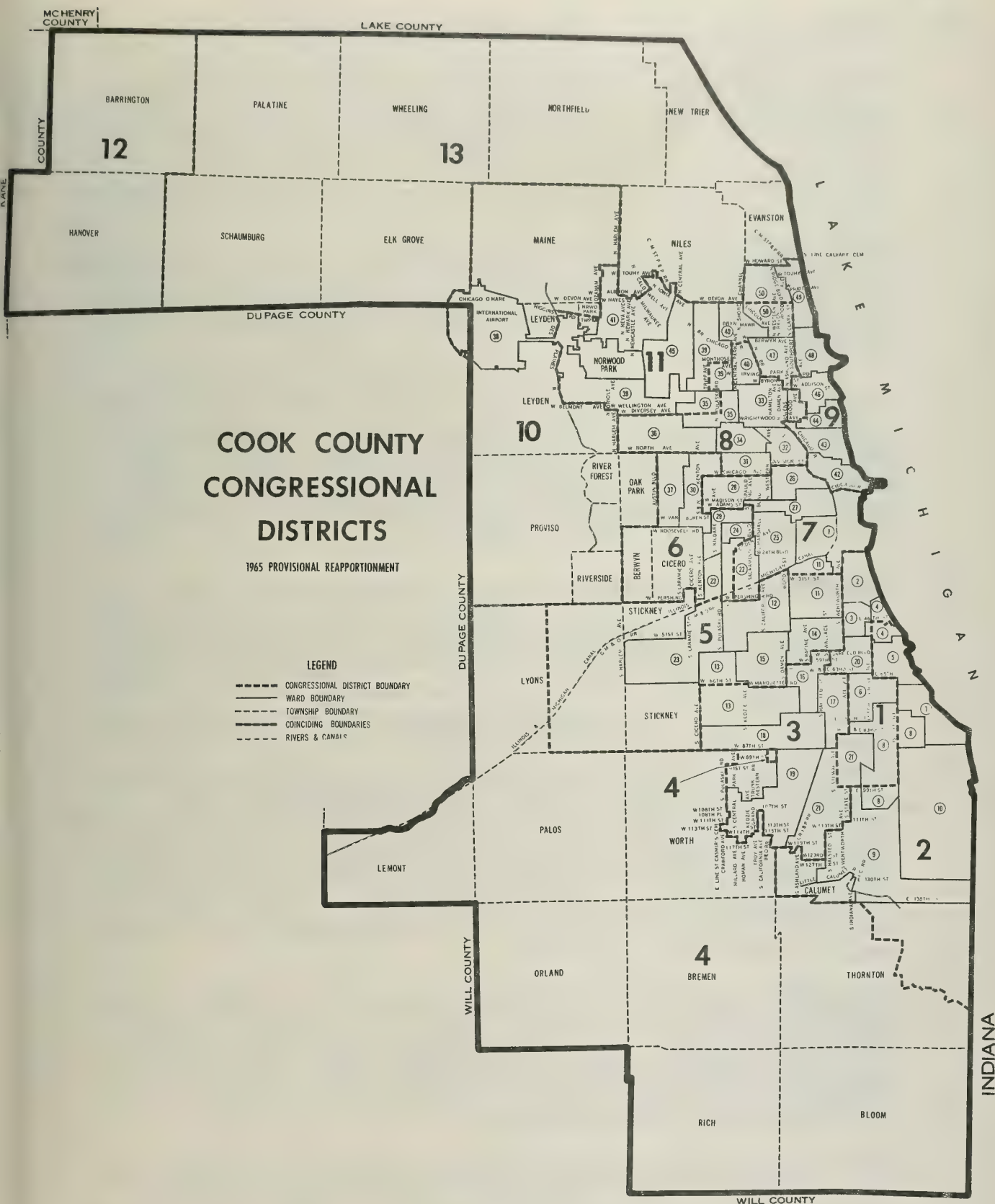
Illinois is represented in the Federal Congress by twenty-four representatives. For the Congressional Districts see the maps for downstate and Cook County on pages 22 and 23.

DOWNSTATE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1965 PROVISIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT

LEGEND
 - - - - - CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 - - - - - COUNTY BOUNDARY
 - - - - - COINCIDING BOUNDARIES





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B. GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Illinois encompasses 56,930 square miles of fertile black loam, ranging in depth from two to more than a hundred feet. The State is bounded by Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa. Its extreme length is 385 miles, and there are 218 miles between its east-west borders, at the widest point. Charles Mound in Jo Daviess County is the highest point in Illinois, with an elevation of 1,241 feet. Cairo, at the southernmost tip of the State, is the lowest elevation, 268.58 feet above sea level. The State's average elevation is 600 feet. The topography is made up of rolling terrain dotted with small lakes in the northern portion of the State between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River.

Central Illinois broadens out into flat prairie, while Southern Illinois is hilly and forested. Growing seasons range from 160 days in the north to 211 at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The rainfall averages 41 inches in the south, and 34 inches in the north. The mean temperature of the State is 49.6 degrees north; 52.9 degrees central, and 56.1 south.

C. PROMINENT INDUSTRIES

The Chicago Metropolitan Area is the industrial giant of the State, although many other cities have specialized manufacturing. Moline has the largest steel plow factory in existence; La Salle has sand and gravel; Decatur is a large-scale processor of soy beans; Danville, although a mining area, is the largest brick producing manufacturer in the country; Rock Island has the largest manufacturing arsenal in America; Peoria, in the corn belt, is outstanding for its heavy equipment manufacturers, in addition to nationally known brewers and distillers. Springfield, center of Lincoln historical sites and the State Capitol, has electronic and heavy equipment industries; Wood River houses refineries. Further downstate, coal, fluor spar, of which Illinois provides one-half of the world's supply, and a variety of small manufacturers are located.

Illinois has outstanding merchandise warehouses for grain, cold storage, steel and other commodities. Storage facilities are located throughout the State, on railroads and river docks. Illinois is the third largest manufacturing state in the nation and ranks fourth in number of manufacturing plants.

Principal manufactured items of Illinois include food products, steel and non-ferrous metals, machinery, fabricated metal products, printed matter, chemicals, and transportation equipment. Illinois is

the national leading producer of such specific and varied items as household laundry appliances, glass and corrugated containers, railroad equipment, confectionery products, farm machinery and equipment, paints and varnishes, radio and television sets, musical instruments, and construction machinery.

D. POPULATION

More than 90 percent of Illinois' estimated 10,977,000 persons reside in the Chicago metropolitan area. The Illinois Commission on Revenue has estimated the state will have 12,400,000 persons by 1971. According to the Commission there will be about 11,300,000 Illinoisans in 1966, about 11,500,000 in 1967, about 11,750,000 in 1968, about 11,900,000 in 1969 and about 12,047,000 in 1970.

The Commission expected persons between the ages of 18 and 21 to increase from 510,000 in 1961 to almost 800,000 in 1971. During the same period, those aged 14 to 17 were to rise from 610,000 to 900,000. The number of people aged 65 and over was expected to increase from 990,000 in 1961 to 1,175,000 in 1971.

More detailed information on population distribution in Illinois will be contained in a study soon to be published by the State's Board of Economic Development. The study will report population projections in various breakdowns.

E. SPECIAL NEEDS AND PROBLEM AREAS

There are many problems facing the people of the State of Illinois, as there are facing the people of other states. Perhaps the most pressing are those which are by-products of the concentration of industrial production and the concentration of population in metropolitan areas. Examples of these are the quality and quantity of recreation facilities, of housing, of public transportation, and the need for more and more people to supply the labor market.

These problems of urbanization also make increasingly greater demands on natural resources distant from the cities themselves. Large-scale land and water conservation, open space acquisition, reforestation, and river basin and flood plain programs are urgently needed. In addition there are the demands by a population growing in both numbers and affluence for improved social and economic services.

Unmet needs for the mentally retarded and the mentally ill are described in this plan.

The detailed characteristics of the planning areas are presented in two forms in this report. First, a description of each planning area is provided. In this description the special problems of the area are discussed, the kind of facilities available are listed and the reasons for combining particular units are given. Second, a series of tables are provided which give the detailed demographic and socioeconomic background of each planning area. Further tables are provided which give a general index of the relative position of each planning area with respect to needs and resources as defined by the variables utilized in estimating these characteristics. These scales represent an average over a number of variables. Those areas with the highest need indices have the highest rank and represent poverty areas since the variables used in defining these variables are, in general, similar to those used in defining poverty.

Different methods have been used in this document to compute the priorities for mental retardation planning and for mental health planning. For mental retardation, each planning area was rated on both quantitative and qualitative items. The quantitative items included:

- (1) Incidence of Retardation - Unmet Need.
- (2) Economic Factor: Families with income less than \$3,000.

The qualitative items consisted of the following:

- (3) Community Resources and Interest
- (4) Qualitative Needs and Outcomes.

For mental health planning, four major categories of variables were used for the priority ranking, which are:

- (1) Population Characteristics
- (2) Socioeconomic Characteristics
- (3) Mental Health Resources
- (4) Social Problem Indicators

The rationale for the two techniques of determining need are discussed elsewhere in this report.

V. CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

A. AREAS

1. THE RATIONALE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUBZONE MENTAL HEALTH PLANNING AREAS IN ILLINOIS

In accordance with the regulations set forth in Public Law 88-164, The Mental Retardation Facilities Construction and Community Mental Health Centers Act, Illinois was divided into subzonal mental health planning areas for purposes of mental retardation and mental health facilities planning. These areas, once established, were ranked according to priority reflecting the need for new facilities in these areas. These priorities, in turn, play a role in determining which applications, and in what order, will be granted for construction support under this public law. The concept of a planning area as embodied in this law is really an attempt to superimpose on the geography of the State a series of catchment areas which, in turn, would form the basis for the development of community-based services which would relate to the defined communities. This is a complicated task. The concept of community is by no means unambiguous and the difficulties of dividing the State for purposes of community planning are numerous. Part of this problem resides not only in the difficulty of defining a community but also in the setting up of new jurisdictions which inevitably will be superimposed on older jurisdictions which were developed for many other purposes.

To have some correspondence between our planning areas and the planning areas used by other governmental units carries with it the obvious advantage of obtaining comparable statistical reporting. However, the advantages of having service areas similar to other governmental agencies such as, for example, Education, police, or Public Aid, are not so clear. Planning areas for different kinds of activity tend to differ considerably and often the service requirements for one set of functions are so vastly different from those for another that correspondence becomes nearly impossible. For example, the methods of the Hospital Planning Council of Chicago were explored and it was decided that these methods were essentially unsuitable to the creation of community mental health planning areas. Hospital planning proceeds mainly on the basis of patterns of patient use and generally tends to follow geographical barriers and major transportation routes. While these factors are not unrelated to community mental health planning, hospital

planning areas thus derived tend to be more related to the accessibility of a facility than to any concept of community. Public Health areas, on the other hand, turn out to be more related to community in the sense that we conceive of it. But the public health areas throughout the State were established on the basis of townships which is generally too small a unit for the population size that is optimal for the establishment of comprehensive mental health programs.. The exception is in suburban Cook County where the township populations tend to be quite large. An examination, for example, of the Hill-Burton hospital planning areas indicates that many of these are excessively small with populations ranging down to below 20,000. The intent of Public Law 88-164 is to emphasize population groups of 75,000 to 200,000 as a population base adequate to support a well-functioning community mental health center. Hospital planning forms a poor model for community mental health planning in another regard. This is in terms of projecting beds, which is a very tenuous basis for doing community mental health planning. This is to say that, if our community emphasis is correct, most of the patients now seen in mental hospitals could be seen on some kind of an outpatient basis and even when they enter a hospital, would go into a partial hospitalization plan which might not require a bed at all. Some other planning area schemes based on postal zones, based on transportation planning, etc., were briefly examined preparatory to the establishment of the present mental health planning areas. No really suitable model was found. The compromise thus arrived at was that the mental health planning areas should follow generally acceptable political, demographic and census boundaries. Even though a planning area for mental health may not correspond identically with a public health planning area or a hospital planning area or with a given census tract, still, because it follows certain established geographical lines which are in common with other governmental agencies, our data, which is collected from these areas, can be translated freely into a form which could be adapted by other departments to their own service units. Thus, it was decided that our planning units over the State would adhere to county lines and that counties would only be divided under exceptional circumstances. In suburban Cook County, the township unit was found to be the most convenient to use. Within Metropolitan Chicago, the conventional 76 community areas, which were developed by the University of Chicago and have been so widely researched over the past thirty years, were employed.

The actual method for arriving at the planning area involved the aggregation of either counties, townships or, in Chicago,

community areas into contiguous groupings which constituted a population which fell roughly between 75,000 and 200,000 and where some reasonable basis for unifying the area into one planning unit existed. It was also felt to be administratively advisable to honor existing zone boundary lines which had previously been established by the Department and this constituted no major problems since the zone lines do, in fact, respect county lines with the exception of Zones II and III which bifurcate Cook and Kane Counties.

Assumptions for the Development of Planning Areas in Zones I, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII (so-called downstate). In summary form, the method and assumptions which went into the creation of these planning areas are as follows:

1. Zone lines were maintained.
2. County lines were maintained.
3. Aggregations of population currently resident were placed within the limits of 75,000 to 200,000 persons. Projections of population growth were examined for each planning area and where rapid growth is anticipated, the actual current population figure was set somewhat lower, and where population is remaining constant or perhaps declining somewhat, the population figure was set higher. Where it was a question of violating a population limit or violating a well-established community pattern, the choice was made to violate the population limit and justify this.
4. Although some planning units do not contain any mental health facilities, an effort was made to create planning areas in a way not to include more than one facility. It is anticipated that in each of the planning areas, ultimately over a period of time, there will be developed a comprehensive community mental health service which will serve the entire planning area. Similarly retardation services are expected to evolve which will serve the planning area. This assumes that there is within each area a possible urban hub where, if a facility does not exist at present, one could be developed. These urban areas have been indicated on the map. They are in no way binding. A mental health or mental retardation facility could conceivably develop anywhere within a planning area, but our estimate, based on population distribution and accessibility via

transportation routes, would make the indicated hub a logical focus within the planning area for mental health activity.

5. In aggregating counties, careful consultation was carried on with zone directors and other knowledgeable people to insure that counties that were grouped together bore some natural relationship to one another; that is, that there was some evidence in the past of active cooperation. This might be, for example, a bi- or tri-county mental health clinic. Beyond this, it might simply reflect the logical convergence of a large population from surrounding counties on one urban area as a focus of work location or as a shopping center area. Where counties did not normally relate to one another, they were generally not placed in the same planning area. To some extent any such operation will contain elements of arbitrariness. It was attempted to reduce this to a minimum, however, within the constraints that were placed on the planning operation. Counties which normally relate to one another but which lie on the opposite sides of a zone boundary were not placed in a single planning area for obvious administrative reasons. At this point, there was no attempt to involve areas outside of the State in our planning areas, even though, in some instances, there is an obvious relationship across the border of the State into one of the five adjacent states.

Assumptions for the Development of Planning Areas in Zones II and III. Here, as indicated previously, counties were used where populations were not excessive. In four cases the counties were divided: Kane, Lake, DuPage and Cook Counties. In both Lake and DuPage Counties, because of the high population and potential for population growth, it was deemed advisable to make the most practicable division of these counties on township lines. In the suburbs within Cook County, townships were used and within Chicago the 76 community areas were used. In the case where counties or townships were used for aggregating areas in Zones II and III, the same general principles were adhered to which applied to the downstate areas. The city of Chicago, as might be expected, raised particular problems and the 76 community areas were employed as the basic units. These community areas were seldom sufficiently large to constitute one single planning area, but often two or more community areas comprised a suitable area. Here, again, the general principle of aggregation had to do with certain desired qualities in the planning units:

(1) they should number between 75,000 and 200,000 persons; (2) community area boundary lines, which are also census tract lines, should be respected;¹ (3) community areas, when aggregated, are adjacent to one another and a normal pattern of urban intercourse possible across the community area boundaries. This becomes particularly important where two communities are separated, say, by a major highway or by a railway yard; (4) adjacent communities were matched according to 42 demographic indices rendered in the 1960 census.² The rationale here was to try to impose a community structure by looking for socio-economic, ethnic and general demographic similarities among communities. Initially, it was felt that a more homogeneous community was preferable to a more heterogeneous community in terms of planning a single comprehensive community mental health center to serve this area. In terms of clinic program, it becomes easier to staff and program a clinic when one can identify certain kinds of target populations and certain kinds of high risk groups and problems characteristic of an area. Thus, it was deemed advisable insofar as possible to try to achieve a certain amount of homogeneity in the aggregation of community areas. This original assumption too has been questioned and in fact, planning areas tend to be demographically heterogeneous rather than homogeneous.

In brief, these were the considerations for the establishment of planning areas for mental health and mental retardation planning purposes and ultimately for purposes of Public Law 88-164. Behind the establishment of these planning areas, however, it should be noted, was the intention of creating sub-zonal districts which would carry in degree and in kind the same intent that was originally expressed in the division of the state into zones. It represents a logical extension of the decentralization concept and, insofar as possible, the areas were made reasonable for purposes of mental health planning. Where facilities exist within the planning area it would be the intention of the Department to attempt to make these facilities viable, to continue them in their present form in the case of an excellent facility or, in the case of a facility which lacks elements of comprehensiveness, to try to upgrade the facility and through various means,

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¹ It turns out that this principle too had to be violated in one case. Where the community area boundary was violated, the boundary was established on census tract lines.

² For an accounting of the mathematical procedures employed see The Illinois State Plan for the Construction of Community Mental Health Centers (P.L. 88-164 Title II C) Fiscal Years 1965-1966, pp. 55-69.

including the Construction Act but not excluding other means of support, to help the facility to achieve a standard of excellence in terms of serving the community. Once again, one of the motives in setting the communities so that they would relate to a single mental health program was that the mental health and mental retardation programs should pursue a program of primary prevention. This is considered to be impossible unless the mental health or retardation center relates to a definable community which it will know intimately and be able to interact with.

Administratively the sub-zone boundaries may take on meaning in a variety of contexts with regard to mental health planning. For example, if a State hospital within a given zone decides to decentralize its operations geographically, it would be expected that the planning areas so designated would have some validity in terms of making up geographic units in the hospital. In fact, most of our 12 State hospitals have already or are in the process of switching to a geographically decentralized unit plan based on the planning areas. Most of our zone centers too, have followed this pattern. We project that our State facilities for the retarded will follow a similar pattern.

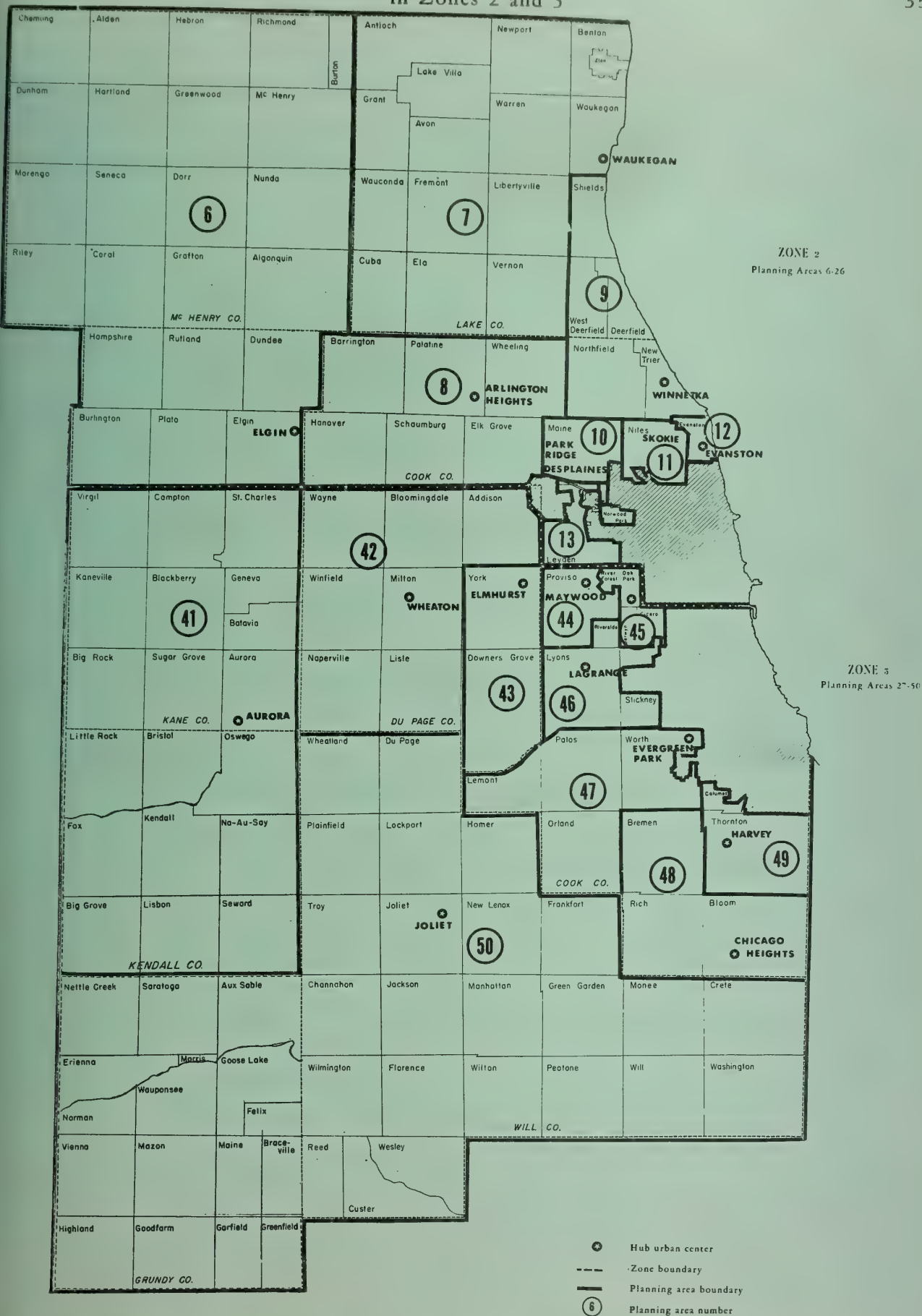
Implicit in the entire concept developed above is the idea that each planning area will develop an integrated comprehensive community mental health and retardation program. It is anticipated that the zone center itself will become a community mental health center for its planning area. It will, obviously, also serve the entire zone for certain purposes; administrative, research, teaching, demonstration, as well as clinical. The first line of defense for any planning area or community as we have defined it now will be its own community mental health center, which will have a full range of comprehensive services. In the case of mental retardation it is anticipated that a similar range of community services will evolve. Implicit in the above is also the concept that the State hospitals will move in the direction of becoming community mental health centers and serve a planning area. Also existing mental health clinics throughout the State will be encouraged to develop their programs and build towards a concept of a community mental health center which offers at least five basic elements of service to its planning area; i. e., inpatient, outpatient, emergency care, partial hospitalization, and consultation services.

Thus, we see the emergence of a rational service delivery system which proceeds from the level of a State Department, to a large regional unit (the zone) to the community as defined in our

sub-zone planning areas. There are 74 such planning areas in the State covering a population of 11,000,000 persons. Long-range expectations are that community-based comprehensive mental health programs will develop in each of the planning areas, relevant to the explicit needs of these areas and generally consonant with the zone and departmental objectives for rendering these services to the entire population.

Mental Health Planning Areas of Illinois in Zones 2 and 3

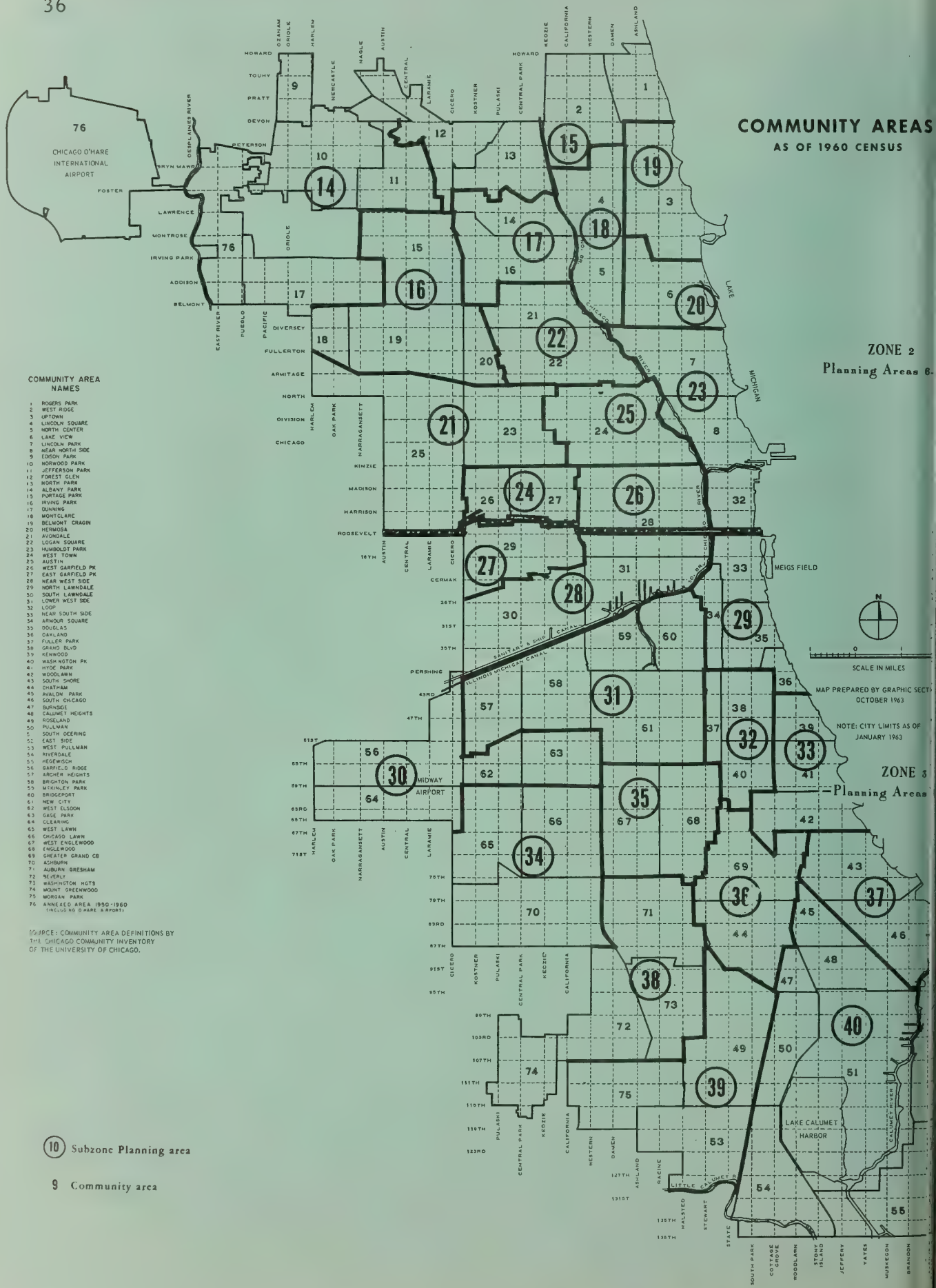
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Mental Health Planning Areas and Community Areas in the City of Chicago

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REVISED ILLINOIS MENTAL HEALTH PLANNING AREAS

Change or previous planning area no.	Zone	New catchment or planning area	Urban hub center	Counties, Townships or Community Area aggregates	Population (1960 Census)
<u>Zone 1</u>					
	I	1	Freeport	Jo Daviess (43)* and Stephenson (89)	68,028
	I	2	Rockford	Winnebago (101) and Boone (4)	230,091
C	I	3	Dixon	Carroll (8) Whiteside (98) Lee (52) Ogle (71)	156,249
C	I	4	De Kalb	De Kalb (19)	51,714
	I	5	La Salle	La Salle (50)	110,800
<u>Zone 2</u>					
	2	6	Elgin	McHenry (63) and 6 northern townships of Kane (45): (Hampshire, Rutland, Dundee, Burlington, Plato, Elgin)	166,984
C	2	7	Waukegan	Lake (49) (except Shields, Deerfield, West Deerfield townships)	202,442
C	2	8	Arlington Heights	6 townships of West Cook (16) (Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Hanover, Schaumburg and Elk Grove)	145,677
	2	9	Winnetka	Shields, Deerfield, West Deerfield townships of Lake (49), Northfield and New Trier townships of Cook (16)	194,293
C	2	10	Des Plaines Park Ridge	Maine township	95,476
C	2	11	Skokie	Niles township	95,861

Numbers in parentheses are code numbers for counties of Illinois used for statistical reporting.

<u>Change or previous planning area no.</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>New catchment or planning area</u>	<u>Urban hub center</u>	<u>Counties, Townships or Community Area aggregates</u>	<u>Population (1960 Census)</u>
C	2	12	Evanston	Evanston township	79,283
C	2	13	Melrose Park	Leyden and Norwood Park townships	112,447

Zone 2 Planning Areas in the City of Chicago

(13)	2	14		76 - Annexed area (1950-1960) 9 - Edison Park 10 - Norwood Park 11 - Jefferson Park 17 - Dunning*	122,641
(12)	2	15		1 - Rogers Park 2 - West Ridge 12 - Forest Glen 13 - North Park	157,866
(19)	2	16		15 - Portage Park 18 - Montclare 19 - Belmont Cragin 20 - Hermosa	160,039
(21)	2	17		14 - Albany Park 16 - Irving Park	107,748
C	2	18		4 - Lincoln Square 5 - North Center	93,727
C	2	19		3 - Uptown	127,682
C	2	20		6 - Lakeview	118,764
(17)	2	21		23 - Humboldt Park 25 - Austin	196,742
(20)	2	22		21 - Avondale 22 - Logan Square	134,547
C	2	23		7 - Lincoln Park 32 - Loop 8 - Near North Side	168,682
(22)	2	24		26 - West Garfield Park 27 - East Garfield Park	112,482

* These are numbers and names of Chicago Community Areas.

Change or previous planning area no.	Zone	New catchment or planning area	Urban hub center	Counties, Townships or Community Area aggregates	Population (1960 Census)
(18)	2	25		24 - West Town	139,657
C	2	26		28 - Near West Side (Part north of Roosevelt Road)	100,006

Zone 3 Planning Areas in the City of Chicago

C	3	27		29 - Lawndale	124,937
C	3	28		30 - South Lawndale 31 - Lower West Side and South Census Tracts of 28	135,992
C	3	29		33 - Near South Side 34 - Armour Square 35 - Douglas 36 - Oakland	102,836
(38)	3	30		56 - Garfield Ridge 62 - West Elsdon 63 - Gage Park 64 - Clearing	101,705
(35)	3	31		57 - Archer Heights 58 - Brighton Park 59 - McKinley Park 60 - Bridgeport 61 - New City	174,499
(36)	3	32		37 - Fuller Park 38 - Grand Boulevard 40 - Washington Park	135,907
(37)	3	33		39 - Kenwood 41 - Hyde Park 42 - Woodlawn	168,389
(39)	3	34		65 - West Lawn 66 - Chicago Lawn 70 - Ashburn	116,895
(40)	3	35		67 - West Englewood 68 - Englewood	156,111
(41)	3	36		69 - Greater Grand Crossing 44 - Chatham	105,131

<u>Change or previous planning area no.</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>New catchment or planning area</u>	<u>Urban hub center</u>	<u>Counties, Townships or Community Area aggregates</u>	<u>Population (1960 Census)</u>
(42)	3	37		43 - South Shore 46 - South Chicago	122,999
(43)	3	38		71 - Auburn Gresham 72 - Beverly 73 - Washington Heights 74 - Mount Greenwood	136,032
(44)	3	39		49 - Roseland 53 - West Pullman 75 - Morgan Park	122,059
(45)	3	40		45 - Avalon Park 47 - Burnside 48 - Calumet Heights 50 - Pullman 51 - South Deering 52 - East Side 54 - Riverdale 55 - Hegewisch	106,329

ZONE 3 - Planning Areas Outside of Chicago

(24)	3	41	Aurora	Kane (45) (excluding 6 northern townships) and Kendall County (47)	143,012
(25)	3	42	Wheaton	Du Page (22) (Wayne, Bloomingdale, Addison, Winfield, Milton, Naperville and Lisle townships)	156,807
(26)	3	43	Elmhurst	Du Page (22) (York and Downers Grove townships)	156,652
(27)	3	44	Maywood	Cook (16) (Proviso township)	160,275
(28)	3	45	Oak Park	Cook (16) (River Forest, Oak Park, Cicero and Berwyn townships)	197,142
(29)	3	46	La Grange	Cook (16) (Lyons, Riverside and Stickney townships)	131,493
(30)	3	47	Evergreen	Cook (16) (Lemont, Palos, Worth and Orland townships)	139,665
(32)	3	48	Chicago Heights	Cook (16) (Bremen, Rich and Bloom townships)	161,180
(31)	3	49	Harvey	Cook (16) (Thornton and Calumet townships)	157,743

<u>Change or previous planning area no.</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>New catchment or planning area</u>	<u>Urban hub center</u>	<u>Counties, Townships or Community Area aggregates</u>	<u>Population (1960 Census)</u>
(46)	3	50	Joliet	Will (99) Grundy (32)	213,967

Zone 4 - no change except in the numbering of Planning Areas

(47)	4	51	Rock Island	Rock Island (81) Mercer (66)	168,140
(48)	4	52	Galesburg	Henry (37) Knox (48) Warren (94) Henderson (36)	140,421
(49)	4	53	Princeton	Bureau (6) Stark (87) Putnam (78) Marshall (59)	63,650
(52)	4	54	Macomb	Fulton (29) McDonough (62)	70,882
(50)	4	55	Peoria	Peoria (72)	189,044
(51)	4	56	Pekin	Woodford (102) Tazewell (90)	124,368

Zone 5 - no change except in the numbering of Planning Areas

(53)	5	57	Quincy	Hancock (34) Adams (1) Schuyler (84) Brown (5) Pike (75)	128,549
(54)	5	58	Jacksonville	Cass (9) Morgan (69) Calhoun (7) Green (31) Jersey (42) Scott (85)	97,903
(55)	5	59	Springfield	Mason (60) Logan (54) Menard (65) Sangamon (83)	204,636

<u>Change or previous planning area no.</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>New catchment or planning area</u>	<u>Urban hub center</u>	<u>Counties, Townships or Community Area aggregates</u>	<u>Population (1960 Census)</u>
(56)	5	60	Taylorville	Christian (11) Montgomery (68) Macoupin (56)	111,975
<u>Zone 6</u>					
C	6	61	Kankakee	Kankakee (46) Livingston (53)	132,404
C	6	62	Danville	Iroquois (38) Vermilion (92) Edgar (23)	152,288
C	6	63	Bloomington	McLean (64)	83,877
C	6	64	Champaign	Ford (27) Champaign (10) Douglas (21)	168,285
C	6	65	Decatur	Macon (55) De Witt (20) Piatt (74) Shelby (86) Moultrie (70)	187,509
C	6	66	Effingham Mattoon	Clark (12) Coles (15) Cumberland (18) Effingham (25)	92,449
<u>Zone 7</u>					
(63)	7	67	Alton	Madison (57)	224,689
(64)	7	68	East St. Louis	St. Clair (88) Monroe (67)	278,016
(65) and (66)	7	69	Centralia	Bond (3) Fayette (26) Clinton (14) Washington (95) Clay (13) Jefferson (41) Marion (58) Wayne (96)	180,091

<u>Change or previous planning area no.</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>New catchment or planning area</u>	<u>Urban hub center</u>	<u>Counties, Townships or Community Area aggregates</u>	<u>Population (1960 Census)</u>
(67)	7	70	Olney	Crawford (17) Edwards (24) Jasper (40) Lawrence (51) Richland (80) Wabash (93)	88,923
<u>Zone 8</u>					
C	8	71	Carbondale	Randolph (79) Perry (73) Jackson (39)	91,323
(69)	8	72	Marion	Franklin (28) Williamson (100)	85,398
C	8	73	Harrisburg	Hamilton (33) White (97) Saline (82) Gallatin (30) Pope (76) Hardin (35)	73,168
C	8	74	Anna	Union (91) Johnson (44) Alexander (2) Pulaski (77) Massac (61)	65,465

2. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING AREAS

The term "community" is flexible, elastic, and is used in a variety of ways. In essence, a community has three essential elements: (1) a group of persons, (2) a geographical boundary, (3) common psychological and cultural features characterized by shared attitudes and activities which are expressed through such institutions as churches and associations within which interaction takes place. The literature does not reflect the number of people required to constitute a community, nor does it define the size of the territory or density of population, nor the innumerable common psychological and cultural variables.

The community of residence may differ from the community of work; the community where one purchases equipment and services may differ from the community where one sells his products. It would be exceedingly difficult for many people to define their community unless one considers the total life space in which one carries on all functions as the boundary of his community. Such factors make political boundaries, such as villages, towns, and counties inadequate as determinants of what constitutes a community. People tend to unite "on an industrial basis rather than by bonds of blood relationship."³ Thus people tend to identify on the basis of their occupations rather than on the basis of residence. Where such economic interests are supplemented by religious ties, by identification with an ethnic group and other such factors, the ties of community become more binding and more meaningful. The significant element in the community consists of the common culture combined with the various modes of organization which are necessary to make the culture effective and operative.

In projecting a definition of community we are proposing a model conceptualized by Roland L. Warren⁴ who considers a community to be "that combination of social units and systems which perform the major social functions having locality relevance." Warren points out that this is another way of saying that by "community" we mean the organization of social activities to afford people daily local access to those broad areas of activity which are necessary to every day living.

³Jesse F. Steiner, Community Organization. New York, Appleton Century Co., Inc., 1930, p. 23.

⁴Roland L. Warren, The Community in America. Chicago, Rand McNally & Co., 1963, pp. 9-10.

Five major functions are identified which have locality relevance. These are: (1) production - distribution - consumption; (2) socialization, (3) social control, (4) social participation, and (5) mutual support. In stating these we are mindful that there are not only strong ties on the local level among the groups which perform these functions, such as industrial, farming or business operations, schools, law enforcement agencies, churches, civic groups, and various health and welfare services, but we recognize that there are vertical ties to regional, state, and national levels, so that for example, the operation of a local plant of a national industrial firm is not necessarily determined locally, but by a group in a headquarters located in a distant city. School personnel are guided not only by the policies made by local boards, but by various professional associations on the state and national levels. Many churches, likewise, are influenced not only by decisions of local congregations, but by decisions made by denominational bodies. Recognizing these phenomena, we have made an effort to project mental health planning areas in each of the eight Zones which have been established in Illinois.

A mental health planning area, like a community, needs a population base, which for this purpose ranges from 75,000 to 200,000 persons. It embraces a geographic territory which includes one or more communities which will serve and be served by the proposed planning area, through which programs, consisting of activities, services and facilities will be developed. In projecting the planning areas, the shared locality-relevant interests were examined on the basis of the five criteria listed above.

The counties that constitute a planning area have been subjected to a process in which each important place has been identified and the human and institutional resources which exist have been identified to the extent possible as of this date. During the ensuing period further work will be done in collaboration with citizen groups in each of these counties to identify all persons and institutions with roles relevant to mental health. This will be supplemented by additional data which will deal with problems such as crime, alcoholism, drug abuse and delinquency.

In determining the planning areas and the planning area centers, we have examined and ranked the hierarchy of services provided to people. While the crossroads store serves a particular group proximate to its location, other items are purchased or procured in a slightly larger place of settlement. Small retail establishments are found in larger places; wholesalers in still larger places, and suppliers of various types of professional and

technological services tend to be concentrated in still larger specific areas. The location of newspapers - weekly publications in smaller areas and daily newspapers in larger areas, radio stations which cover a specific radius, and the location of specialized services have been identified. The specific place has been checked for its transportation networks, not only in terms of distance, but of time.

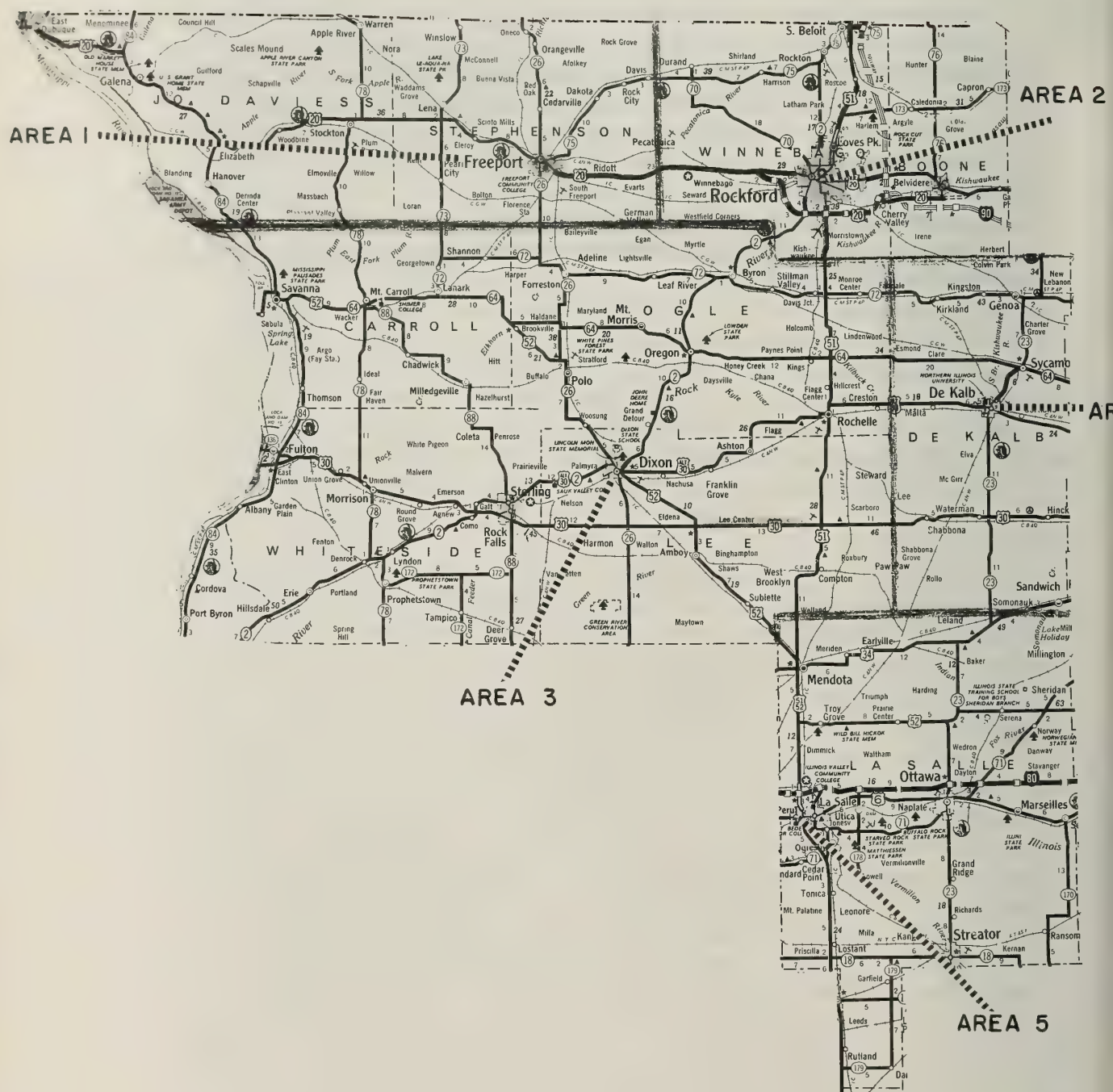
The area planning center or subzone hub, is the focal community within a population group ranging from 75,000 to 200,000 which is within relatively easy reach from all points within the boundaries projected. In each area there are bases for shared locality-relevant interests, and work has begun in some of these to orient citizen representation of all classes and strata toward recognizing the need for developing programs, activities, and services related to mental retardation and mental health. Efforts will be directed toward reducing the occurrence of mental illness, providing resources for rehabilitation, and developing in conjunction with Zone Center staff, modalities for early diagnosis and treatment of the mentally retarded and the mentally ill in the planning area.

Illinois as a state may at first sight be looked upon as an undifferentiated entity, but an analysis of resources indicates that there are definite regions which have particular characteristics. Chicagoland is part of the deep water fringe of the Great Lakes which extend from Buffalo to Duluth. The dairy regions of Wisconsin and Minnesota dip into Illinois in the northern tier of counties extending as far as the Rock River Valley, which corresponds to Zone I. Southern Illinois, south of highway U. S. 50 is called "Egypt." This is an area characterized by smaller farms, somewhat on a subsistence level, and geologically, at least south of Carbondale, a part of the Ozarks. Fruit growing and mineral extraction as well as lumber are major operations. This corresponds to part of Zone VII and all of Zone VIII. In the area southwest of Springfield, extending to East St. Louis and corresponding to Zone V, we have a region of mining and other extractive industries. From Joliet to LaSalle-Peru, along the Illinois River, there is a quarry, cement, glass and metals region. The territory west of the Illinois River is characterized by its corn - wheat - cattle - ownership complex, and corresponds to Zone IV, while the territory east of the Illinois River is important for its corn - oats - soybeans - swine - tenant complex and corresponds to Zone VI. Throughout are dispersed industrial and services centers of varied sizes through which raw farm materials are stored and then transported to large centers to be

processed. In exchange, manufactured products are brought from large manufacturing centers to lesser distributing, wholesaling, and still smaller retailing centers, to supply the rural farm and nonfarm communities with their needs. Service industries are scattered and vary with the specific requirements of the area, and one will find, upon close scrutiny in each zone, many common interests, common concerns, and cultural similarities which are the foundation stones for a community or a subzone planning area.

Description of each of the 74 planning areas follows. See Appendix, Exhibit II, for tables of demographic, socio-economic and ecological data.

ZONE I - ROCKFORD



Description of Planning Areas by Zone

ZONE I - ROCKFORD

Planning Areas 1 through 5 inclusive

Zone I, Rockford, consists of ten counties lying in the northwest sector of the state. It includes Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, Carroll, Whiteside, Lee, Ogle, DeKalb and LaSalle Counties, with a combined population of 616,882 in 1960 (est. 1965 population 658,300).

There are but two cities in this zone which have a population of 25,000 persons or more, Freeport (Stephenson County) and Rockford (Winnebago County). Places with a population of 10,000 to 24,999 are Belvidere (Boone County), Dixon (Lee County), Rock Falls and Sterling (Whiteside County), DeKalb (DeKalb County), LaSalle, Ottawa, Peru and Streator (LaSalle County).

The area is a combination of rural farm, rural non-farm, and urbanized industrial centers. The average size farm in four of the counties ranges from 203 to 220 acres compared to the state average of 196 acres. The size of farms in the other six counties range from 155 acres in Stephenson to 195 acres in Jo Daviess.

Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade are the predominant non-agricultural economic activities. Dairying and livestock raising are the main agricultural activities.

Mineral resources include lead and zinc in Jo Daviess County, silica sand in LaSalle County, and feldspar in Jo Daviess, Carroll, Whiteside and Lee Counties.

The Illinois Tollway (US 90) emerging from Chicago traverses the northern sector of the zone and intersects US 20 east of Rockford, the primary urban center. US 20 goes through Rockford to Freeport and to Dubuque, Iowa. US 64 and Alt. 30 traverse the middle sector from east to west and US 30 and 34 traverse the southern sector. State highways such as Illinois 72 run east and west, parallel to, and between the northern and middle US routes. Other major US and state highways run north and south and diagonally, so that a spiderweb of major US and state highways makes a network of intersecting arterial roads which, in turn, are interconnected by county roads, thus making travel by motor vehicles both rapid and easy. Major railroads traverse the area and reach all important cities and towns.

The primary city, Rockford, in which the H. Douglas Singer Zone Center

opened late in 1966, is the major service and trade center in the zone.

There are 73 facilities in Zone I serving 5,503 retardates. The majority of these retardates (4,330) are residents of the Dixon State School.

An estimated 1,949 (26 percent) of the estimated 6,695 retardates requiring special programs in Zone I are being served.

ZONE I

Planning Area 1

Jo Daviess and Stephenson
Counties

1960 Population 68,028

1965 Estimate 68,700

1. Socio-demographic Description

Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties, with a combined population of 68,028, lie in the northwest corner of the zone, with the former bordering on the Mississippi, and the latter lying to the east. Both counties showed a population increase from 1950 to 1960 with Stephenson's growth almost seven times the rate of Jo Daviess'.

Stephenson County is the larger of the two with a population of 46,207 compared to 21,821 in Jo Daviess, and serves as the major trading area and service center for Jo Daviess County.

Jo Daviess County has but one population center of more than 2,500 persons, namely, Galena, the county seat, with a population of 4,410. There are ten physicians and eight dentists in the county of which four of the former and three of the latter practice in Galena. A Red Cross Chapter, Tuberculosis Association, a part-time social security office, an itinerant office of the Illinois Veterans Commission, and a 31-bed general hospital, are located in Galena.

Stephenson County similarly has but one population center in excess of 2,500, namely Freeport, the county seat, with a population of 26,802. Freeport is the major trade and service city for the area. Out of 42 physicians in the county, 34 are located in Freeport; and of 29 dentists in the county, 26 are located in Freeport, as well as two of the four osteopaths in the county.

Freeport is located on US Route 20. It is but 29 miles west of Rockford, the zone center, and 42 miles east of Galena, both on US Route 20. The network of county, state and US highways make Freeport easily accessible from all points in the planning area.

Freeport has local units of agricultural and farmers associations, manufacturers, trade and industrial groupings. There are many more health and welfare resources located in Freeport than in any other place in the two counties. These include the services of a part-time psychologist available to the school system on a fee basis, a school social worker operating out of the County Superintendent's office. There are Public Health nurses, a county school nurse, a Community Chest, Red Cross, Tuberculosis Association, an office of the State Employment Service, Illinois Veterans Commission, Salvation Army, and two general hospitals

ZONE I Planning Area 1 (continued)

with a combined bed capacity of 298 excluding maternity beds and bassinets. There are also two childrens' homes.

As of June 30, 1965, eighty-four children from this planning area were in state schools for the mentally retarded, with four EMH classes in Stephenson County in contrast to none in Jo Daviess County. Nineteen children were on the waiting list for state retarded facilities on November 1, 1966.

Admissions to state hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1965 were approximately one per thousand population or 68 persons, while those on books in state hospitals during the year totaled 136 persons or approximately two per thousand population.

The foreign born population is negligible in both counties, and less than 1,500 non-whites or 3.2 percent reside in Stephenson County.

More than one-third of the population in both counties is under 18 years, with a slightly larger proportion in Jo Daviess. Those 65 years and over comprise more than 12 percent of the population, with a slightly larger proportion in Jo Daviess. The group 18-64 years comprise just about half the total of Jo Daviess' population and 53.4 percent of Stephenson's. The difference in median age is but one year.

The median school years completed by the population 25 years and over in Stephenson is 1.2 years higher than Jo Daviess, but both are below average for the state. Almost five percent more of those in the age group in Stephenson completed high school in comparison to those in Jo Daviess. Of those who had less than eight years of education in this group, Jo Daviess had one percent more persons than Stephenson.

Median income for families was \$5,476 in Stephenson, \$777 more than in Jo Daviess, but this is below the \$6,566 median for the state.

More than one-fourth of the families in Jo Daviess are below the \$3,000 income level, compared to one-fifth in Stephenson. Per capita income is likewise below the state average by \$560 in Stephenson and just over \$1,000 below the state average in Jo Daviess.

Manufacturing, trade and government provide the major sources of wages and salaries in both counties, with Stephenson providing more than nine times the income payroll in Jo Daviess.

ZONE I Planning Area 1 (continued)

Stephenson's figure of 16.1 percent of "unsound" housing units is close to the state average, but in Jo Daviess this approximates almost two out of five units.

Both fare better than the state average in regard to unemployment and high school dropouts, with the present unemployed at 3.0 in both counties and Jo Daviess having a larger percentage of high school dropouts than Stephenson.

The birth rates in both counties are about the average of 21.2 per thousand population for the State. Infant death rates per thousand live births are 6.4 and 24.6 in Jo Daviess and Stephenson respectively, but below the state average of 25.2. Differentiated by race, the infant death rate for non-whites is twice that for the white population.

Public assistance rates in Jo Daviess was 16 per thousand population and 14 per thousand population in Stephenson, with a high proportion of persons in the aged, disability and assistance to the blind categories in Jo Daviess County, and a slightly higher rate for ADC in Stephenson County and almost the same rate for both counties for General Assistance.

Jo Daviess County has a County Public Health Department but Stephenson does not. Neither county has held a referendum under HB 708 or Frederick's Bill, and neither has a unit of the Illinois Mental Retardation Council. A Mental Health Association operates in Stephenson County.

The reported prison population for both counties on January 1, 1966 was 23 with 23 from Stephenson and none from Jo Daviess.

Weekly newspapers are published in five different places in each of the two counties, making a total of ten such publications, but Freeport publishes a daily newspaper with a circulation of 17,257 which covers an area beyond the city and beyond the county limits. A radio broadcasting station is also located in Freeport, thus making it the communications center for the planning area.

Stephenson leads in agricultural production and industrial production, producing corn and oats which are used for livestock feed, and exceeds Jo Daviess in the heads of cattle sold by more than one-half and in milk production by more than one and a half times the value of product.

In Stephenson there are more than twice the number of manufacturing establishments, almost twice as many retail and selected service

ZONE I Planning Area 1 (continued)

establishments that there are in Jo Daviess County. The number of mineral industries in both counties is identical. Jo Daviess leads in only three areas, the number of sheep raised and sold and the percent of farms in woodland and the mining of lead, zinc and feldspar.

Because of the potential population growth, the similarity in economic activities, transportation accessibility, shared locality-relevant interests which reach an apex for the two counties in Freeport, this is a viable planning area.

The population of Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties is below the minimum of 75,000 required under PL 88-164. However, the population in Stephenson grew by more than ten percent during the 1950-60 decade and Jo Daviess grew by almost two percent. With the increasing urbanization and industrialization of Freeport, it is probable that by 1970 the required minimum population will be met. The two counties form a natural trade and service area. The potential growth probabilities in the Jo Daviess-Stephenson complex justify the maintenance of this section as a planning area.

The suicide rate was higher in Stephenson (14.9) than in Jo Daviess (13.8) in 1964. However the rate for both counties was higher than the rate for the zone (11.3). No homicides were reported in either county in 1965.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are five facilities in Planning Area 1 serving 101 retardates. The facilities include one day care program (ARC School, Freeport), and four public school classes for the EMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 1, it is estimated that 237 (40 percent) of the estimated 664 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 427 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Jo Daviess County is on the Mississippi river and close to a medical service center in Iowa. The Women's Auxiliary of the County Medical Society is working toward establishing a mental health association or a mental health educational group. Its present aim is to facilitate the

ZONE I Planning Area 1 (continued)

purchase of mental health services from Dubuque.

Stephenson County lies between Jo Daviess and Winnebago Counties on the northern tier of the state adjoining the Wisconsin border. Under the leadership of local service agencies, the county medical society and city and county officials, an OEO grant of \$19,687 was secured under the CAP program for a part-time mental health outpatient clinic which opened in August 1966. The clinic operates two days a week and is located in Freeport. Staff consists of a part-time social worker (2 days a week), a part-time psychologist (one day a week) and a psychiatrist who is available part-time for consultation. Referrals are made by agencies and physicians. The local mental health association provides matching funds that are not covered by services-in-kind.

A tax referendum under HB 708 was passed in Stephenson County in April, 1967, for the support of both mental retardation and mental health services.

ZONE I	Planning Area 2	Boone and Winnebago Counties
		1960 Population 230,091
		1965 Estimate 258,700

1. Socio-demographic Description

Boone and Winnebago Counties are a standard metropolitan area lying in the north central tier of the state, northwest of the Chicago Metropolitan Area. The combined population of 230,091 is above the suggested top limit of 200,000 for a mental health planning area, but the interdependence of the two counties within the primary trade and service center, Rockford, make this a viable planning area. Although both are primarily manufacturing areas, Winnebago County exceeds Boone County by ten times in number of manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, and selected service establishments.

US 20 traverses both counties from east to west as does Illinois 173 which traverses Boone County to Rockford. US 90 traverses Boone County east and west. Route 76 is a north-south highway in Boone County and intersects both major highways. US 51 and Illinois 2 are the major north-south highways in Winnebago, supplemented by Illinois 70 and 75 which cross the county diagonally. Rockford, the planning area center and also the zone center is easily and quickly accessible from all parts of the area.

Belvidere (pop. 11,223) is the county seat and principal city of Boone County.

Rockford, with a population of 132,109, is the principal city in Winnebago County. Loves Park (pop. 9,086), and South Beloit (pop. 3,781) are lesser trade and service centers to their respective hinterlands.

Two hundred and thirty-eight persons were in state schools for the mentally retarded from this planning area, or better than one per thousand, excluding the waiting lists. Admissions to state hospitals from the area for the year ending June 30, 1965 were 384 or higher than 1.5 per thousand population. Five hundred and fifty-one persons were patients on the books of the state hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1963.

Both counties are primarily urban and industrial with Winnebago's foreign born population of 11,607 or 5.5 percent being more than double the proportion of this group in Boone County. The non-white population in Winnebago, accounting for 8,844 persons or 4.2 percent of the total population, is substantially greater than Boone's 0.3 percent but below the state average of 10.6 percent.

ZONE I Planning Area 2 (continued)

The median age of persons in both counties is below the 31.2 years for the state, and the 65 year and older group is 10.9 percent in Boone, and 8.5 percent in Winnebago, compared to the state average of 9.7 percent.

The proportion of families below the \$3,000 level in Boone County is 17.3 percent, slightly higher than the state average, whereas in Winnebago, this group comprises but 11.8 percent of the population.

Per capita buying income was \$480 below the state average of \$2,481 in Boone, and \$171 below the state average in Winnebago.

Winnebago with its 13.8 percent of unsound housing was below the state average, and Boone County had 22.9 percent of its housing units classified as "unsound," which is above the state average.

Unemployment in both counties was below the state average of 4.5 percent with Winnebago reporting 4.1 percent and Boone 2.2 percent. The high school drop-out rate was 19.4 percent in Boone and 24.2 percent in Winnebago, both lower than the state average of 25.0 percent.

Birth rates in both counties were approximately the same--20.9 in Boone and 21.4 in Winnebago per thousand of population. The infant death rate in both counties were also approximately the same--24.7 in Boone County and 25.9 per thousand live births in Winnebago, but the rate for non-whites was more than double the rate for the white population.

The rate per thousand persons on public assistance in Winnebago was almost three times the rate in Boone. The number of old age assistance people in Winnebago were about nine times higher than in Boone, while the number of persons on ADC was more than one hundred times higher in Winnebago than in Boone.

Thirty-one suicides occurred in Winnebago County in 1964, whereas no suicides occurred in Boone. Five murders occurred in these two counties in 1965 in comparison to eleven murders in the whole zone during 1965.

The only health and social service resources in Boone County are in Belvidere. Except for two general hospitals, with a total of 167 beds, excluding maternity beds and bassinets, the only mental health services are that of a part-time psychologist available to the county schools on a fee basis. Thirteen of the seventeen physicians practice in Belvidere, as do eight of the eleven dentists. Belvidere has a Community Chest,

ZONE I Planning Area 2 (continued)

a Tuberculosis Association and a Chamber of Commerce.

Winnebago County reflects that 230 of its 241 physicians are in Rockford, as are 105 of its 113 dentists, and eleven of its twelve osteopaths. Two full-time psychologists are available to the Rockford school system in addition to three part-time psychologists who serve on a fee basis. Four other places in the county have part-time psychologists who serve on a fee basis. Public health nurses are available in Rockford, and school nurses are available in Rockford, and school nurses in four places in addition to Rockford. A mental health clinic is located in Rockford and a full constellation of health and welfare agencies, which include a United Funds, Red Cross Chapter, Tuberculosis Association, four family service agencies, three childrens' service agencies, three recreational or leisure time service agencies, a sheltered workshop, a vocational rehabilitation center, an office of the state employment service, a social security administration office, a nursing home, a forty-bed tuberculosis hospital, as well as units of various state agencies serving children and families, crippled children, and veterans. There is a legal aid society and Salvation Army Unit, and three general hospitals with a total of 683 beds excluding maternity beds and bassinets. The Zone Center will be located in Rockford to augment these resources.

The specialized welfare agencies in Rockford provide an opportunity for the United Fund to develop a role for the coordination of these services to avoid duplication and increase effectiveness.

Rockford is the primary manufacturing, trade and service center for the entire zone. It leads in the production of hard goods and durable goods such as machine tools, hardware, food, and kindred products, furniture and fixtures and as such is a viable and important economic force in the zone. Belvidere, which will be the locus of a Chrysler Corporation assembly plant, is a major, but satellite city, interacting with and dependent on Rockford for many services and goods.

The mechanisms which maintain the flow of raw materials to Winnebago County and Rockford, and the distribution of goods, services and facilities to the surrounding area; its accessibility and health and welfare resources, make this a viable planning area and Rockford the most appropriate hub center as well as the zone center.

Both counties are rapid growing population complexes and Boone County will grow even more because of the Chrysler installation near Belvidere. Boone County is a satellite of Winnebago County and while the latter

ZONE I Planning Area 2 (continued)

exceeds the 200,000 population figure, two-thirds of it is comprised of the Rockford population. To separate Boone from Winnebago is like cutting an arm off the body and still expect it to remain healthy and functioning. The two are in symbiotic relationship economically, socially and culturally, and will tend to become more so as suppliers and workers from Winnebago continue to relate to the Boone development.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 29 facilities in Planning Area 2 serving 490 retardates. The facilities include one nursing home, two day programs (Winnebago County Child Development Association, Rockford; and School of Hope, Rockford), 22 public school classes for the EMH, and three public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 2, it is estimated that 783 (29 percent) of the estimated 2,662 retardates requiring special programs should be developed for approximately 1,879 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Boone County is the locus of the Chrysler Motor Company's assembly plant which employs 5,000 persons, many of whom commute from other counties. The county may be considered a rapid growth area which, in the near future, will see the emergence of housing developments, shopping centers, schools, and a variety of service units. If we take cognizance of the fact that for every worker in the industrial labor force there is usually from one to two workers in the non-industrial labor force and assuming that most such workers are heads of families, we can anticipate a rapid growth of population in the county.

A group of interested citizens sought to establish a multifunction mental health group which would seek affiliation with the Illinois Association of Mental Health, the Illinois Association for the Mentally Retarded and the Northern Illinois Council on Alcoholism, but the IAMR opposed such organizational structure, urging instead that there be separate organizations for each purpose.

The group finally established a Mental Health Rehabilitation Society in accord with its original objectives. There are three vice chairmen, one for mental health, one for mental retardation and one for alcoholism. Each vice chairman will establish committees to operate in each respec-

ZONE I Planning Area 2 (continued)

tive area, but through the coordinating mechanisms of the Mental Health Rehabilitation Society it is expected that unnecessary duplication will be avoided while at the same time each unit can maximize its activities in its respective area of concern. The Mental Rehabilitation Society is being considered for inclusion as a beneficiary of the United Givers Association, the central voluntary fund-raising agency in the county.

Winnebago County is the site of the Singer Zone Center at Rockford. It has a constellation of voluntary social service agencies, an outpatient psychiatric unit in 1965. The Health and Welfare Council has established a Mental Health Committee which has six sub-committees, each charged to develop plans for a specific aspect of mental health services.

ZONE I Planning Area 3

Carroll, Lee, Whiteside
and Ogle Counties

1960 Population 156,249

1965 Estimate 161,000

1. Socio-demographic Description

The four counties, situated in the southwestern part of the Rockford Zone, have a combined population of 156,249. Carroll County is 25 percent urban; Ogle is 43 percent urban, while Lee and Whiteside have an approximately even urban-rural division of population in each.

Whiteside County is the primary trade and service center for the four counties but all have smaller centers which relate to their respective hinterlands.

Savannah (5,190) is the only place in Carroll County in the 2,500 and over group, and is an important railroad and transportation center from which livestock and farm produce are shipped to the Chicago market. In Lee County, Dixon (19,565) is an important cement production center and also produces farm accessory equipment. Whiteside County has four cities which fall into this population classification: Fulton (3,387), Morrison (4,159) the county seat; Rock Falls (10,261), and adjacent to it, Sterling (15,688). Rock Falls and Sterling, although separate political entities are a unitary manufacturing, wholesaling, trade and service area, serving the planning area. Ogle County has four cities in the 2,500 and over category, Rochelle (7,554), Oregon (3,732), Mt. Morris (3,075), and Polo (2,551). Ogle is primarily noted for its livestock.

Whiteside County has the largest population of the four counties, almost 40 percent of the total area population. It is the county of most rapid growth. Ogle is the second largest county in the planning area, accounting for approximately 25 percent of the planning area's population.

Foreign born and non-white percentages are negligible compared to the state average of 6.8 percent and 10.6 percent respectively.

Whiteside has the largest proportion of persons under 18, constituting almost two out of every five, while Carroll is lowest with but slightly more than one out of every three.

The proportion of aged--those 65 and over--is below the state average of 9.7 percent in Whiteside, but Lee, Ogle and Carroll exceed the mean by 1 percent, 1.2 percent and 3.7 percent respectively.

Only Carroll County exceeds the state mean for median age of the population. Lee has exactly the average, Ogle falls 1.2 years below the

ZONE I Planning Area 3 (continued)

average, and Whiteside falls 3.4 years below the average.

Ogle County is the only county in the planning area which exceeds the state average for median school years completed. Both Carroll and Ogle counties exceed the state average of those 25 years and over with at least a high school education.

The Whiteside population has more income in the aggregate than the other counties in the planning area. In fact, Whiteside has more income in the aggregate than Lee and Carroll combined. Each county in the planning area has more than the average percent of families in the \$3,000 and under mean category, with a range from 20.1 percent in Whiteside to 27.9 percent in Carroll.

All four counties are above average in percent of unsound housing with the situation worse in Carroll (21.1 percent) and best in Lee (16.5 percent).

Unemployment is below average in all four counties.

The high school drop-out rate is 5.9 percent above the state average in Whiteside, while Carroll has the highest infant death rate in the group at 31.6 per thousand live births, and Whiteside lowest with 15.4 per thousand live births.

Public Assistance rates are highest in Whiteside and lowest in Carroll. Lee is highest on General Assistance. Ogle and Whiteside are the highest on Old Age Assistance. Whiteside is also the highest for ADC.

One hundred and seventy-two children from the four counties were on the books of state institutions for the retarded on June 30, 1965. Twenty-three children were on the waiting list from these four counties as of November 1, 1966.

Each county has from one to three EMH classes (Whiteside 3, Lee 2, Ogle 2, and Carroll 1).

Admissions to state hospitals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, was 265--a rate of almost 165 per one thousand population. The admission rate was highest in Whiteside County (201.3) and lowest in Carroll County. Three hundred and eighty-three patients were on books from the four counties on June 30, 1965. The largest number of patients come from Whiteside County and the smallest number from Carroll County.

ZONE I Planning Area 3 (continued)

Only Lee County has a Public Health Department and a unit of the Illinois Mental Retardation Council, but all three have mental health associations.

The suicide rate was the highest in Ogle County in 1964 and the lowest in Lee. The homicide rate was highest in Carroll County in 1965. Ogle County also had the highest number of reported people in prison.

There are 14 physicians in Carroll County, one-third of whom reside in Savannah; twenty-seven in Lee, three quarters of whom are located in Dixon, twenty-five physicians in Ogle, one-third of whom are in Rochelle; and forty-four in Whiteside, of which more than half are located in Sterling.

Although each county has some type of general hospital Dixon has the largest with 120 beds, and Sterling has two with a total of 260 beds.

Each county has special education personnel available through the County Superintendent's office, and all but Ogle have a mental health clinic, but only Whiteside has a family service agency located in Rock Falls.

The traveling distance to either Dixon or the Rock Falls - Sterling area is less than 50 miles from any place in the planning area, and both are accessible via major U. S. and state highways which traverse the area.

The area is geared both industrially and agriculturally to livestock raising, dairying and a small amount of farm produce. Carroll and Ogle Counties have more of an agricultural base than either Lee or Whiteside. The latter has the largest number of manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing and service establishments, as well as being the central communications center for news media.

While the Rock Falls-Sterling complex may, at first glance, be the better planning area hub, the fact that there is a political division into two separate cities suggests that for mental health services Dixon should be given primary consideration.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 18 facilities in Planning Area 3 serving 4,622 retardates. The majority of these retardates (n=4,330) are in the state residential facility located at Dixon. In addition to the Dixon State School, there is one day program (Truman School, Dixon), one sheltered workshop (Self-Help Enterprises, Rock Falls), 17 public school classes for the EMH, and 14 public school class for the TMH.

ZONE I Planning Area 3 (continued)

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 3, it is estimated that 459 (27 percent) of the estimated 1,682 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,223 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

This planning area was originally a tri-county unit with Ogle joined to DeKalb as a separate planning area, but with the establishment of the Sinnissippi Mental Health Clinic, Ogle decided to join and a quad-county planning area was authorized by the Zone Director. Almost one-third of the budget comes from local sources and about two-thirds as a grant-in-aid from the DMH. Of the local portion of the funds, two-thirds came from sources allocated by groups in the four counties and one-third from fees.

The clinic offers rapid diagnostic services to caretakers such as police, physicians and attorneys and the courts. The clinic aims to expand from its outpatient and diagnostic services to a comprehensive community mental health service, but is incapacitated by problems of finances, staff recruitment and formal relationships to the counties and the Zone Center.

The plan of operation calls for each county to pay on the basis of the ratio of its population to the total population of the planning area. Progress in the various counties is being made at different rates and on various levels.

Carroll County has appointed a seven member board under HB 708. Its mental health association is planning a needs survey in which physicians, clergy, police and lawyers will be asked to cooperate. Both the Mental Health Association and the Mental Health Board endorsed a tax referendum under HB 708 which passed in the April 1967 elections. The Mental Health Association raises the Carroll County share of the Sinnissippi Clinic funds. The Ogle County share of funds are derived from the Mental Health Association and "friends" of the clinic and board of supervisors. The Whiteside County Mental Health Association has proposed a door-to-door fund-raising campaign which would provide for an \$11 family membership in the clinic, one dollar of which will go to the Mental Health Association. The annual membership will entitle all of the members of a family to outpatient, diagnostic and treatment services, and meeting space for activities related to mental health and clinic-sponsored educational programs on subjects such as childhood, parenthood and emotional health.

ZONE I Planning Area 3 (continued)

With the establishment of the clinic headquarters in Lee County, the Mental Health Association was vitiated and efforts are under way to revitalize the Association. A number of problems arise from this effort. Among them are the fuzziness of the roles of the MHA and the clinic in regard to education; the threat of a strong MHA to the mental retardation group. The latter feels that there are not enough people to provide adequate leadership for two groups and there is need to spell out relationships between clinic and zone services on the one hand and the clinic and Dixon State School on the other hand.

The Truman School for the Mentally Retarded in Dixon made an inquiry in regard to funds under PL 88-164 as did the Whiteside Community Association for the Retarded.

The Sinnissippi Mental Health Clinic made an inquiry in regard to staff funding under PL 89-105.

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ZONE I Planning Area 4

DeKalb County

1960 Population 51,714

1965 Estimate 56,700

1. Socio-demographic Description

DeKalb County with a population of 51,714 in 1960 is a county of rapid growth, lying in the eastern part of Zone I. An essentially native born group and a very small non-white group constitute the population.

DeKalb, the primary manufacturing, trade, service and marketing center for the planning area, is the hub city.

DeKalb County is 56.6 percent urban. In addition DeKalb County is the largest producer of hybrid corn seed in the world, and is the location of the world's largest packing plant for lima beans, peas and corn, as well as the location of Northern Illinois University.

Principal cities in DeKalb County are: DeKalb (23,103), Sandwich (3,842) and Sycamore (6,961).

The population distribution is typical of the state average with a lower proportion of aged and is better than average in median years school completed, the proportion completing high school and over, and in the proportion with less than eight years of education. Part of this may be due to the fact that Northern Illinois University, its student body and faculty skew the data. The high school dropout rate in DeKalb is 5.8 percent.

The number of families below the \$3,000 poverty level is above the average of 15 percent, while per capita income is below the state mean of \$2,481, but this, too, is affected by the university and its population.

DeKalb is below the state average in unsound housing. Unemployment is less than three percent lower than the state average.

The birth rate is just below the average for the zone as a whole, and the infant mortality rate is below the average for the zone.

DeKalb is below the average for the state for persons on public assistance.

Thirty-seven children from DeKalb were on books in the state institutions for the retarded on June 30, 1965. Eight children were on the waiting list from the county on November 1, 1966. Four EMH classes exist in the county.

ZONE I Planning Area 4 (continued)

State hospital admission rates for the county on June 30, 1965 were 74.7 per one hundred thousand. This is much below the average for the state. DeKalb only had 76 people from the county on books on June 30, 1965.

Mental health clinics do not exist, but 31 of DeKalb's 53 physicians are located in the city of DeKalb. DeKalb has no public health department. An IAMR Unit and Mental Health Association exist in DeKalb County.

The city of DeKalb has a Family Service Agency, a therapy center, and a speech and hearing clinic, as well as two general hospitals with 140 beds. Smaller hospitals are located in two other places in the county: Sandwich (41 beds) and Sycamore (70 beds).

DeKalb, the area planning hub, is the primary trade and service center for the two counties. It has a daily newspaper, a radio station, is the major manufacturing, distribution and retail center for the area, and is easily accessible via four major east-west highways and three major north-south highways, which put the city within quick reach from any point in the planning area.

Seven suicides occurred in DeKalb County in 1965 and one murder.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 9 facilities in Planning Area 4 serving 127 retardates. The facilities include one day program (Hope-Haven, Inc., Sandwich), two sheltered workshops (Opportunity House, Sycamore, and "Open Door" Sandwich Community Workshop, Sandwich), and six public school classes for the EMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 4, it is estimated that 248 (43 percent) of the estimated 581 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 333 retardates in the Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

With the affiliation of the Ogle County to the Sinnissippi Mental Health Clinic. DeKalb County now constitutes a one-county planning area.

The Mental Health Association has undertaken five opinion surveys among physicians, attorneys, clergy, school, industrial personnel and social

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ZONE I Planning Area 4 (continued)

agencies on the need for mental health services in DeKalb County. Some opinions were secured by interview, others by mail. There was involvement of representatives of the various groups contacted and volunteers were also provided by the AAUW. The results of this effort have not yet been made available. We therefore know little of its validity, reliability or effectiveness.

There has been some expression of the need for a Public Health Department in DeKalb County and of a desire to hold a referendum to secure its establishment.

The Mental Health Association sponsored a tax referendum under HB 708 which passed in April, 1967. A formal working relationship with Singer Zone Center is being established.

The Zone Center negotiated with the Sycamore Hospital to establish an after care clinic on the hospital premises. This is a service which the Zone Center has been in process of developing with hospitals in all of the counties.

Northern Illinois University has been involved in a manpower training project with the Singer Zone Center in which it is anticipated that a number of persons will become available for the role of "re-entry expediter," a rehabilitative role which will provide supportive service to the discharged patient.

ZONE I Planning Area 5

LaSalle County

1960 Population 110,800

1965 Estimate 113,200

1. Socio-demographic Description

LaSalle County, population 110,800, is the largest county by land area in Zone I. It is located in the southeastern sector of the Zone, adjacent to, but not part of, the Chicago Metropolitan Area.

It has seven cities with a population of 2,500 and over; LaSalle (11,897), Marseilles (4,347), Mendota (6,154), Oglesby (4,215), Ottawa (19,408), Peru (10,460) and Streator (16,868).

The county is two-thirds urbanized, slow growing, and despite the fact that the railroad and highways destroyed its importance as the upper terminus of Illinois River traffic, it has maintained its industrial importance.

The foreign born and non-white populations constitute a negligible percentage of its population.

The median age of the population is but slightly above the average for the state, as is its population 65 years of age and older.

Educationally, it is below the state average in median years school completed, percent completing high school or more, and in percent of high school drop-outs, but is above average in percent of population 25 years and over with less than eight years of education.

Per capita income is \$300 below the state average and a smaller percentage of families fall below the poverty line of under \$3,000 in income, but it has the average percentage of unsound housing, and is below average in unemployment rate.

Both the birth rate and infant death rate are below the state average and overall public assistance rates and categorical assistance rates are low in all categories.

Medical services, such as physicians, dentists, and osteopaths, are fairly well distributed, as are hospitals, but there is a dearth of mental health resources despite the existence of a Mental Health Association.

The largest city, Ottawa, is located in the geographic center of the county, and Streator, the second largest city, is located in the south central sector of the county. However, LaSalle, the third largest city has been

ZONE I Planning Area 5 (continued)

tentatively designated as the planning area hub center, because of its short time distance to the Zone Center in Rockford.

The distribution of transportation routes east-west, north-south, and the intersecting network of county roads would suggest Ottawa, the county seat, as the hub center, but the time difference to LaSalle is not an important factor, and its easy accessibility to Rockford suggests that in the initial effort LaSalle be so designated.

Agriculturally, the county is in the cash grain crop area, corresponding to Zone VI. The average size of farm (206 acres) is above the state average of 196, and 47 percent of them have sales in excess of \$10,000 and are mostly tenant operated. Soybeans, vegetables, livestock including swine, cattle and sheep, are the major agricultural pursuits, but at the same time the area is extensively industrialized with clocks, watches, electrical equipment, cement and processed zinc being the major products in LaSalle.

Ottawa, because of nearby natural resources is an important clay products manufacturing center as well as a center for refrigerator systems and safety glass making. Streator, further south, is likewise an important cement product producer. Except for Winnebago, LaSalle County has the largest number of mineral industries in the Zone, including feldspar. Frozen fruits and vegetables are part of the industrial production system, as are farmpower accessories, feed crop equipment and parts, and crop drying, storage and elevator equipment.

Daily newspapers are published in LaSalle and Ottawa and each has a radio station.

As a single county planning area, the resources of the county school system, county public health department, sheriff's office, highway, nursing, and other health services, provide a base for shared locality-relevant interests.

One hundred and twelve children were on the books for state facilities for the mentally retarded as of June 30, 1965. There were 129 admissions during 1965 to state hospitals and 279 people were on books in the state mental hospitals on June 30, 1965.

The suicide rate of 6.2 per one-hundred thousand was below the zone rate of 11.3. Only one homicide occurred in LaSalle in 1964.

ZONE I Planning Area 5 (continued)

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 12 facilities in Planning Area 5 serving 163 retardates. The facilities include three day programs (LaSalle County Chapter for Crippled Children, Ottawa; Echo School, Ottawa; and United Cerebral Palsy Center, LaSalle), one sheltered workshop (Streator Unlimited, Streator), seven public school classes for the EMH, and one public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 5, it is estimated that 337 (30 percent) of the estimated 1,125 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 788 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

LaSalle County Mental Health Association was established in 1965 which united in collaboration with an extra-mural team from the Singer Zone Center to provide a variety of services in the county for a two year period on a scheduled basis with provision for evaluation at the end of the first year to determine what portion of the activities were worthwhile and which ones could be taken over by the county groups. Among the effective actions taken by the local groups was the placement of an HB 708 referendum on the ballot by petition at the November 8th election. The referendum passed by a fifty percent margin. United Funds in Ottawa, LaSalle, Peru, Mendota and Streator have been asked to include the LaSalle County Mental Health Association for a total of \$5,400.

A three-day a week clinic operation was set up as a demonstration project and with the passage of the referendum potential funds up to \$506,000 can be made available from county sources.

LaSalle is a large county, occupying 1,153 square miles. There are a number of important cities and plans will have to be worked out to provide for the distribution of services among the various service centers in the county.

LaSalle County is adjacent to Zones IV and VI. An industrial development is taking place in Putnam County of Zone IV which is a comprehensive steel manufacturing operation and is scheduled to employ 10,000 workers when fully operational. Workers will no doubt be drawn from LaSalle County and until social planning developments catch up with the physical

ZONE I Planning Area 5 (continued)

planning developments in Putnam County, we may assume that there will be a need for a variety of mental health services as well as other services.

Highway construction may also affect the role of a community hospital in Peru, a city in LaSalle County, as well as a hospital in Putnam County. This indicates a need for the preliminary exploration and study of problems and programs in which the two zones, Zone I and Zone IV, may each have an interest and concern.

ZONES 2 AND 3 - CHICAGO (NORTH AND SOUTH)

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AREAS 6-26

Lake Michigan

CHICAGO

AREAS 27

For planning and administrative purposes, Manteno State Hospital is in Zone 3, Planning Area 50, in that it serves that area and other areas in Zone 3.

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THE CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

Planning Areas 6 through 50

1. Construction of Metropolitan Planning Areas

1960 census	6,260,803
1965 (April estimate)	6,782,983

The Chicago Metropolitan Area, as defined for administrative purposes by the Illinois Department of Mental Health, includes the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), namely the six counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will, and in addition two rural counties, Kendall and Grundy, which lie south of Kane County and west of Will County. The Illinois Department of Mental Health has divided this area into two zones, each being served by a zone treatment center and by the overall zone administrative services. The zones are Zone II (Chicago North Zone) and Zone III (Chicago South Zone). The two zones are geographically comparable but their population and socio-economic factors are disparate.

The division between these zones is made on an east-west line through Chicago from Lake Michigan along Roosevelt Road (12th Street) to the western city limit at Oak Park Boulevard. At the city limit the division line goes north on Oak Park Boulevard to North Avenue and then west to the DuPage County line (which is also the western boundary of Leyden township), then north to the DuPage-Cook County northern line and west on that line to Kane County and straight west through Kane County along the northern boundaries of St. Charles, Compton and Virgil townships to the western edge of Kane County. In the city the zone line follows community area lines (with one minor exception in Planning Areas 26 and 28), and outside the city, township or county lines.

The forty-five Planning Areas (Subzones) of the Chicago Metropolitan Area have been drawn in two ways. Within the city limits the lines were drawn on Community Area lines, with the one exception mentioned above. Since 1930 the city has been divided into Community Areas which were originally developed in consideration of historical, ethnic and geographic factors, and which also frequently were related to the natural divisions of the city. Including the latest annexation of O'Hare Airport (76), there are seventy-six Community Areas. The Community Area is widely accepted for use in statistical and demographic work as a standard unit of measurement. Community areas contain one or more census tracts which have common borders with the Community Areas. Planning Areas have been developed to include one or more appropriate Community Areas.

Outside the city of Chicago all Planning Area boundaries have been drawn on either township or county lines. This procedure creates certain problems,

especially in the densely populated areas near the city. Several of the larger suburban cities extend into two or more townships, or counties, and consequently, into several planning areas. However, Departmental demographic and statistical reporting would be immeasurably complicated if the township lines were forfeited for city or village lines.

The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and the Hospital Planning Council of Metropolitan Chicago and other planning groups tend to make lines of division coincide with transportation lines or natural boundaries such as canals and rivers. In the Chicago area the railroads were often originally laid out following the rivers and canals within the city and generally emanated from the center of the city like the spokes of a wheel. The highways and the new through-ways tend to follow the same radial pattern. As a result the suburban developments became a series of towns built around the railroad stations with the interstitial areas filling in more slowly or remaining vacant. The development of Planning Areas by following the transportation lines was not acceptable because of the problems of statistical and census studies, the relative instability of village lines, and the rapid population growth currently taking place in many of these areas. So far, and for some time in the future, it would appear that very few, if any, townships will exceed the 200,000 population limit. The township, therefore, seems to be the appropriate smallest unit for a Planning Area outside the city of Chicago.

2. Sources of Population Data

Population statistics quoted for the Planning Areas are from three sources. The 1960 figures are all from the basic source of the 1960 U. S. Census. It is recognized that for the "inner city" the census figures are not as firm as generally believed. In Chicago, the census figures are not infrequently disputed, some groups claiming that there may be 10 percent to 25 percent variability. For the purpose of this work the census figures are used although the problem of inaccuracy is recognized as having at least some validity.

The population figures for the 1965 estimates are derived from two sources. Inside the city of Chicago the 1965 estimates were made by the Hospital Planning Council for Metropolitan Chicago, Chicago Regional Study, published in December, 1966. The estimated figures used are for April 1965. The Council has April 1966 estimates also but these were not incorporated in this report since comparable figures were not available for other parts of the metropolitan area.

Population estimates for 1965 for outside the city of Chicago were taken from the Chicago Area Transportation Study published in April 1966. This study was sponsored by the State of Illinois, Cook County, and the U. S. Bureau of

Public Roads. Both of these studies give population estimates for suburban cities and villages but only the transportation study gives township population estimates which were needed for this report.

3. Sources of Data Utilized in Planning Area Descriptions

The data recorded in the Planning Area descriptions for the city of Chicago and the Metropolitan Area do not represent original field research although long and intimate knowledge of the area affected judgment in the selection of the material. Credit should be given to the original sources. The major sources are the Hospital Planning Council of Metropolitan Chicago, its Chicago Regional Hospital Study of December 1966; Chicago Area Transportation Study, April 1966, Population Estimates for the Chicago SMSA by Municipalities and Townships; Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, Tables Projecting Population in Northeastern Illinois to 1980 (not quoted), and its Suburban Fact Book; Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, The Social Service Directory, 1966, and its Chicago Community Area Profiles, November 1964; The Chicago Community Inventory, University of Chicago; U. S. Census 1960; The Comprehensive Plan of Chicago, Department of Development and Planning, City of Chicago (December 1966); and various documents and reports of the Illinois Department of Mental Health.

ZONE II - CHICAGO NORTH ZONE

Planning Areas 6 through 26 Inclusive

1960 census	2,833,046
1965 population (estimate)	3,062,088

Zone II, Chicago North Zone, consists of the north half of Chicago and Cook County, all of Lake and McHenry Counties, and the northern six townships of Kane County. This is an area approximately 50 miles wide and 50 miles long as measured from the center of Chicago. Diagonally from the center of the city northwestward to the corner of McHenry County the distance is more than 75 miles. This Zone is largely urban and suburban. However, the far outlying areas to the north and west in Kane and McHenry and Lake Counties are agricultural and rural. The immediate central city areas on the near north side and the near west side are old sections with deteriorated housing, over-population and are "ports of entry" for the new in-migrants to the city. With the exception of these areas, which are significant but are not relatively a large part of the zone, the zone largely consists of middle class urban and suburban living areas, relatively new industrial areas, exurban and resort areas farther to the north and west. McHenry County is composed of agricultural and suburban living and small resort areas, with only small and new industry. Lake County, from Cook County line to the Wisconsin line along the eastern lakefront border, consists of newly built-up areas, several industrial cities and industrial developments, and the substantial old and heavy industry city of Waukegan. In the southeastern corner of Lake County there are three townships entirely residential which may be described as dwelling places for Chicago's most affluent commuters. The rest of Lake County, except for the coastal areas, is entirely an area of farms, a few commuting areas and small resorts. Adjacent to the immediate west and northwest limits of Chicago in Cook County there are several heavily populated suburban areas including both residential and industrial developments and which represent one of the most rapid population growth areas of metropolitan Chicago.

Zone II is, by comparison, the best served area in the state and probably one of the best served in the United States. There are two large state mental hospitals with 11,056 beds, a veterans mental hospital with 2,487 beds, plus 1,405 other psychiatric beds for a total of 14,948, or one inpatient bed for every 184 persons according to the 1960 Census. The paucity of services in the South Zone, however, means that the facilities of the North Zone are not reserved for only North Zone utilization. In addition there are twenty-four state-aided community mental health clinics in Zone II or nearly half of the total for the whole state, although only approximately one fourth of the state's population is in the Zone. In total there are 38 outpatient mental health clinics in the Zone. In addition there are twenty-eight facilities for the mentally retarded, nineteen family service agencies

with mental health services and twelve alcoholic treatment centers. Furthermore four of the state's five medical schools, all of them with specialized psychiatric training, are in the Zone, and there are a total of 89 hospitals of all types within the Zone.

There are 439 facilities in Zone II serving 8,754 retardates. Of the 8,754 retardates, 7,430 are enrolled in some form of day program, and 1,324 are institutional residents.

An estimated 8,977 (29.5 percent) of the estimated 30,332 retardates requiring special programs in Zone II are now being served.

ZONE II Planning Area 6 McHenry and northern Kane Counties

1960 Population	166,984
1965 Estimate	193,100

1. Socio-demographic Description

This planning area includes McHenry County with 17 townships of 84,210 population in 1960 and the northern six townships of Kane County, which are Dundee, Rutland, Hampshire, Elgin, Plato and Burlington. The six Kane County townships have a population of approximately 83,000 bringing the total planning area population to 166,984. This planning area is covered with good transportation networks.

McHenry County consists mainly of low populated townships, the most populated being Algonquin which is at the southeast corner of the county and which adjoins Dundee and Elgin townships of Kane County with populations of 24,633 and 52,640 respectively. These three adjacent townships constitute the population center of the area with hardly a separation between towns. Their population is 98,012 or 60 percent of the total area.

Elgin township with a population of 52,640, including the town of Elgin (population 49,447), is the hub of this immediate area and of the total planning area. The city of Elgin is one of the fastest growing areas in the state. It is characterized by a high level economy of industry, mainly manufacturing instruments and small appliances, and is the retail center serving the towns and farms of the area.

The city of Elgin, and in fact the entire planning area, has almost entirely a middle class white population. The town of Elgin has 3.3 percent non-white population and except for 1,652 Puerto Ricans, there are no other non-white ethnic or racial groups represented.

Mental health resources of the area consist of McHenry County Mental Health Clinic in the town of McHenry, the Fox Valley Mental Health Clinic in Elgin, and Resthaven Hospital in Elgin and the Elgin State Hospital. The state hospital has its own outpatient clinic serving the area. Recently there have been established two family service agencies, one in Elgin and the other in Dundee, but the latter is a "one-man" counseling service. There is also an agency known as Community Concern for Alcoholism which is interested in mental health planning. In McHenry County there are three general hospitals, one each at McHenry, Harvard and Woodstock, and there are two more in Elgin. St. Joseph's Hospital in Elgin is interested in developing an inpatient psychiatric service. The Larkin Children's Home is also interested in helping to develop community mental health services.

ZONE II Planning Area 6 (continued)

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 27 facilities in Planning Area 6 serving 468 retardates. The facilities include one state mental hospital (Elgin State Hospital), two sheltered care homes, one day program (McHenry County Association for Retarded Children Training Center, McHenry), 20 public school classes for the EMH, and three public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 6, it is estimated that 339 (23 percent) of the estimated 1,752 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,353 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There is considerable interest in the area in developing more extensive mental health programs. In Elgin, joint planning for a comprehensive center is going on between a voluntary hospital, St. Joseph's, the Elgin State Hospital and the Fox River Valley Mental Health Clinic and a number of other agencies including the groups interested in retarded children.

In McHenry County the referendum for a local mental health tax was passed in the April 4, 1967 election. The referendum did not pass earlier in the fall of 1966. The passage was for one half mill tax. The passage of the referendum was the result of the leadership of the clinic and much new mental health interest in the county. This action will very substantially increase the money available for services but a program model has not yet been fully developed.

ZONE II Planning Area 7 Lake County (except Deerfield,
West Deerfield, and Shields Townships)

1960 Population 202,442
1965 Estimate 240,630

1. Socio-demographic Description

This area consists of 15 townships, all but three of the townships of Lake County. (The three townships not included in the subzone area are Deerfield, West Deerfield and Shields Townships in the southeast corner of the county and adjoining Cook County on the south.) These townships are primarily suburban residential areas for Chicago commuters and have been served substantially by Chicago and northshore Cook County institutions.

The county was, and is, an agricultural county, although during the last two decades it has developed a series of residential and industrialized urban communities on the east boundary of Lake Michigan's shore, while the rest of the county has developed several resort areas and suburban housing areas for Chicago commuters. The county is immediately north of Cook County in the northeast corner of the state, and is exceptionally well served by superhighways and railroads coming from Chicago up the coast line to Milwaukee and other industrial cities in Wisconsin and in northwesterly directions diagonally across the county to Rockford, Madison, Minneapolis and the far northwest. Commuting and resort areas have tended to develop along these transportation lines.

Waukegan Township with a population of 69,486, or more than 38 percent that of this planning area, is the logical "hub" for this area. The township contains the county seat, the town of Waukegan, which is the industrial and commercial center of the whole area, with a population of 55,719.

Waukegan city has most of the facilities and problems of rapidly growing industrial cities. It has a wide diversification of industry consisting of American Steel and Wire, Abbott Laboratories (the largest employer), Johns-Manville and Johnson Motors; it is served by several railroads; it has a developing port on Lake Michigan; it is close to two military training centers; it has 8.4 percent non-white population; it has wide diversification of national and racial heritage groups; it has a young population with 35.8 percent under the age of 18, with only 7 percent over 65 years of age, and it saw a population growth of 43.1 percent in the decade from 1950 to 1960.

The facilities centered in Waukegan are: a county Regional Planning Agency, a Welfare Council, three general hospitals and a TB hospital, nine voluntary and public health agencies, six regional government agencies, a family service agency and over 30 health and welfare agencies. Lake County has a unique Community Mental Health Clinic located in Waukegan and financed

ZONE II Planning Area 7 (continued)

by the public health department of the county, contributions from individuals and several united funds and state aid.

Other townships in the area range in population from 2,000 in Newport Township to 19,481 in Libertyville Township. The next largest is Avon with 16,555. Libertyville and Avon are primarily residential areas for Chicago commuters. The other large townships on the coast of Lake Michigan to the Wisconsin line are Zion, 12,000; Benton, 10,500; and Warren, 10,000, immediately west of and a suburban area for Waukegan.

The county as a whole is rapidly growing due not only to its healthy industrial development but as ex-urbia for Chicago. According to estimates the county had an increase of nearly 19 percent from 1960 to 1965.

Three other southern Lake County townships bordering Cook County, Cuba, Ela, and Vernon, were previously grouped with townships of north Cook County. They have been returned to the Lake County subzone on the basis of both their interest and that of the Waukegan and Arlington Heights mental health clinics. This shift makes the area above the 200,000 population figure but this is the interest of the local areas.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 32 facilities in Planning Area 7 serving 615 retardates. The facilities include two private institutions (Mt. Saint Joseph, Lake Zurich, and Klingberg Home School and Treatment Center, Mundelein), two day programs (Countryside Center for the Retarded, Barrington, and Retarded Children's Educational Society of Lake County, Waukegan), one sheltered workshop (Chalet Workshop, Antioch), 21 public school programs for the EMH, and 6 public school programs for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 7, it is estimated that 451 (21 percent) of the estimated 2,131 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,680 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Progress

There is a growing and substantial mental health interest in Lake County. The clinic board of Waukegan is organizing a county-wide citizens committee and is endeavoring to develop support for a county-wide referendum to establish a local mental health tax. Downey Hospital, a veterans

ZONE II Planning Area 7 (continued)

administration mental hospital of 2,489 beds that is just south of Waukegan, adds a great deal to the public mental health interest and leadership in the area even though its services are not related to local needs.

ZONE II Planning Area 8

Northwest Cook County

1960 Population	145,677
1965 Estimate	233,750

1. Socio-demographic Description

This is an area of six northwestern Cook County townships, including Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Hanover, Schaumburg and Elk Grove. The center or hub of the area is the town of Arlington Heights, which is approximately 25 miles from the center of Chicago directly northwest on the Northwestern Railroad. Arlington Heights was a town of approximately 28,000 people in 1960 and is estimated to be nearly 43,000 in 1966, an increase of 53.4 percent in the six-year period. The planning area's population increase during the same period is estimated at slightly over 60 percent.

There are 16 villages listed in 1965 that are wholly or mainly in the six-township area, some of which were hardly in existence in 1960. They are: Arlington Heights, Barrington, Barrington Hills, Bartlett, Buffalo Grove, Elk Grove, Hanover Park, Hoffman Estates, Middlebury, Mount Prospect, Palatine, Rolling Meadows, South Barrington, Streamwood, Schaumburg Center and Wheeling. These villages had a population of 107,558 in 1960 and an estimated population of 170,339 in 1965 or an increase of more than 58 percent. According to 1965 estimates, 73 percent of the population of the area are living in the sixteen villages.

In addition to these villages, there are many unincorporated areas that are subdivided and have housing developments and there are new unlisted villages. There are small parts of both the cities of DesPlaines and Elgin in the planning area. The expansion of the area also extends into Cuba township of Lake County and Algonquin township in McHenry County, both to the northwest. While agriculture still is carried on in the area it is evident that the land space available for this purpose is rapidly diminishing. Although most of the population commutes to Chicago and west side Chicago industrial and commercial centers, there is a substantial growth of local light industry. The historic farm population as well as the new population is uniformly white, north European, middle-class, white-collar workers with a high income level. In 1960 the median income in Arlington Heights, the largest town, was \$9,789.

The service developments of the area are outpaced by the rapid population growth. Service and commercial centers for the area are: DesPlaines and Park Ridge on the northwest edge of Chicago and touching this area, Arlington Heights in the center, and the city of Elgin touching the southwest corner but mainly in Kane County.

ZONE II Planning Area 8 (continued)

In DesPlaines there is a private mental hospital, Forest Hospital, and in nearby Park Ridge, Lutheran General Hospital which has inpatient psychiatric services. In Elgin there are several general hospitals, a community mental health outpatient clinic that serves the Barrington area, a rehabilitation hospital and the Elgin State Hospital. There are new small family agencies both in Elgin and DesPlaines.

Actually within the six-township area, with an estimated population of well over 200,000, there are very few mental health related services. There is one general hospital, the Northwest Community Hospital in Arlington Heights, the Northwest Cooperative Community Mental Health Clinic, a suburban district office of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, a nursing service and two sectarian homes for the aged. Other organizations listed include Community Chests or United Funds, various group-serving agencies such as the Boy Scouts, and the township relief offices. It is noted that the Welfare Council district area consists of this six-township area and Maine township in addition. The Hospital Planning Council area is similar but also with a larger population base.

Arlington Heights is designated as the "hub" for this area since it is the largest population center and the most centrally located in the planning area. Arlington Heights has a state-aided mental health clinic which has expressed interest in becoming the mental health center for this area. Its geographical location and its proximity to transportation lines makes this a logical development.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 22 facilities in Planning Area 8 serving 448 retardates. The facilities include one private residential institution (Little City, Palatine), three day programs (including Clearbrook Day Center, Rolling Meadows, and Beverly Lake School for Retarded Children, East Dundee), one sheltered workshop (Direction to Opportunity through Occupation and Rehabilitation, Wheeling), 16 public school classes for the EMH and one public school class for the TMH. Little City and Clearbrook received PL 88-164 grants.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 8, it is estimated that 482 (33 percent) of the estimated 1,460 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 978 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

None.

ZONE II Planning Area 9 North Cook County and Southeast Lake County

1960 Population	194,293
1965 Estimate	228,750

1. Socio-demographic Description

This planning area consists of two populous residential northeastern Cook County townships, New Trier and Northfield, with a population of 103,000, and three very similar southeastern Lake County townships, Deerfield, West Deerfield and Shields with a population of over 91,000 in 1960. All of the townships front on Lake Michigan or adjoin the fronting townships to their east.

The social, economic and population characteristics in these townships are remarkably similar. With the exception of Shields Township in Lake County, in which there is a small Negro community and military service population and industry related to the Great Lakes Naval Training Base, the area is entirely residential, non-agricultural, non-industrial and white. It is the area for the residence of the highest income groups of the metropolitan area and is extraordinarily homogeneous in these characteristics.

The major towns of the Planning Area are Glencoe with a population of 10,500; Glenview "part" 12,000; Highland Park, 25,500; Lake Forest, 10,600; Wilmette, 28,200; and Winnetka, 13,300; Deerfield, 11,800; Northbrook, 11,600; and North Chicago with 11,400. The towns have a total population of 140,900 or 72.5 percent of the area's population. In addition there are several smaller villages including Kenilworth, Highwood, Lake Bluff and Bannockburn. This group of towns and villages have an estimated aggregate population of 169,128 in 1965, an increase of 20 percent since 1960.

These towns are all suburban residential towns and have shown a rapid increase in the past decade. Wilmette, the largest town, which is at the lower end of the economic scale of this group of villages, has increased from 18,000 to 28,000 between 1950 and 1960, an increase of approximately 56 percent. Wilmette reported in 1960 226 non-whites, and Winnetka 273, or a little more than 1.5 percent for both towns. This should be assumed to be typical. There are no industries to report.

In 1960, 82 percent of the employed males in Wilmette engaged in white-collar occupations and 50 percent of all its workers were employed in Chicago. Although there is excellent rail transportation to Chicago, the 1960 census showed that most of the workers commute by automobile. The median family income was \$13,661. Forty percent of its living units

ZONE II Planning Area 9 (continued)

were constructed since 1940. Thirty-eight and a half percent of its population was under 18 years of age and only 8.8 percent over 65 years of age.

The service agencies are remarkably well developed as compared to most suburban areas. There are four family counseling services listed, plus others serving the area; three hospitals; every village has the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and several YMCA's, YWCA's and other youth services; many United Fund organizations; health and nursing associations are developed in eight different villages; a Senior Citizens Center and several sectarian homes for the aged and a wide variety of recreation centers, special schools and childrens' institutions. The Welfare Council's North Cook and Lake County District IV is similar to this subzone area except it includes Evanston and Niles Townships to the south adding perhaps 200,000 people to their area.

In Winnetka the North Shore Mental Health Association operates the Irene Josselyn Community Mental Health Clinic. It serves exactly the same area as the subzone although some people from Shields Township receive service from the closer Lake County Mental Health Clinic in Waukegan. The only other mental health service of the area is North Shore Hospital, a private mental hospital with a complement of 100 beds. Highland Park Hospital with 192 beds and Lake Forest Hospital with 101 beds do not have specific mental health services.

Winnetka is the logical "hub" for this area. Although the estimated population is above the 200,000 maximum there are as yet no official new figures which are needed to make an appropriate division of the area.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 16 facilities in Planning Area 9 serving 220 retardates. The facilities include three day programs (Glenkirk School for Retarded Children; Grove School, Lake Forest; and Highland Park Community Nursery, Highland Park), 11 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 9, it is estimated that 309 (15 percent) of the estimated 2,055 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,746 retardates in this Planning Area.

ZONE II Planning Area 9 (continued)

3. Mental Health Program Progress

The Irene Josselyn Clinic in Winnetka is a well established and accepted community service and has been working with the Highland Park Hospital toward developing a comprehensive mental health center but plans have not yet been consummated.

ZONE II Planning Area 10

Maine Township - Cook County

1960 Population 95,476

1965 Estimate 130,450

1. Socio-demographic Description

Maine Township is a fully urbanized, and industrialized township on the northwest corner of the city of Chicago, bounded on the east by Niles Township, on the south by Leyden Township and Chicago. Its area encompasses parts of several villages and cities including Des Plaines, Glenview, Morton Grove, Niles, Park Ridge and Rosemont, but only the cities of Des Plaines and Park Ridge and Niles Village are primarily in the township. In addition to the cities and villages populations there were nearly 13,000 persons in 1960 living in unincorporated areas although mainly in fully subdivided sections. All the cities and villages are of recent development within the last two or three decades except Des Plaines which is much older. The Northwestern Railroad runs diagonally northwest through the township paralleled by the John F. Kennedy Expressway and these account in part for its rapid development.

Des Plaines, Park Ridge and Niles with 101,428 of the area's population in 1965, have shown a growth of approximately 33 percent in the past five years since 1960. These cities are typical of the area. They are made up of nearly an all white population, have a young population averaging above 30 percent under 18 years of age. Most of the towns have less than 6 percent of their population over 65 years of age. Both Des Plaines and Park Ridge have a growing group of industries, mainly light industry. A refinery in Des Plaines is one of the largest plants and furnishes substantial employment to the area's residents.

The health and welfare agency services are rather well developed in the area. The Social Service Directory lists twenty services in Park Ridge and Des Plaines which include a full range of agencies. There are two family service agencies, one in each town, and two general hospitals, also one in each town.

Mental health services include inpatient psychiatric service at Lutheran General Hospital in Park Ridge and at Forest Hospital, a proprietary psychiatric hospital in Des Plaines. Both services see at least a few outpatients although they do not have organized clinics.

The logical "hub" for this area is either Des Plaines or Park Ridge or a combination of services in the two cities.

ZONE II Planning Area 10 (continued)

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 14 facilities in Planning Area 10 serving 246 retardates. The facilities include two day programs (Junior Shelter, Park Ridge, and The Park Ridge Vocational Training Shelter, Chicago), and ten public school classes for EMH and two for TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 10, it is estimated that 375 (35 percent) of the estimated 1,075 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 700 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There is considerable mental health interest and a township mental health planning committee has been established with a stated goal of developing a comprehensive service around the two institutions, Lutheran General Hospital and Forest Hospital.

ZONE II Planning Area 11

Niles Township - Cook County

1960 Population	95,861
1965 Estimate	114,650

1. Socio-demographic Description

Niles Township is bounded on the south by Chicago and on the east by Evanston. The township has all or parts of six villages within its borders, Glenview, Golf, Lincolnwood, Morton Grove, Niles and Skokie. Only two of these, Lincolnwood and Skokie, are fully in the township, while Morton Grove is substantially in the township. All of the villages are new within the last two decades including Skokie which had a population of 15,000 in 1950, 59,364 in 1960 and an estimated population of 68,250 in 1965. The estimates show a five-year population increase for the township of 19.6 percent.

The town of Skokie has less than .5 percent non-white population. Considerable light industry has developed. In 1958 there were 174 industrial plants employing 12,500 persons. The manufacture of scientific instruments leads the industry of the area. Nevertheless 56 percent of the working population are employed in Chicago, primarily in middle income white-collar assignments. The median family income was \$9,703 and 75 percent of the living units were single family structures, with an additional 13 percent being three and four-family units. Skokie has only 4.7 percent of the population over 65.

Morton Grove, partly in Niles Township, had a total population of 20,533 in 1960 and now is estimated to have a population of 26,350 but only approximately 20,000 live within this township. Morton Grove increased more than 400 percent in the 1950-1960 decade, had only .7 percent non-white in 1960. Forty-two percent of the population is under 18 years old and only 3.8 percent over 65 years of age.

Niles Township agencies number seven, all in Skokie. Three of the seven Skokie agencies are district offices of the Jewish Federation of Chicago, including a family service agency, reflecting the population characteristics of the community. In addition there is a United Fund, a Welfare Council, a city health department and the township general assistance office. In addition there is a new branch of the County Circuit Court in Skokie and the Skokie Valley Community Hospital established in 1963, serving the area with 150 beds and 24 bassinets. Mental health interest is high in the area but there are no specific services except the counseling offered by the Jewish Family and Community Service.

Skokie is the main village and the logical "hub" of this subzone area.

ZONE II Planning Area 11 (continued)

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 16 facilities in Planning Area 11 serving 408 retardates. The facilities include one day program (Orchard School for Special Education, Skokie), 14 public school classes for the EMH and 1 public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 11, it is estimated that 346 (34 percent) of the estimated 1,029 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 683 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

For more than a year there has been a mental health planning committee made up of representation from several villages. The goal is to obtain services but local financial planning is not yet arranged.

ZONE II Planning Area 12

Evanston Township - Cook County

1960 Population	79,283
1965 Estimate	83,550

This township adjoins Chicago on the north, is a fully urbanized area including both industry and a large residential area. Evanston Township adjoining Lake Michigan on its east, is synonymous with the city of Evanston, in 1960 had a population of 79,283. Evanston, a hundred-year-old city, is fully developed and with very little population increase since 1950. Since 1960 the population growth is estimated at only slightly more than 5 percent.

Evanston lies twelve miles north of the Chicago Loop. While it now is, in effect, a residential suburb of Chicago, it was for generations, and remains, a separate city. In 1958 there were 139 manufacturing establishments in Evanston: nevertheless, 37 percent of the workers were employed in Chicago. The city is served by a major railroad from Chicago and the CTA elevated system bringing it within 16 minutes of the Loop. Beginning many years ago, Negroes emigrated to Evanston where they were employed in the service trades of the North Shore, and in 1960 they comprised 12 percent of the population. Sixty-nine percent of the employed males are in white-collar occupations and the median family income was \$9,193. Evanston has a large number of multi-family housing units, while only 41 percent of the units are single family.

The health and welfare services are well developed in Evanston. There are 40 separate agencies, including child care agencies, a full range of health and recreation agencies, regional state offices and several special schools. Also three general hospitals, a TB sanitarium, as well as several homes for the aged, for the handicapped, and for children are located in Evanston. Its Welfare Council and the United Fund are traditionally independent of the similar Chicago organizations. The mental health services for the area consist of one small outpatient community clinic attached to the St. Francis Hospital and 35 psychiatric beds in the Evanston Hospital.

The city of Evanston is the "hub" of this subzone area. The population of the area is near the minimum requirement but the city plans its own arrangements in preference to working with other adjoining communities.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 18 facilities in Planning Area 12 serving 288 retardates. The facilities include one day program (Shore School and Training Center, Evanston), 14 public school classes for the EMH, and 3 public school classes for the TMH.

ZONE II Planning Area 12 (continued)

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 12, it is estimated that 419 (45 percent) of the estimated 927 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 508 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There is a growing civic interest in mental health and a citizens' mental health society was formed early in 1966 which has now employed a part-time executive secretary. The goal of the society is to develop a comprehensive mental health service in the near future and to have a city-township referendum for a local tax for this purpose.

ZONE II Planning Area 13 Leyden and Norwood Park Townships -
Cook County

1960 Population	112,447
1965 Estimate	145,800

1. Socio-demographic Description

Leyden Township adjoins the west side of the city of Chicago at a point just north of the center line of the city. Its population in 1960 was 81,814 and its estimated population was 107,300 in 1965, an increase of 25,486 or over 31 percent in the five-year period. Leyden Township is fully urbanized with much light and some heavy industry. It contains all or part of ten villages and cities and a few unincorporated areas. In 1960 12,000 persons lived in the unincorporated areas while 1965 estimates indicate this group has increased to 16,000.

The ten villages and cities in Leyden Township are Bensenville, Elmwood Park, Franklin Park, Melrose Park, Norridge, Northlake, Park Ridge, River Grove, Rosemont, and Schiller Park. Only four are fully in this township and subzone area, namely Elmwood Park, Franklin Park, River Grove and Schiller Park. Most of the area has been built up during the last three decades and the major developments have been since 1950. The older villages of Elmwood Park and Melrose Park showed comparatively modest growth between 1950 and 1960; 27 percent and 67 percent respectively. All the others showed population growths ranging from 100 percent to 400 percent. Characteristically it has a high percent of its population under 18 years of age and a low percent over 65 years of age. Several areas show 35 percent of the population under 18 years of age. Those over 65 years, from 3.3 percent in Northlake to 10.5 percent in River Grove for most of the towns' populations are less than 6 percent over 65 years as compared to the city of Chicago figure of 9.8 percent. Almost all of the population is white, although Melrose Park had .5 percent non-white in 1960. A large percent of the population is employed within the area, or in adjoining industrial areas.

Leyden Township, characteristic of other urban-suburban recent developments in Cook County, cannot be classified as a community in any sense. Its only commonality is the township government which does not make a significant impact upon community life, except in the areas of school organization and the dispensing of general assistance. It is made up of both old and new towns and has mostly new in-migrant populations. The towns indicated above almost all overlap into other townships and into DuPage County.

Norwood Park Township, a very small section surrounded by the city of

ZONE II Planning Area 13 (continued)

Chicago on the south, east, and north, and joining Leyden Township on the west, had a population of 30,633 in 1960 and an estimated population of 38,500 in 1965. Norwood Park Township consists of the village of Norridge, a part of Norwood Park and a part of Park Ridge. This township is composed entirely of residential individual homes.

Until 1963 the Chicago State Hospital and its grounds (on which has recently been built the Charles F. Read Zone Center), were outside the Chicago city limits in Norwood Park Township. Effective September 18, 1963, this area, with the hospital and zone center grounds, was annexed by the city of Chicago. The 1970 census will presumably include it in Community Area 15 of the city. The 1964 NIMH and Department of Mental Health Facilities Survey shows the Chicago State Hospital outside the city of Chicago and in this Planning Area.

The social and health service development in Leyden Township is spotty and wanting, although many central organizations of Chicago serve this area. Seventeen services are listed in the Social Service Directory. They include five village community chests, three locations of the Cook County Department of Public Health and one village (Elmwood Park) Department of Public Health, two sectarian homes for the aged (Central Baptist Home and Villa Scalabrini), two township offices for general assistance, an HEW Social Security Administration district office, and three small general hospitals. The hospitals are Gottlieb Memorial with 202 beds in Melrose Park, Westlake Community Hospital with 141 beds and 26 bassinets also in Melrose Park, and Northlake Community Hospital established in 1962 with 118 beds in the village of Northlake.

The "hub" for this planning area is Melrose Park as it has a third of the health and welfare services including two hospitals.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There is one facility in Planning Area 13 serving 61 retardates. This is a day program (Jim Busby Center, River Grove).

Taking into consideration all known state services and program available to the retardates in and from Planning Area 13, it is estimated that 190 (16 percent) of the estimated 1,213 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,023 retardates in this Planning Area.

ZONE II Planning Area 13 (continued)

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There has been some interest shown in mental health organization and there have been a few meetings but groups have not as yet been able to develop common goals for action.

ZONE II Planning Area 14

Community Areas of Edison Park (9),
Norwood Park (10), Jefferson Park (11),
O'Hare (annexed area 1950-1960) (76),
and Dunning (17) City of Chicago

1960 Population 122,641

1965 Estimate 123,657

1. Socio-demographic Description

Planning Area 14 is in the northwestern tip of the city and includes the recently annexed area for O'Hare Airport (76). Through an error in the 1960 census the 763 persons living in O'Hare (76) area were incorrectly tabulated and therefore there are no separate statistics for this community area.

The northwest section of the city has always been handicapped by the lack of good transportation to the Loop and although early settled, developments came late, mainly after 1920. Edison Park (9) developed as one of the few real residential commuter areas within the city. Its growth was between 1920 and 1930 and again from 1950 to 1960. It is entirely an area of residences with 83 percent of the units being owner occupied and with a high median family income of \$9,185 in 1960.

One unusual characteristic of the area is that it wholly encloses, excepting for a small corridor, a township, Norwood Park, that is not incorporated into the city. Over 30,000 people live in parts of three villages and cities which are a part of the unincorporated area. The unincorporated area is not a part of this subzone.

Norwood Park (10) and Jefferson Park (11) are similar districts, settled before 1850, were part of the village of Jefferson Park and Township, had annexations first in 1889 and 1893, and did not develop significantly until the 1920's and 1950's. More than half of the residential units in both areas were built since 1940. They were settled by North Europeans and Poles. Now Norwood Park (10) is of predominantly Polish stock, while Jefferson Park (11) has Russian and South European stock. Jefferson Park (11) has the only industrial district, which is small and along the railroad tracks. The median family income for these two areas was \$8,659 and \$8,061 in 1960.

Dunning (17) was first settled in the 1830's, had annexations in 1899, 1928 and 1929, also developed late, mainly in the 1920's, 1940's and 1950's. It has also suffered from lack of adequate transportation. The Dunning (17) development was characterized by the lack of zoning in the 1920's before annexation and inadequate zoning for several years afterwards. This

Z ONE II Planning Area 14 (continued)

resulted in much poor housing construction, quite a bit of which still exists, although half of its structures have been built since 1940. Its present nationality groups consist of Polish, German and Italian stock in that order. Its development in the 1940's, which was its major period, was largely housing for industrial workers who commuted by auto to western and northwestern industries. It still does not serve to a very great extent as housing for downtown workers. The median family income was \$7,953 in 1960.

The health and welfare services in this planning area are nominal. The four areas, excluding O'Hare (76), average nearly three parks each, and there are three public library branches, one in each of three community areas. Norwood Park (10) has two old people's homes, and a general hospital, Resurrection Hospital with 260 beds and 45 bassinets. There is one infant welfare station in Dunning (17). There are no case-work agencies, family or children's services or public aid services.

The ranking of these four areas regarding juvenile delinquency, public assistance, illegitimate birth and infant mortality is generally quite good, ranking the areas in the sixties and seventies for the city.

There has not been demonstrated or developed any mental health interest in this area. Read Zone Center and Chicago State Hospital are adjoining immediately to the east in the center of the area but are technically not in this subzone area.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 22 facilities in Planning Area 14 serving 101 retardates. The facilities include 20 public school programs for the EMH and 2 public school programs for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to the retardates in and from Planning Area 14, it is estimated that 404 (31 percent) of the estimated 1,323 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 919 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There has not been demonstrated nor has there developed any mental health interest in this planning area.

LIBRARY II. OF L. URBANA-CHICAGO

ZONE II	Planning Area 15	Community Areas of Rogers Park (1) West Ridge (2), Forest Glen (12) and North Park (13) City of Chicago
		1960 Population 157,886
		1965 Estimate 155,367

1. Socio-demographic Description

Planning Area 15 consists of four community areas which are at the northernmost section of the city. All of the four areas adjoin the city of Evanston and extend from the lake westward. Rogers Park (1) and West Ridge (2) have a common history and development. They were settled by farmers after a land grant of 1,600 acres made in 1830. Development began in the 1870's encouraged by the building of several railroads to the city. They were annexed to Chicago in 1893 and saw rapid development from 1910 to 1930. Rogers Park (1) has had no population increase since 1930. West Ridge (2) was mature in 1930, but had space for later development which occurred from 1950 to 1960. Both are entirely residential with many multiple housing units and are predominately populated by Russian-Jewish and Polish-Jewish stock.

North Park (13) and Forest Glen (12) were developed much later from what was Jefferson town, settled by German and Swedish vegetable farmers. Annexations did not occur till 1899 and were not completed until the 1920's. Poor transportation retarded development till the 1920's and 1930's and most of the present area was developed after 1945. The Swedish stock remained dominant in Forest Glen (12), but in-migration has made the Russian-Jewish stock dominant in North Park (13) as in the adjoining areas of Rogers Park (1), West Ridge (2), and Albany Park (14) on the south. These two areas are also mainly residential except for the Peterson Industrial district on the northwest corner of North Park (13).

The summary statistics show all four areas with a high median family income in 1960 from \$7,465 in Rogers Park (1) to \$11,116 in Forest Glen (12), the newest community. White-collar employment predominates and unemployment is low. Rogers Park (1) on the lake is now an old community and each community area westward is newer, each having the typical demographic characteristics. The two newer community areas have more single dwellings and are noted for spacious parks and forest preserves.

Social and health facilities are relatively well developed. There are three general hospitals. They are Doctors Hospital in Rogers Park with 86 beds, Bethesda Hospital in West Ridge with 103 beds, Booth Memorial Hospital operated by the Salvation Army, in North Park, with 75 beds and 25 bassinets, and the Municipal TB Sanitarium also in North Park (13). The area affords

ZONE II Planning Area 15 (continued)

17 public parks evenly distributed and a branch public library in each of the four community areas. There is a Lutheran-Swedish college, North Park College (in North Park (13)) and two German-Catholic training boarding schools in West Ridge (2), both in new Jewish neighborhoods. There are several Jewish Federation services including three Senior Citizen Centers, the Jewish Family Service district office, a convalescent home, a day center for disturbed children, and a community center. The Jewish agency facilities have psychiatric consultant service.

On the Welfare Council ranking system for communities on factors of poverty, employment, housing and health, Rogers Park (1) ranks mainly a little better than the median and clusters around 45, while West Ridge (2) in all items is among the highest rank of any community in the city. Both Forest Glen (12) and North Park (13) also have very high rank on all points with two exceptions. In Forest Glen (12) the infant mortality rate is such that it ranks nineteenth from the bottom of the scale, a fact out of proportion to the usual ranking figures of 65 to 75 for this community. Illegitimate births are in the fifty-seventh rank. In North Park (13) the illegitimate birth rate places this community in the third lowest rank in the city. All of the other items rank sixty and above.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 24 facilities in Planning Area 15 serving 426 retardates. The facilities include two day programs (Klingberg School for Mentally Retarded Children, Chicago, and Chicago School for Retarded Children, Chicago), 20 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 15, it is estimated that 572 (34 percent) of the estimated 1,690 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,188 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

No specific mental health interest has been shown in this planning area although Swedish Covenant Hospital nearby has developed a mental health student consultantship for North Park College which is also a Swedish-Lutheran institution.

Zone II	Planning Area 16	Community Areas of Portage Park (15) Montclare (18), Belmont Cragin (19), and Hermosa (20) City of Chicago
		1960 Population 160,039
		1965 Estimate 152,283

1. Socio-demographic Description

These four community areas are in the intermediate northwest section of the city and have remarkably similar social, economic and housing characteristics. Like other sections of the city their development was substantially related to transportation facilities which came late in this area. Most of the land of this area was a part of the old Jefferson town which was annexed to the city in 1889. There was very little development before 1900, and it had population maturity by 1930. The original population was German and Swedish farmers and now German, Polish and Italian heritages predominate. The population has been diminishing since 1930.

These areas have significance in their development in relation to the railroads of the area and the attendant industrial construction. Portage Park (15) was the site of a portage between the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers, having crossroads through the village, and is now bounded on the west by several railroads which have created a large industrial district. The railroads extend to the southwest and bound Hermosa (20) on the east. Other railroads bound Hermosa (20) on the south and west making it a small enclave bounded on three sides by heavy industry. There has been industrial expansion in the last three decades reducing the population in Hermosa (20) by more than 3,000. Belmont Cragin (19) immediately west of Hermosa (20) and Montclare (18) west of Belmont Cragin (19) are bounded by railroad lines on the south. Also there are railroad lines dividing these two areas. Industrial districts have developed along the railroad tracks on both sides. In Montclare (18) development came latest as streets were not paved until the 1930's and 40 percent population growth occurred since 1930.

Transportation to the Loop has never been good from these areas and the population growth has been almost entirely to serve the local industry and in the recent decade to serve a wider group of regional industries and commercial establishments. The housing in all four areas remains substantially owner occupied, mainly one and two and a few four unit structures. The areas are sufficiently new that deterioration has not yet developed. There has been some residential construction since 1950 mainly in the vacant spaces remaining after the residential maturity achieved in the 1930's.

ZONE II Planning Area 16 (continued)

The social and health institutional development is sparse. The area affords no general hospital, although there is a Norwegian Home for the Aged and a crippled children's hospital. There are two public library branches, two infant welfare stations, a visiting nurse station and eight units of the park district. Aside from some regional government offices, no other facilities exist in this area.

According to the Welfare Council report the four areas rank higher than median in poverty, health and housing characteristics, although all four are markedly lower, and below median, in educational characteristics.

There are no mental health facilities located in this planning area except the Chicago State Hospital and the recently constructed Charles F. Read Zone Center of the State Department of Mental Health.

Effective September 19, 1963, the city of Chicago annexed a small area including Chicago State Hospital and the Charles F. Read Zone Center. According to present established boundaries this action would place these two state facilities within Community Area 15, Portage Park, for the 1970 census.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 26 facilities in Planning Area 16 serving 810 retardates. The facilities include one private institution (St. Mary of Providence, Chicago), one city park program, one day program (Logan Day School, Chicago), 20 public school classes for the EMH, and two public school classes for the TMH, and Chicago State Hospital.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 16, it is estimated that 458 (27 percent) of the estimated 1,696 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,238 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There has been no community development.

LIBRARY II OF L. LIBRARY-CHICAGO

ZONE II Planning Area 17 Community Areas of Albany Park (14)
and Irving Park (16) City of Chicago

1960 Population 107,748

1965 Estimate 102,733

1. Socio-demographic Description

This planning area is immediately north of Planning Area 20 and is in the central section of the northern half of the city. It is bounded on the east side by the north branch of the Chicago River, and Irving Park (16) is bounded on the west by two major railroad lines. The area was originally included in the old Jefferson town and was taken up with truck farming by German and Swedish immigrants. In 1869 the Northwestern Railroad agreed to stop at the town of Irving Park (16), and after the 1871 fire the development was rapid. In the 1890's the electric lines were constructed to Irving Park (16) and there followed in the first two decades of this century rapid development giving Irving Park (16) residential maturity by 1920. In 1930 there were 66,700 population, 8,000 more than in 1960. The area has remained predominantly residential although there has been an increasing industrial area developing on the western edge along the two railroad lines.

Albany Park (14) also a part of Jefferson town, was annexed in 1889. It had no original villages and developed as a residential area through the expansion of the City of Chicago. There was very little development until after 1910 when expansion was rapid and by 1930 it reached residential maturity with a population of 55,500, 5,000 more than in 1960. It remains primarily a residential area excepting for a small section in the northwest corner near the railroad and the river. Both areas in the 1920's and 1930's and 1950's developed multiple housing units till one-third of Albany Park (14) structures now have 10 or more units, as do more than one-fifth of the structures in Irving Park (16). In both areas there are high degrees of owner-occupancy.

The population was originally German, Swedish, English and Irish and later Italian. These groups still predominate in the racial heritage, there being almost no non-white in-migration. Russian-Jewish population is substantial although not predominant in Albany Park (14)

The social and health institutional development except from Jewish Federation services is spotty. Albany Park (14) has a home for the aged, a community council, two park district locations, and a few government district offices. The major development has been through several Jewish Community-serving agencies, including community centers, a home for the aged, a Young Men's Jewish Council and a Jewish Boys' club, and other

ZONE II Planning Area 17 (continued)

services. Irving Park (16) has six park district locations, two public library branches, a YMCA, a Salvation Army branch, and two sectarian children's homes. Belmont Community Hospital in the Irving Park area was organized in 1927 and has a complement of 161 beds and 27 bassinets. These services include no community-based caseworking service, family counselling service, mental health service, other health agencies, although such services are offered from adjoining areas.

The ranking of social and health problems by the Welfare Council places both of these areas roughly in the 45-60 rank position for city areas, which is a favorable rank. Irving Park (16) is a little below that of Albany Park (14).

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 24 facilities in Planning Area 17 serving 340 retardates. The facilities include two park programs, 20 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 17, it is estimated that 429 (37 percent) of the estimated 1,170 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 741 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There has been expressed interest in mental health but no organization is taking place.

Z ONE II Planning Area 18

Lincoln Square (4) and North-
Center (5) City of Chicago

1960 Population	93, 727
1965 Estimate	88, 409

1. Socio-demographic Description

These two community areas are on the north side of Chicago just one area each removed from the lake and are both bounded on the west by the north branch of the Chicago River and on the east by Ravenswood Avenue. Lincoln Square (4) is north of North Center (5) and Montrose Avenue is the east-west dividing line. Lincoln Square (4) was settled in the 1850's and 1860's by English, German, and American truck farmers. Subdivision started as early as the 1850's but real development did not come until after the railroads and street railways and annexation were completed and during the years 1895-1925. The building boom of the 1920's saw another spurt of subdividing which brought the area to residential maturity by 1925, although some new building occurred after World War II. In 1930 there were 46,500 people and by 1960, 49,800, and since 1960 there has been a slight decline. Russians (Jewish), Swedes, Germans, and Poles now dominate the area with almost no Puerto Ricans or Negroes. Only a few of the appalachian stock from the east have come to this area. The economic position of the residents is somewhat better than that of the city as a whole with a median income of \$7,666, only 7.0 percent with income less than \$3,000, 29 percent with more than \$10,000, and only 3.1 percent unemployed in 1960.

North Center (5) has a similar history and socio-demographic status to that of Lincoln Square (4) except that it developed a little later and is more heavily industrialized. Its present population stock is predominantly German although many other groups of north and south European origin live in the community. There are still almost no non-whites, no Puerto Ricans and very few Appalachians. The socio-economic characteristics of the residents, like Lincoln Square, are slightly better than the city as a whole. The median income is \$6,948; 11 percent have less than \$3,000 annual income; 33.2 percent more than \$10,000 income and only 3.3 percent were unemployed in 1960. As in Lincoln Square (4), the population is an older one, 12.5 percent being over 65 years of age as compared to 9.8 percent for the city. Industry continues to expand at the expense of the workingmen's homes so the area has been steadily declining in population since 1940.

The welfare and health services of the area are characteristic of older communities and show reasonable development. There are twelve park and school recreation centers, two boys clubs, two library branches,

ZONE II Planning Area 18 (continued)

two private children's homes and a nursery school, a V.N.A., a community planning and conservation commission, and four general hospitals.

Both of these areas exhibit social organization and socio-economic characteristics somewhat better than the median for the city. Lincoln Square (4) characteristics cluster around the 50's and 60's placing it in the upper quartile. North Center (5) characteristics cluster in the upper 30's and 40's placing it just above the median level in many items. Income, education and juvenile delinquency items are the lowest ranging near the 30th rank from the bottom.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 24 facilities in Planning Area 18 serving 348 retardates. The facilities include one park program, 21 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 18, it is estimated that 501 (51 percent) of the estimated 992 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 409 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

All four general hospitals in the planning area have expressed some interest in psychiatric services without as yet any development. Two of the hospitals considered seriously application for funds for construction under P. L. 88-164 but one withdrew its application and the other did not finally apply. A third built a psychiatric ward but was unable to staff it and has converted the ward for general medical services. The fourth made inquiries of both the city and the state regarding funding for psychiatric inpatient services. Swedish Covenant Hospital in Lincoln Square (4) has an outpatient community mental health clinic partially funded by the Illinois Department of Mental Health, as well as inpatient psychiatric services. No other community mental health interest is known.

ZONE II Planning Area 19

Uptown

1960 Population	127,682
1965 Estimate	124,561

1. Socio-demographic Description

Uptown (3) is an old densely populated community on the far north side with Lake Michigan as the eastern boundary. Uptown (3) was a part of Lakeview Township, first settled in 1857, saw some development in the 1860's aided by the building of two railroads through the area, had considerable development after the fire in 1871, was annexed in 1889, and was a mature residential district by 1920. By the 1920's demolition of the older houses began and industry and highrise apartment buildings developed. Development continued through the 1930's and 1940's, but there was a population decline in the 1950's. Now 70 percent of the structures contain ten or more units. For the past 30 years the area has had the second largest number of conversions from larger to smaller apartments. By 1960 there was an 11 percent vacancy rate in the apartments. The most significant development for mental health issues has occurred since 1960 and is not in the census figures. There has been a large influx of southern white rural mountain folk estimated at 30,000. It is also the area for settlement of the in-migrant American Indian population, estimated to number 10,000. There are also many Japanese living in the area. Crime, dependency, and other poverty factors have skyrocketed in recent years causing great concern to the city which has responded by developing several new services in the area.

In 1960 the median income for Uptown (3) was \$6,780 with 13 percent of the population having an income of under \$3,000, the city average, and 22.7 percent with incomes of over \$10,000, again about the city average. Approximately 4 percent were unemployed. As to housing, only 9.3 percent were owner occupied, 4.8 percent were built since 1950, and 20.5 percent were substandard. These statistics are rather standard for the city as a whole, but there is a wide variation within the area due to the fine residences in the lake-front highrise apartments, and conditions have worsened since 1960. The population in 1960 was old, 15 percent over 65 years of age; there were very few Negroes and only 0.5 Puerto Ricans. Sixty-two percent had moved at least once in the past five years. Uptown (3), like other old and previously middle and upper class communities, abounds with various services. This is also due to the input of services by the city to meet the present new problems. The Social Service Directory lists 45 different services. They include 11 different park and school recreation centers; six youth centers, boys clubs and YMCA's; two housing projects; four sectarian old peoples homes; an office of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity; an infant welfare station;

ZONE II Planning Area 19 (continued)

a Catholic children's home; salvation army locations; the Uptown Commission (a community planning council); and six general hospitals. The Weiss Memorial Hospital has a community-serving outpatient clinic but none of the other hospitals have a classified mental health service.

The area's ranking by the Welfare Council shows a clustering around the 25th rank, thus, a rating in the lower one-third for the city. However, two items are as high as 60, probably again reflecting the lake-front population characteristics.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 25 facilities in Planning Area 19 serving 275 retardates. The facilities include one nursing home, 22 public school classes for the EMH, and 1 public school class for the TMH, and one evaluation center.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 19, it is estimated that 379 (29 percent) of the estimated 1,321 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,054 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There has been much mental health interest in the area in recent years. Much of the interest grew out of the community concern about the local problems and focused in a coordinating committee of nearly 100 in 1964.

The committee goal was to obtain a city community mental health clinic which eventually was accomplished. This clinic is now a part of the Urban Progress Center and at least temporarily satisfied the mental health community interest.

Subsequently several other developments of mental health interest to the area have occurred. The community has become concerned with the problems of alcoholism. Both the American Indian and the Appalachian populations evidence problems of alcoholism, plus the growing "skid row" population moving into the community. As a result a committee has been formed and has asked the Mental Health Division of the Chicago Board of Health for special services for alcoholics. Elgin State Mental Hospital has a large group of patients from the area and is establishing a "half-way" house in the area for conditioning discharged patients. The hospital has obtained an apartment building where patients will live separately while seeking work and making a community adjustment. The U. S. Public

ZONE II Planning Area 19 (continued)

Health Service Hospital (known as U. S. Marine Hospital) within the area has been made surplus by the Government and is sought by the Illinois Department of Mental Health to develop a comprehensive community and research mental health center. Citizen groups have not wholly supported this effort although much support was generated for the "half-way house."

ZONE II Planning Area 20 Community Area of Lake View (6),
City of Chicago

1960 Population 118,764

1965 Estimate 114,334

I. Socio-demographic Description

This Planning Area consists of one older community, Lake View (6), on the lake shore seven miles north of the Loop. This area was settled as early as 1860, originally by Germans and Swedes and was annexed to the city of Chicago in 1889, although a part remained in vegetable farms until nearly 1900. Lake View (6) was a part of the larger Lake View City. The area had residential maturity by 1920 and has had very little population development since reaching a figure of 124,800 in 1950, but has lost population since then. There is some industrial development on the western and southern borders and in the northwestern corner. During the past two decades the industrial areas have been expanding at the expense of the blue-collar residential areas. During the 1950's there was considerable building, but almost entirely highrise apartment buildings on the lake front. This area, like other lakefront districts in Chicago, is made up of highrise and expensive housing units on the lake front with slums and industrial developments to their west. With an appreciation of this type of development, the census figures are not sufficiently revealing concerning the district. The area had a median family income of \$6,939 in 1960, but this has to be considered as an average between the lakefront "gold coast" and the industrial area to the west.

Other characteristics of the area include a rather old population, 12.1 percent over 65 years old and only 22.5 percent under 18 years; 3.0 percent are non-white but only .1 percent are Negro and 1.0 percent are Puerto Rican; 59.0 percent moved at least once in the years 1950 and 1960; 3.5 percent were unemployed; 14.5 percent of all the housing units were substandard and despite the considerable lakefront building only 7.8 percent of the housing units were built in the years 1950-1960. This is an older community which is not maintaining its own and has begun to change. The leadership of the area is aware of the problem and is trying to reverse the trend through its Lake View Citizens Council. Nevertheless there was an estimated population loss of 4,000 from 1960 to 1965.

The health and welfare agency development is considerable, although many of the agencies are not primarily local community serving and their placement is in part related to the proximity to the central city. Some forty listings are in the Social Service Directory. They include twelve recreation centers in parks, schools and settlements, a boys' club and a YMCA, an infant welfare station, two small children's institutions, two

ZONE II Planning Area 20 (continued)

Senior Centers and a Service for Aged by United Charities, a Planned Parenthood office, the Japanese-American Service Committee and the American Indian Center, and two Chicago housing projects, both for the elderly. In addition there are three hospitals, one of which is the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

The Welfare Council community ranking system places Lake View in rather a middle position in the city. When the lakefront area is separated several of the items are among the best in the city for this portion of Lake View, while the remainder of the area rates rather high. Tuberculosis is high, rating 26 from the bottom. Juvenile delinquents, public assistance, infant mortality and illegitimate births are also relatively high.

Mental health interest has been expressed in the area. The Lake View Citizens Council sought a mental health clinic from the city two years ago and obtained service. Both of the hospitals in the area, Illinois Masonic and St. Joseph's, have inpatient psychiatric service. St. Joseph's has a community-serving outpatient mental health clinic. United Charities has a district family service office in the area.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 22 facilities in Planning Area 20 serving 244 retardates. The facilities include 21 public school classes for the EMH and 1 public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 20, it is estimated that 394 (31 percent) of the estimated 1,277 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 883 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Despite a rather considerable number of services and a real interest in mental health, there has not been developed a mental health planning or coordinating organization.

ZONE II Planning Area 21 Community Areas of Humboldt Park (23)
and Austin (25) City of Chicago

1960 Population	196,742
1965 Estimate	186,228

1. Socio-demographic Description

This Planning Area is located just north of the center of the city and on the western border of the city. Like many other outlying areas of the city it was settled first over a hundred years ago by German and Swedish farmers and developed after the Chicago fire in 1871 and the construction of electric transportation facilities. In the instance of these two community areas transportation did not develop until near the turn of the century after which residential and industrial building progressed rapidly until 1930. By 1930 both areas reached residential maturity.

Both areas have much heavy industry and the population, especially in Humboldt Park (23), is largely employed in local industries. Humboldt Park (23) is rather a small area, bounded on the north, west and south by railroad tracks, and on a part of the east boundary there are extensive railroad shops. Factories and railroad industries developed on three sides of this area leaving the area rather a separated enclave from the rest of the city. The population is more stable than in other areas of the city and there has been little in-migration in the past thirty years. The income is below the average in the city, the population is older, there has been no new building, and there are 9,000 fewer people than in the mid-twenties with apparent continuing losses in the 1960's.

Austin (25) differs from Humboldt (23). The Austin (25) area is large and its south and west boundaries are the borders of the city. It waited longer for its development due to transportation problems and it is more residential. Its north and east sides are bounded by railroad tracks along which developed substantial industry. It reached maturity by 1930 when it had 131,000 population as compared to the 1960 125,000 population. Its late developing transportation services afforded improved access to the Loop, and there remains a considerable number of Loop commuters. The Negro populations adjoining Garfield Park have begun to move into the area in the middle 1960's causing considerable local concern and local organization activity endeavoring to develop accommodation to the inevitable changes.

Both communities have a low ratio of white collar workers and a high ratio of industrial workers, and both populations are predominantly from German and Swedish stock, although many Poles and Italians have moved into the area in recent years. In the southeast corner of Austin (25) a large

ZONE II Planning Area 21 (continued)

urban renewal project for the North Lawndale area (29) was recently developed. It should be noted that Austin (25) has a high percent of sub-standard housing and that the family income is lower than the city as a whole. Both areas should now be classified as old communities.

The health and park agencies are developed in the area, but there are few community serving social agencies. Humboldt Park (23) has three hospitals, five park districts, a city youth welfare commission office, and a YMCA, plus seven park district offices. Each has outlying offices of the Salvation Army and branch libraries. The Loretto Hospital in Austin (25) has an outpatient mental health center receiving state aid and an inpatient psychiatric service.

The ranking of poverty, delinquency and health factors by the Welfare Council indicated that Humboldt Park (23) is a little below the median rank for city areas, while the Austin (25) area is a little above the median rank, but in general they are only a few points apart.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 23 facilities in Planning Area 21 serving 340 retardates. The facilities include 2 day programs (Austin Town Hall, Chicago, and the Austin Special School, Chicago), 20 public school classes for the EMH, and 1 public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 21, it is estimated that 491 (23 percent) of the estimated 2,016 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,615 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Only nominal community mental health interest has been shown and this mainly from Loretto Hospital. No community organization has been developed.

ZONE II Planning Area 22 Community Areas of Avondale (21) and
Logan Square (22) City of Chicago

1960 Population	134,547
1965 Estimate	131,649

1. Socio-demographic Description

These two community areas having remarkably similar characteristics are situated along the west side of the Chicago River's north branch, and in the median northwesterly section of the city. They were settled in the 1830's by Swedes and Germans who developed extensive farming activities aided by easy access to Chicago by one of the first constructed plank roads. Thereafter two railroads were constructed through the area more or less parallel to the river. On the south of Logan Square (22) and the west side of both Avondale (21) and Logan Square (22) there are other railroads. The total area is therefore surrounded on two sides by heavy railroad barriers and the river on the third side. Heavy industry developed in these areas along the river and the tracks and the population settled mainly to work in the industries. Avondale (21) on the north was a part of the town of Jefferson annexed in 1889, while several of the parts of Logan Square (22) were annexed to the city as much as twenty years earlier. The development of transportation lines to the Loop did not occur until the 1890's and the first decade of this century and full development of the area awaited till then.

By 1930 Avondale (21) had 48,400 people as compared to 39,700 in 1960, and Logan Square (22) had 114,000 as compared to the 1960 figure of 94,800. Since 1930 industry has expanded in their several industrial areas, one of which is the Addison-Kedzie Industrial District, one of the largest in the city. In 1960 the Northwest Highway cutting diagonally through the two areas was completed, resulting in considerable demolition.

In both areas Polish stock remained the dominant population in 1960, although Russian, German and Italian stock also were prevalent. There has been very little influx of non-white or Puerto Rican population. A large urban renewal project is planned in Logan Square (22) in the southeastern corner of the area which adjoins two industrial districts.

The social and health agency development in this area is modest. In Avondale (21) the only listed services are three small park districts. In Logan Square (22) there is a Boys' Club and a YMCA, the only youth serving agencies, plus four park districts. There are two day nurseries, a VNA district office, an infant welfare station, plus a public library branch. There are four homes for the aged and one for girls. There are no hospitals, caseworking services or specific mental health services located in this area.

ZONE II Planning Area 22 (continued)

The Welfare Council ranking of these areas places both near the median rank for Chicago Community Areas excepting that in both instances education and juvenile delinquency ranking is in somewhat lower than median levels.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 23 facilities in Planning Area 22 serving 324 retardates. The facilities include one day program (Victor C. Neumann Children's Center, Chicago), one sheltered workshop (Victor C. Neumann Training School, Chicago), 20 public school classes for the EMH, and one public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 22, it is estimated that 472 (33 percent) of the estimated 1,448 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 976 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There is no community organization for mental health in the area. None of the mental health services are primarily relating to the community although the city clinics and the Northwestern University outpatient clinic are serving the area.

ZONE II Planning Area 23 Community Areas of Lincoln Park (7)
Near North Side (8) Loop (32) City of
Chicago

1960 Population 168,682
1965 Estimate 179,067

1. Socio-demographic Description

This area consists of the Near North Side (8) which is bounded by the river on the south and west and by the lake on the east, Lincoln Park (7) which is immediately north and which is bounded by the river on the west and by the lake on the east, and the Loop (32) which is the central business district having only 17,000 residents. The Near North Side (8) is one of the earliest areas of Chicago as all of it was included in the city incorporation in 1837. By 1853 one half of what is now Lincoln Park (7) was within the corporate limits of Chicago. Both areas originally were settled by Germans and Swedes, and later by Irish who truck-farmed the muck land along the river. The Loop (32) was always the central area and was also the site of the first settlements. Since the fire in 1871 it has not been a residential area until the recent building of highrise apartments.

The Near North Side (8) developed rapidly, despite the lack of sufficient bridges, and by 1871 at the time of the fire, it had a population of over 70,000 (75,500 in 1960). The area at the time of the fire had extensive industry along both its south and west riverbanks including iron works, shipyards and many furniture and woodworking factories. The housing consisted mainly of small frame buildings for the workers in the factories. The fire destroyed the whole area, but it was rebuilt along most identical patterns. In the early 1890's the "gold coast" developed on the lakefront and already the area behind the "gold coast" was deteriorating and being converted into a rooming house area. It was not till 1920 that the Michigan Avenue Bridge was built which started the renovation of North Michigan Avenue. There has been substantial change in this community area since 1930. New building since then has been expensive highrise apartments on the "gold coast" in the 1950's and 1960's and several new office and hotel buildings on Michigan Avenue in the middle 1960's. The west blighted area was first attacked in 1942 with the public housing project of the Cabrini Homes, and since then two other large housing developments and an expansion of the first have been made. Industry on the west has continued to encroach upon the residential area. The development of Wesley Memorial Hospital, Northwestern University Medical School, the VA Research Hospital and the several other hospitals in the near north medical complex has helped to renovate the area, but the west section remains one of the more blighted areas of the city.

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ZONE II Planning Area 23 (continued)

The Near North Side (8) experienced all of the various population migration including the Germans, Swedes, Russians, Poles, Italians, and recently Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Thirty percent of the area was Negro and nearly 4 percent Puerto Rican in 1960. The recent enormous commercial and office building developments on the south boundary along the river and North Michigan Avenue (since 1960) make additional encroachment upon the poor living structures and further renovated the area. The newest development of a large highrise apartment on land near Navy Pier to the east of North Shore Drive will add to the population density and bring further change.

Lincoln Park (7) has much common history with its neighbor to the south, having heavy industry along the river on the west, a "gold coast" on the east, and a "slum" in between. Lincoln Park (7) however, has developed its lake front with the large Lincoln Park. Historically, it has not experienced the severity of social problems as did the Near North Side (8). Lincoln Park (7) was residentially mature in 1895 and had 10,000 more people in 1930 than in 1960. It has had little new construction in the past 20 years except the highrise lakefront apartments. Industry continues to push from the west and there have been many efforts at urban renewal in recent years by the Lincoln Park Conservation Board. In contrast to the Near North Side (8), Lincoln Park (7) has not had a substantial immigration of Negroes. Only 14 percent of the housing units are owner occupied and two-thirds of the structures are four family units or more.

The disparity of the economic groups in the Near North Side (8) is probably the greatest of any Chicago community. A "gold coast" census tract (132) shows a median family income in 1960 of \$17,158 while a tract in the corner of a west side river bend (133) has a median family income of \$2,872. Despite the wealth on the lake front the family income for the Near North Side (8) is rather low at \$5,532. The extremes are not so great in Lincoln Park (7) census tracts, giving median family income of \$6,195.

The health and welfare agencies of the city are centralized in these three areas, especially in the Loop (32) and the Near North Side (8). Over 80 hospitals and agencies are listed in Lincoln Park (7) and the Near North Side (8). In addition most of government agencies and a large number of voluntary agencies have their administrative offices in the Loop. Twenty boys' clubs, girls' clubs, social settlements and community centers are listed. The Northwestern University Clinics and Medical School, various district offices of the Lutheran Social Service, three library branches, three infant welfare stations, several Senior Centers branch offices, six large YMCA branches, a district and central office of the County Public

ZONE II Planning Area 23 (continued)

Aid, and several Chicago Housing Authority developments are among the services housed in this area. There are nine hospitals alone in addition to the medical school.

The city and county public agencies have within recent years made efforts to meet the problems of the Near North Side (8). Two community mental health clinics were established under the city's Board of Health. The Public Aid District Office has developed an imaginative "supermarket" of services in the Cabrini Housing Project. The Youth Commissions (both State and City) have put in special services in addition to the federally financed Youth Development Project assigned to the area. A few private agencies organized special projects in the area, especially the Juvenile Protective Association. A great deal of spontaneous community organization is going on led by civic organizations such as the PTA, business leaders, and citizen groups. Citizens are demanding improved services and conditions, especially for the schools. The Joint Youth Development Project has endeavored to coordinate agency services relating to youth problems.

Mental health facilities also abound. At least three hospitals have inpatient psychiatric facilities and three have outpatient psychiatric clinics, in addition to the two Board of Health community mental health clinics and Northwestern University Mental Health Clinic in the area. There are also several convalescent homes and a private psychiatric hospital. These facilities all accept some free and part-pay patients but such services are limited and have long waiting lists.

The Welfare Council ranks these two community areas on income, housing, public assistance, delinquency and illegitimate births among the lowest in the city. The Near North Side (8) in 1962 was fourth rank in juvenile delinquency for the city, and very high in illegitimate births.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 26 facilities in Planning Area 23 serving 519 retardates. The facilities include one diagnostic clinic (Children's Memorial Hospital), one nursing home, two sheltered workshops (Vocational Adjustment Center - Jewish Vocational Service, Chicago, and The Lambs, Chicago), one park program, 20 public school classes for the EMH, and one public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 23, it is estimated that 461 (25 percent) of the estimated 1,809 retardates requiring special programs

ZONE II Planning Area 23 (continued)

are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,348 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There is no specific community organization for mental health in the area.

ZONE II Planning Area 24

Community Areas of East Garfield
Park (27) and West Garfield Park (26)

1960 Population	112,482
1965 Estimated	106,752

1. Socio-demographic Description

These two small Community Areas are just north of the center of the city on the west side near the western boundary of the city. They are old sections which were annexed to the city in 1869, but due to poor transportation did not develop until the 1880's and 1890's. Their development and present pattern occurred around the industrial development adjoining the westside railroad complex. The major development of this area occurred around these industrial areas from 1900 to 1915. East Garfield Park (27) is bounded on the north, the east, and on the south by railroads. West Garfield Park (26) is bounded on the north, west, and south by railroads. Thus these two areas together are almost completely surrounded by railroads and by industrial districts. Both areas had a greater population in 1930 than in 1960. There has been very little new industrial development here since 1940.

The dominant population groups originally were Irish and English. Italians followed who were in turn followed by Russians (Jewish) in the 1920's. The Jewish have now mostly left this area and there was substantial Negro in-migration in the 1940's, 1950's and continuing in the 1960's. In East Garfield Park (27) there is a large Puerto Rican community and a substantial community of Spanish Americans (Mexicans). East Garfield Park (27) in 1960 had 62 percent non-white, estimated to be 87.5 percent in 1966, of which almost all are Negro. West Garfield Park (26) had only 16.4 percent non-white in 1960 and is estimated to have 68.7 percent non-white in 1966.

Both of these areas have low family income, high mobility, high unemployment, and much substandard housing, East Garfield Park (27) being far lower according to 1960 census figures. There are three urban renewal and land clearance projects in East Garfield Park (27) now in progress in addition to the considerable demolition caused by building the Eisenhower Expressway in the 1950's.

The social and health agency development in the area includes three boys' clubs, a YMCA, a YWCA, five park district locations, 11 playgrounds, a library branch, an infant welfare station and a public health district office, a social settlement, a community and a youth planning council. Also, there are two district offices of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, three Chicago Housing Authority locations, two of which are for the elderly, and a local office of the Cook County Department of Public Aid.

ZONE II Planning Area 24 (continued)

Other unusual developments include a pre-school and family education center occupied by the Ecumenical Institute that endeavors to relate to the community problems and a community house of the American Friends Service Committee also with much community involvement.

There are two hospitals in the area. The first is Bethany Brethren Hospital operated by the Church of the Brethren with a complement of 59 beds and 14 bassinets and which is largely serving the residents of the community. The second is Garfield Park Community Hospital with a complement of 139 beds and 32 bassinets which aside from the maternity cases is largely serving western Chicago and suburban residents rather than the local community.

The ranking of these two communities on poverty, education, delinquency, and public assistance and other social factors rates East Garfield Park (27) below 15 for every factor, among the 76 community areas in the city. West Garfield Park (26) ranks between 15 and 30 on the scale, also a rather unfavorable ranking. These figures are based upon 1960 census materials, but population changes would suggest even lower ranks.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 23 facilities in Planning Area 24 serving 299 retardates. The facilities include one day program (Child Developmental Center of UCP of Greater Chicago, Chicago), 20 public school classes for the EMH and 1 public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 24, it is estimated that 449 (38 percent) of the estimated 1,192 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 743 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

The social problems of this area, together with those of North Lawndale Community Area immediately to the south, are extreme, and concern deeply the local citizen leadership. One of the "demands" made to the city by a committee of 100 clergymen was for a community mental health service. The Chicago Board of Health, Mental Health Division was given an appropriation and is endeavoring to start a community clinic but personnel has not been available. The Illinois Department of Mental Health's large outpatient clinic nearby but not in this community area, is now organizing a comprehensive service together with the city Division of Mental Health and with the help of citizens advisory committee of East and West Garfield Park. Staffing grant under PL 89-105 approved.

ZONE II Planning Area 25 Community Area of West Town (24)
City of Chicago

1960 Population 139,657
1965 Estimate 131,595

1. Socio-demographic Description

West Town (24) is located immediately northwest of the Loop, is bounded on the east by the North Branch of the river, and is one of the oldest areas of the city, having been included in the original 1837 incorporation. The two first main thoroughfares of the city crossed this area, the Southwest Plank Road (Ogden Avenue), and the Northwest Plank Road (Milwaukee Avenue), both completed in 1849. The river on the east was also a main thoroughfare and along these lines were quickly developed railroads, heavy industry, shipping yards, railroad repair shops, and a vast array of frame cottages. The patterns of the community established in the 1850's have remained to this day. Heavy industry, poor housing, overcrowding, low income and high unemployment remain characteristic of this community.

The population reached 218,000 in 1920 as compared to the 1960 figures of 139,600. Through all of this century industry has continued to encroach upon the living area and most recently the construction of the John F. Kennedy Expressway along the eastern boundary has caused considerable additional demolition, as well as creating further isolation of the community. Several land clearance and urban renewal projects have been planned in the last decade. The latest development, announced in 1962, plans urban renewal for almost the entire community area.

Population characteristics show less than 2 percent Negro and some influx of oriental population in recent years. In 1960 more than 25 percent of the Puerto Rican population of the city was in West Town (24) but the dominant population group remains that of Polish stock.

The social and health agency structure shows long-time efforts to deal with the social problems of this area. Many of the agencies are among the oldest in the city and hark back to the earliest social reform efforts of the last century. There are five settlement houses including the Chicago Commons, the second oldest in the country. The Infant Welfare Society has six substations, the Park District has ten locations, and the Board of Education has developed eight social centers. In addition, there are several day nurseries, a Polish Welfare association for the city, several boys' clubs, a YMCA and VNA, a United Charities District Office, several Salvation Army programs, two public library branches, three different neighborhood coordinating and planning councils, and four hospitals.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the public and voluntary health and welfare

ZONE II Planning Area 25 (continued)

agencies, this community still has a low rank within the city, being in the lower quartile generally. The lowest rank is that of education, it being fourth from the bottom in the city.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 21 facilities in Planning Area 25 serving 244 retardates. The facilities include 20 public school classes for the EMH and 1 public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 25, it is estimated that 395 (25 percent) of the estimated 1,583 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,188 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There has recently occurred a mental health interest within the area. Several meetings have shown this interest and various methods of obtaining mental health service have been discussed. St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital has now taken leadership with the support of community agencies and has been approved for a construction grant for a comprehensive community mental health center.

ZONE II Planning Area 26 Community Area of Near West Side (28)
 North of Roosevelt Road, City of Chicago

1960 Population 100,006
 1965 Estimate 94,773

1. Socio-demographic Description

The Near West Side (28) is a large, populous, old, industrial area, bounded by the south branch of the river on the east and the Pennsylvania Railroad on its west. Its northern boundary is Kinzie Street which is flanked by railroad tracks, shipping yards and heavy industry. The near west side has been divided recently to help the Presbyterian St. Luke's Hospital in its comprehensive mental health program. Its lowest (south) eight census tracts were transferred to Planning Area 28 thus dividing the Near West (28) at Roosevelt Road rather than at 16th Street on the south. This reduces the population of the community area by 26,604 persons, or 21 percent, in the 1960 census, thus leaving the planning area at almost exactly 100,000. These eight census tracts were probably 95 percent Negro in 1960.

The Near West Side (28) is one of the oldest communities in the city. A part of it was in the original incorporation of 1837, and the remainder was incorporated in the city by 1851. From the first it was an area of industry which started along the west bank of the river and developed rapidly in the 1850's along the lines of several new railroads and the Illinois Michigan Canal route. The population grew rapidly and reached 160,000 persons by 1871, when most of the area was destroyed by the fire, and within one year after the fire it reached 214,000 (1960 population 126,000).

The Near West Side (28) is a classical central large urban community of the last hundred years, in a sociological sense. It started with Scandinavian and German immigrants and saw successive waves of in-migration of the Irish, Russian Jews, Polish, Italians, Greeks, Mexicans and recently American Negroes and Puerto Ricans. By 1850 a large portion of the area was a despicable slum. Throughout the area's history there have been successive efforts by city agencies and voluntary citizens' organizations to improve the Near West Side (28) both by programs for the people and real estate renewal projects, and great strides have been made in the past 25 years. Jane Addams developed the social settlement movement in this area. The reform of industry relating to employment of women and children in sweat shops, the workmen's compensation laws, the American Labor Movement, the perfection of the use of the strike by labor groups, the development of organizations for the Americanization of immigrants, and the origin and development of the Al Capone "gangster" organization all grew out of this neighborhood.

ZONE II Planning Area 26 (continued)

Today the Near West Side (28) is still populous, with much heavy industry, and much of it is still a "slum". Of the original populations the Italians have perhaps been the most tenacious in maintaining their own ethnic communities, but the recent land clearance program for the University of Illinois has seriously reduced their community and many of them went to the suburbs. The Mexican community remains large on the Near West Side (28) and 5 percent of the total population is Puerto Rican. Since 1920 the population has declined while at the same time there has been an increasing influx of Negroes, until now 54 percent of the population is Negro. The Near West Side (28) is one of the areas within the city used by southern Negroes when first arriving from the south.

The only construction since the 1920's has been six public housing projects and the new University of Illinois Circle Campus and some hospitals. There are also eight land clearance projects announced, most of them yet to be developed. In addition there have been recently designated some community conservation projects, and the Lawndale Urban Renewal project extends into the west side of the area. All of the Renewal project extends into the west side of the area. All of the city's major expressways constructed within the past ten years pass through the area and have absorbed large tracts of land, causing a breakup of the old nationality communities. The latest development is the construction of the Illinois University campus clearing several hundred acres of land. Traditionally "skid row" for the city has been in this district and it still remains a cheap residential area for older men most of whom are recipients of social Security or small pensions.

The social and health agency listing is the longest of any community area in the city for the Near West Side (28), running to well over a hundred different services and locations. Ten of these are public housing projects and another dozen are park district locations. Many are to be found in the West Side Medical center at Polk and Wood Streets which includes several large public and private hospitals, the University of Illinois Medical School, and three State Department of Mental Health research hospitals. In addition there are many social settlements, district offices of all of the city welfare agencies, several locations of the Department of Public Aid, five Infant Welfare stations, the Department of Mental Health's large Mental Health Center (an outpatient clinic serving the whole metropolitan area), a Veterans Hospital, several hospitals not immediately in the medical center and several community coordinating councils. Mainly the medical and research facilities serve the whole metropolitan area rather than the immediate community, although Cook County Hospital, the city's only public general hospital, is community serving. As indicated, there are many mental health facilities located in the area and several are community

ZONE II Planning Area 26 (continued)

serving. It would appear without a careful analysis that the agencies serving directly the community are neither numerous nor with ample resources in relationship to community problems.

The Welfare Council 1962 community area profile report shows the Near West Side (28) ranking near the very bottom in the city. In view of the great medical complex of the area it is paradoxical to find that 64 communities in Chicago have lower infant mortality rates and that all but one community have fewer cases of tuberculosis. The area ranks seventh in juvenile delinquency, eighth in public assistance rates, fourth in sub-standard housing units and fifth in the number of families below the poverty level.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 27 facilities in Planning Area 26 serving 2,340 retardates. The facilities include two sheltered workshops (Goodwill Industries, Chicago, and Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind, Chicago), 20 public school classes for the EMH, and one public school class for the TMH, and four diagnostic and treatment centers.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 26, it is estimated that 547 (51 percent) of the estimated 1,075 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 528 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There has been a great deal of mental health interest in the community. The first source of interest arose from the citizens group of the Garfield Park and Lawndale areas, both adjoining and as described in the section on Planning Area 24. Another source of interest is the organization created by Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital in its grant application under Public Law 88-164 for construction funds subsequently approved. The area already affords the greatest concentration of mental health facilities of any of the State and perhaps of the country, but they mostly are teaching and research programs and have not in the past been community involved. The four Department of Mental Health institutions within the area include Illinois State Psychiatric Institute, Cook County Hospital and its Mental Health Center with both inpatient and outpatient service, and Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital with its training center and both inpatient and outpatient services. This institution now with its reception of the federal grant has assumed full responsibility for this Planning Area with a comprehensive program. In addition, Illinois State Psychiatric Institute with the other

ZONE II Planning Area 26 (continued)

departmental agencies is developing a comprehensive mental health program to service Planning Area 28 just to the south of this area, and which includes the eight census tracts removed from the Near West Side (28).

ZONE III - CHICAGO SOUTH ZONE

Planning Areas 27 through 50 Inclusive

1960 Census Population. 3, 427, 757

1965 Population (Estimate) . . 3, 720, 895

Zone III - Chicago South Zone consists of the south half of Chicago and Cook County, DuPage County, the south three-fourths of Kane County, Grundy County, Kendall County, Will County, and Manteno State Hospital. Manteno State Hospital is just south of Will County in Kankakee County but is placed in the zone for administration since it serves the zone and the Chicago Metropolitan Area. Kankakee County, aside from Manteno State Hospital, is in Zone VI. Zone III is an area of something over 50 miles wide and nearly 50 miles long as measured from the center of Chicago. It is approximately 100 miles "as the crow flies" from the center of Chicago to the southwestern corner of Grundy County.

The characteristics of this zone are largely urban and suburban, although the outlying districts to the south and west in Kane County, Kendall County, Grundy County and Will County are agricultural and rural. DuPage County and the eastern third of Kane County and several northern townships in Will County are suburban and/or satellite industrial areas for the city. Nonetheless, these townships also have some agricultural and rural sections which have no industrial or suburban population. The south side of Chicago and portions of South Cook County as well as the Joliet area have much heavy industry. In fact most of the heavy industry of the Metropolitan Area is in this zone.

The transportation system in this zone is typical of the Chicago Metropolitan area transportation in which the highways and the railroads run radially outward from a hub at the center of Chicago to the west, south and southwest. Consequently the suburban and industrial developments have followed the rail lines running from the city.

The urban sections of this zone includes the southern half of Chicago, a portion of South Cook County out of the city, a western section of Cook County outside of the city, South Kane County around Aurora, and the Joliet Lockport area of Will County. The south and southeast sections of Chicago have a dense population and include a large percent of the Negro population of the Metropolitan Area. Unique to this zone, there is a growing Negro suburban population in South Cook County. In the Negro sections of the city and sections behind the stockyards area, in fact in large portions of the zone, there are limited health and welfare facilities, dense population, and a pyramiding of the urban social problems.

In South Cook County there are both old and heavy industrial sections and many new suburban areas. This area is also undeveloped as to its community resources. Far South Cook County and DuPage County have many rapidly growing "bedroom towns," several of which did not exist for the 1960 census and even more that were not in existence for the 1950 census. These areas also have sparse development of mental health and other community resources.

Although the population of this zone was nearly three-fourths of a million more than North Chicago, Zone II, in 1960, the hospital, mental health and community agency resources are more concentrated in the Chicago North Zone. At the same time, problems of delinquency, crime, dependency, poverty and mental illness abound in the inner city of Zone III. Within Zone III, there are two state hospitals with 6,269 bed capacity. In addition there are reported 546 psychiatric beds in 9 private institutions making a total of 6,815 psychiatric beds for the zone, or one bed for approximately each 500 persons according to the 1960 census.

Other mental health facilities within the zone includes thirteen outpatient mental health facilities of which 10 receive state aid, plus two are state hospital outpatient clinics and one non-state related outpatient service. There are 58 general medical and surgical hospitals in Zone III in comparison to 89 in Zone II.

There are 604 facilities in Zone III serving 9,415 retardates. Of the 9,415 retardates, an estimated 8,655 are enrolled in some form of day program, and 760 are institutional residents.

An estimated 11,779 (29.2 percent) of the estimated 36,273 retardates requiring special programs in Zone III are being served.

ZONE III Planning Area 27

Community area of North
Lawndale (29) City of Chicago

1960 Population 124,939

1965 Estimate 123,467

1. Socio-demographic Description

North Lawndale is on the far west side of the city just south of the center-line of the city. It was a part of Cicero township when organized in 1857. Annexations to Chicago started in 1869 and by 1889 the whole area was inside the city of Chicago. Subdivision began in 1863 with coming of the C. B. & Q. railroad but development did not progress until after the 1871 fire. Serious population growth occurred in the 1890's with the coming of the Czechoslovakians. In the early 1900's growth accelerated with the completion of the elevated railroad from the loop and industrial growth. Population doubled from 1910 to 1920 to 93,750 persons. By 1920 the Russian Jews far outnumbered the Polish and Czechs. By 1930 there was a population of 112,261, residential maturity was reached, and the population and the area began to decline. Negroes began moving into the area in the 1940's, the Jews mostly left for other sections of the city, and by 1965 it is estimated that 95 percent of the population was Negro. In 1950 the population began to increase due to the large Negro immigration but some authorities maintain that a decline has taken place in 1960's while others state that the increase continues. The Jewish community has retained its locally developed institutions and maintained many of the retail establishments until very recently.

The area now is one of the city's most deteriorated. The median income is just under \$5,000, \$1,757 below the city median; a quarter of the families had income under \$3,000 in 1960 and 10 percent were unemployed, twice the city figure; 14 percent of the dwellings were substandard, only 18 percent owner occupied, and only 1 percent were constructed since 1950. Seventy-three percent of the population had moved at least once in the last five years and only 3.3 percent were over 65 years of age while forty-six percent were under 18 years. These indices of poverty and housing standards will certainly have been further exaggerated since the 1960 figures.

North Lawndale (29) is the area of the city's greatest racial unrest and violence, although there are several other areas of unrest. The so-called "race riots" of the summer of 1966 were mostly in this area.

Services in North Lawndale (29) are comparatively extensive although in no way able to balance the need. The city and public services have obviously been centered in the area and include twelve social centers developed in school facilities, three infant welfare stations of the Board

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ZONE III Planning Area 27 (continued)

of Health, the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare, a large office of the Committee on Urban Opportunity, four park districts locations, a large public housing project, a county public aid office, and a youth opportunities center of Illinois Department of Labor. The voluntary agencies also have placed several services here, especially the youth serving agencies. There are four locations of the Chicago Youth Centers, two Planned Parenthood Centers and a United Charities District Office. The Jewish community agencies include Sinai Hospital with a large community serving outpatient clinic, Schwab Rehabilitation Hospital and a home for the aged.

There are two community council planning organizations in the area and the Welfare Council has worked closely with the major organization. The Chicago Board of Health has recently allocated a contract to Sinai Hospital for an O. E. O. Family Health Center for a portion of the area.

The socio-economic-health rankings of this community in comparison to the other 75 community areas of the city are quite low. All items rank below 15, except one, substandard housing, at 25. Half of the items are at the 5th rank or below, including juvenile delinquency, public assistance and illegitimate births. Infant mortality and new cases of TB also rank very high.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 25 facilities in Planning Area 27 serving 312 retardates. The facilities include one recreation-training program (ABC Youth Center, Chicago), one park program, 21 public school classes for the EMH, and one public school class for the TMH, and one diagnostic center.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 27, it is estimated that 446 (22 percent) of the estimated 1,988 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,542 retardates in this Planning Area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Mental health interest in the area is high and there are some services. Mt. Sinai Hospital has an inpatient psychiatric service which offers almost no free care and does not primarily serve community residents but it has an outpatient mental health clinic that does primarily serve the community. It also has a small day hospital for mental patients. It must be said, however, that all of these services are understaffed and

ZONE III Planning Area 27 (continued)

inadequately developed, due largely to financing problems. The Chicago Board of Health upon strong representation by community leadership, has placed a part-time community mental health clinic in the area. A group of the community continues to demand public mental health services, feeling that such services will help deal with community problems.

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ZONE III Planning Area 28

Community Areas of South Lawndale (30), Lower West Side (31), and eight south census tracts of Near West Side (28), City of Chicago

1960 Population 135,992

1965 Estimate 129,986

1. Socio-demographic Description

This planning area is built out of a series of complicated community adjustments to various institutional arrangements of the area, one of which is the interest of Illinois State Psychiatric Institute in taking an area next to it to serve with a comprehensive mental health program. The eight south census tracts of the West Side (28) were excluded from the area selected by Presbyterian St. Lukes Hospital for development of a comprehensive community mental health program.

The eight census tracts are 391, 395, 403, 432, 434Z, 440, 441 and 442Z. They have populations of from 275 persons for Tract 391 to 10,534 in Tract 434Z. These tracts are one tier of tracts joined side by side in a row extending east of the Penna RR Tracts to the South branch of the Chicago River, and incorporates completely the area between Roosevelt Road (12th Street) on the north, a natural boundary, to 16th Street on the south. The population of the eight tracts in 1960 was 26,604.

These eight census tracts show probably the worst group of socio-economic conditions of any in the city. The median family income is \$3,780, 39.4 percent earn or receive less than \$3,000 annually, and only 3.8 percent receive more than \$10,000, and 16.1 percent of the male labor force was unemployed in 1960. One-half the population was under eighteen years of age and only 4.3 percent were over 65 years of age. Fifty-eight percent of the population had moved at least once in five years and 55.5 percent of all the housing was substandard. Four census tracts had a few Puerto Ricans, the greatest percent 1.3 percent and number in 434Z, in which lived 10,534 persons. In 1960 nearly 90 percent of the people of the area were Negro.

Almost the whole area is scheduled for demolition by the urban renewal office of the city. An expansion of the University of Illinois and the West Side Medical Center complex and a new city market replacing the two old downtown markets are among the plans for the area. There will also be some modern housing development, a mix of public and private housing, but in any event the residential area and population will be reduced. The schedule for renewal is not yet published.

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The Lower West Side (31) was partly in the original incorporation of the city in 1837 and was subdivided early but developed slowly before 1871. The construction of the Illinois-Michigan Ship Canal in 1848 bounding the south side of the area and the first railroad in 1850 led to the initial industrial development. Industrial developments occurred rapidly in the 1880's and 1890's and residential maturity was reached by 1895. By 1920 there was a population of 87,000, nearly twice its present population, estimated at 45,750. The original population of Irish and German was later displaced by Poles, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Italians and Mexicans. In 1960 the predominant stock was Polish and the Mexicans were the second largest nationality populating perhaps one-third of the area. The area remains not only one of the oldest but one of the heaviest industrialized areas in the city, industry being scattered throughout the district as well as along the river and the canal and the several railroad lines. It is an area of low income having a median income of \$5,861 and 14.7 percent of the population earning less than \$3,000, and only 12.3 percent earning \$10,000 or more. In 1960, 4.6 percent were unemployed. The Lower West Side (31) population 1960 was 48,448, is estimated to be 45,750 in 1965, showing a continued decline.

South Lawndale (30) is an old area just west of the Lower West Side (31). South Lawndale is bounded on the south by the canal, on the west by the belt railroad which marks the city limits, on the north in part by C. B. & Q. R.R. tracts. It is an old area with annexations beginning in 1869 but its real development came after 1885 and it reached residential maturity by 1915. It is and always has been an industrial area. Two large and well known plants of the area are the Hawthorne Plant of Western Electric Company built in 1903 and the International Harvester Company established soon after the Chicago fire in 1871.

The people of South Lawndale (30) were originally of German and Swedish stock but for several decades Czechoslovakian stock have dominated with Polish being in a second position. In 1960 6 percent of the population were Negro but most of them were in fact residents of the large county institutional complex, the Bridewell and House of Correction. In fact in recent years, there has been much strong anti-Negro feeling and strife in the area typified by the Negro picketing the area in the summer of 1966. This is, of course, related to the large over-populated Negro area adjoining on the north, in North Lawndale (29). The population of South Lawndale (30) reached 84,000 in 1920 and declined to 60,940 in 1960, and an estimated 57,600 in 1965. The characteristics of the present population show an older population with 10.3 percent over 65 and only 29.0 percent under 18 years of age. The median income was \$6,408 in

ZONE III Planning Area 28 (continued)

1960. Less than the city average of 4.5 percent were unemployed and though 12 percent earned less than \$3,000 in 1960, a figure lower than the 13.6 percent city average.

The three areas being so different show a different institutional development for social and health services. The eight census tracts of Near West Side (28) have a Chicago Youth Commission office, five public housing projects one being for the elderly, several locations of the county Public Aid Department, two social settlements, Illinois Department of Mental Health Institutions of Pediatric Institute and Illinois State Psychiatric Institute on the north side of Roosevelt Road, two infant welfare stations, a Planned Parenthood Center, and a YMCA.

The Lower West Side (31) has modest development including an office of the Chicago Committee for Urban Opportunity, a district office of United Charities, an infant welfare station, Illinois Department of Labor Youth Opportunity Center, a boys' club, a small social settlement, and two community councils.

South Lawndale (30) has the Municipal Contagious Disease Hospital, five boys' clubs and five park locations, a Chicago Housing Authority Location and the Hospital of St. Anthony DePadua which has 208 beds and 24 bassinets. The ranking of these three areas is complex. There is no ranking system to cover the eight census tracts although the data presented above show poor rankings. South Lawndale (30) shows rankings from 15 to 30 which is rather low. The lowest rank, which is 14 is for education, shows only 23.1 percent finished four years of high school. Infant mortality is also low at a position of 22. The Lower West Side (31) ranking is erratic, running from the lowest education rank in the city (rank number one), thus having the lowest rate of persons finishing high school, to rank number 32 in illegitimate births. It also had a high rate of unemployment, rank number 31.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 25 facilities in Planning Area 28 serving 292 retardates. The facilities include one park program, 21 public school programs for the EMH, and 2 public school programs for the TMH, and/evaluation center.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 28, it is estimated that 422 (53 percent) of the estimated 796 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 374 retardates in this planning area.

ZONE III Planning Area 28 (continued)

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Interest in mental health issues has been expressed by some of the citizen leadership and is now being developed by the staff assigned to the area by Illinois State Psychiatric Institute. A group of the west side institutions under leadership of ISPI are developing a comprehensive mental health service for the area. A staffing grant under PL 89-105 has been approved.

ZONE III	Planning Area 29	Community Areas of Near South Side (33), Armour Square (34), Oakland (36), City of Chicago
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1960 Population	102,836
1965 Estimate	99,283

1. Socio-demographic Description

This area comprises a group of four community areas along the lake just south of the loop. They span the distance between Roosevelt Road (12th Street) to 43rd Street. Armour Square is divided from the other three by the Pennsylvania R.R. and C.T.A. elevated but the four areas do have a common history and similar development.

The near South Side (33) as well as the north end of Armour Square (34) had developments in the 1850's resulting from construction of several railroads. Douglas (35) awaited development until after the Civil War around 1870 when the street car lines reached the area. Stephen H. Douglas gave his name to the area as a result of his real estate subdivision efforts beginning in 1852. Oakland (36) was a part of the city of Hyde Park and grew rapidly after 1865, was annexed in 1889, and had reached residential maturity by 1895. All the areas have some light industry mainly along the south branch of the river which bounds 33 and 34 on their northwest corners and along the railroad lines that separate Community Areas 34 from 33 and 35. Historically the areas have been primarily residential, and in earlier days the Near South Side (33), Douglas (35) and Oakland (36) were the finest residential areas in the city.

The early population in these areas consisted primarily of Irish and Germans and later the Italians and the Swedish came into the northern sections of the area. By 1900 the Negroes had a substantial settlement in Douglas (34) and the Near South Side (33) received a heavy Negro influx during and after World War I. These three areas experienced some of the greatest overcrowding and worst housing conditions of any American city from 1930 to the 1950's but enormous demolition and redevelopment have occurred during the past fifteen years.

The Near South Side (33) has the office of the Children's Division of the Public Aid Department, Mercy Hospital which has both inpatient and outpatient psychiatric services, a neighborhood house, the office of the Cardinal's Committee for Spanish Speaking People and a housing project. Armour Square (34) has the Louise Berg Hospital, a community center, four housing projects, and a VNA station. Douglas (35) has a considerable array of services including the large Michael Reese Hospital complex,

ZONE III Planning Area 29 (continued)

a city TB sanitarium, two infant welfare stations, and a social hygiene clinic under the Board of Health. Other services include, seven housing projects, two public aid offices with a complex of special placed in housing projects, a senior citizens unit, two YMCAs, a city youth welfare commission office, and a special Board of Health project for school-age unwed mothers. Oakland (36) has five Chicago Housing Projects, a Chicago Youth Center Boys' Club, and a district office of senior centers.

These four areas on the Welfare Council system of ranking the 76 community areas on socio-economic and social disorganization factors all have low ranking; Near South Side (33) and Douglas (35) for all items on the scale rank lower than 15. Near South Side (33) on all ten items ranks lower than seventh place except for one item which is in twelfth place from the bottom. Armour Square (34) is somewhat better but is still in the lower quartile. Interesting enough the socio-economic factors rank quite high in the Douglas (35) area along the lake region in the new private housing projects. Community Area Oakland (36) ranking chart shows an absolute straight line, on all but two items, under the rank of five. On illegitimate births and public assistance items it has the lowest rank in the city.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 27 facilities in Planning Area 29 serving 412 retardates. The facilities include 2 nursing homes, 2 day programs (Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, and Ada S. McKinley Service, Chicago), 21 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 29, it is estimated that 511 (47 percent) of the estimated 1,090 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 579 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

This area, as the Near West Side (28), abounds with mental health services. They include three units of Michael Reese Hospital: Wexler Pavilion having an adult inpatient and outpatient service, children's services; the Institute for Psychosomatic and Psychiatric Research, which has a general psychiatric hospital and training facilities; and a

ZONE III Planning Area 29 (continued)

Day Care program for adolescents. There are inpatient and outpatient services at Mercy Hospital. In addition the new Stone-Brandell Center at 1439 South Michigan has taken the previous St. Lukes Hospital building and is developing into a large psychiatric treatment, training, and research center. The Court Referral Unit of Madden Zone Center is located in the Stone-Brandell Center. Other mental health facilities at this location are: Katherine Wright Clinic; the Call for Help Clinic, the Warren Clinic for treatment of alcoholics, St. Joseph's Carondelet Child Center which is a school and home for emotionally disturbed children is also in this planning area. All of the outpatient facilities are community serving and there is considerable service available for non-paying and partial paying patients. The facilities are, however, available to the whole metropolitan area, therefore, admission for service, as everywhere in Chicago, is difficult.

ZONE III Planning Area 30

Community Areas of Garfield Ridge (56), West Elsdon (62), Gage Park (63) and Clearing (64) City of Chicago

1960 Population 101,705

1965 Estimate 105,196

1. Socio-demographic Description

These four areas are on the far west side of Chicago and south from 51st Street to 65th Street. They are among the newest of Chicago communities, their annexation occurring in all instances after the turn of the century and in some instances as late as in the 1920's. There were earlier sub-division efforts which failed, leaving vacant what originally was open cultivated prairie land farmed by Dutch immigrants for several decades. The areas began development after 1915 which progressed through the 1920's but substantial development did not come until after World War II. In fact none of these areas has, as yet, reached residential maturity. The areas are largely made up of single dwelling units built since World War II and owner occupied. In West Elsdon (62) 84 percent are owner occupied, in Gage Park (63) 62 percent, in Clearing (64) 75 percent and in Garfield Ridge (56) 82 percent.

The foreign stock in these recently settled communities is largely German and Slavic, including Polish, Czechoslovakian and Lithuanian. In 1960 the Polish stock predominated in all the communities. Garfield Ridge (56) in 1960 had 7 percent Negroes, while the other areas were all white.

Impetus for the development of these communities was the expansion of industry. The Clearing (64) district was an old railroad clearing center which failed to develop, was subsequently designated as an industrial area which it is today, and which largely grew up as a World War II and postwar industrial area. In 1940 it had 100 industrial firms along its eastern section and many more were building along the Belt Railroad and Cicero Avenue. Gage Park (63) bounded by the railroads on all sides except the south, also developed an industrial area, the Kenwood Manufacturing District. Many of its residents, however, work in the industrial areas to the north and east, and in Planning Area 31. West Elsdon (62) has very little industrial development, although it is also surrounded by railroads on all but the south side. Garfield Ridge (56) is the site of the city's Midway Airport established in 1926, and covering a large portion of the land space of the area.

Social agencies and the health institutions in these late-developed areas consists almost entirely of public services. There are two infant welfare

ZONE III Planning Area 30 (continued)

stations, three public library branches, nine park district locations, one Chicago Housing Authority location, and one community center. No other services are listed. There are no hospitals or specific mental health services.

The Welfare Council ranking of social, health and poverty problems shows all four communities with a favorable ranking, all items being at the median and above, although there is quite a bit of variation within the areas.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 25 facilities in Planning Area 30 serving 380 retardates. The facilities include 1 day program (Southwest School, Chicago), 1 park program, 21 public school classes for the EMH and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 20, it is estimated that 533 (50 percent) of the estimated 1,076 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 543 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There has been no mental health organization activity in these community areas.

ZONE III Planning Area 31

Community Areas of Archer Heights (57), Brighton Park (58), McKinley Park (59), Bridgeport (60), and New City (61) City of Chicago

1960 Population 174,499

1965 Estimate 165,656

1. Socio-demographic Description

Planning Area 31, although covering several communities and a rather large geographical area, is a homogeneous area and appropriately is classified as a single planning area.

The land in this whole area was low and swampy and unattractive to the settlers and the farmers. Developments therefore occurred quite late. The area was opened in 1848 by the construction of the Michigan-Illinois Canal which bounds the whole area on the north. The canal moves in a southeasterly direction from the south branch of the Chicago River and thereby feeds into the Loop area. A few years later the Archer Plank Road was built more or less parallel to the canal on its south and angles through the whole area. The road was built on a strip of high land that was an Indian trail. These two transportation lines and the cheap real estate became incentives for industrial development which started in the late 1850's, but which did not develop until after the 1871 fire, and mainly not until the 1880's. Some sections became a part of the city in 1869, but large portions were not annexed until 1880. In the 1860's and 1870's numerous railroads were built across the area and extensive car shops, roundhouses, marshalling yards and other facilities developed. In the 1890's steel industries began to develop, some of which became substantial. In New City (61) the stock yards were completed in 1865, being a venture by nine railroad companies having lines to the area and four major stockyards that then were located closer downtown. While the stockyards are just south of the other four areas, their construction profoundly influenced the district. Ironically, the location was partly chosen due to a branch of the south branch of the river that passed through the area and was used for all the refuse from the stockyards and packing plants. This branch river was later filled in for the development of the large Central Industrial District. Thirty packing houses soon established mainly to the immediate west of the stockyards and built their own railroad called the Belt Line which gave them certain control over the shipping of their own products. While the communities rather uniformly achieved residential maturity around 1915, the industrial development in all of these areas has continued through the 1920's and again through

ZONE III Planning Area 31 (continued)

the 1940's and 1950's. Since the industries and railroads were originally built on trestles in the swamps solid land was often constructed, not only through extensive and expensive drainage systems, which in wet seasons were ineffectual, but through dumping of industrial refuse into the swamps. It was on these refuse heaps that the workers built their houses. Transportation facilities for people did not develop in this area until the 1890's and after 1900. The industrial workers therefore had to live next to the factories usually within walking distance. As indicated the area did not lend itself to gracious living. Mainly the industrial workers at first and through the turn of the century were Irish. Only in Brighton Park (58) did many Jews settle. Germans were almost in equal numbers to the Irish. In the latter part of the last century and early part of this century the Slavs, primarily the Poles but also Lithuanians, Czechs and a few Italians pushed into the area. The Germans mainly left, but the Irish stayed. In all five areas now the Polish stock predominates and second are the Irish. A community of Mexican workers have come to the stockyards in the last two decades, but aside from this there has been very little recent population movement. There are almost no non-whites in the Planning Area. Populations in the various community areas generally were highest in 1920 and have been declining since. New City (61), the largest area and with the most population, has reduced from 87,000 to 67,000 in the past three decades, approximately 20 percent which is rather typical of all five areas.

Today this Planning Area remains very much a child of its history. It has heavy industry, many railroads, packing and food processing plants, railroad shops, a Polish and Irish population. Even today the transportation to the central city is poor and the work in the industries and the stockyards is still hard and only moderately paid. The population is mainly an older one, there are fewer than usual white collar workers, generally the houses are owner occupied, and there has been very little construction since 1950. Three of the areas, McKinley Park (59) Bridgeport (60), and New City (61) have a high rate of substandard housing. The major economic event of the last decade was the virtual abandonment of the stockyards and the considerable reduction of the local packing industry. This was caused by multiple factors of change of livestock raising patterns, modernization of manufacturing methods and, not least of all, Chicago labor problems. The excellent industrial district remains and new industrial development is being planned and will soon emerge. The local labor has been largely absorbed. New developments will undoubtedly bring big changes to the area.

The social and health agencies of the area are rather limited in number

ZONE III Planning Area 31 (continued)

and scope. Archer Heights (57) has only one listing, a small park district. Brighton Park (58) has one park, one library branch and one Catholic home devoted to prenatal care of dependent mothers and custodial care for retarded children to the age of six. McKinley Park (59) has an infant welfare station and three park district locations. Bridgeport (60) and New City (61) have more extensive services including fourteen park district locations, three public library branches, and several settlements and boys clubs. Strangely, in view of significant need, Chicago Housing Authority has only one small location in the whole area and also there has been almost no demolition or land clearance. New City (61) has a small general hospital, a city TB sanitarium, a VNA substation, and a long established district office of United Charities. In contrast to some other Planning Areas it should be stated that all of these services are community serving and community oriented.

In New City (61) there has developed one of the oldest and probably the strongest community council in Chicago, Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council. This organization, with the community and church support, has succeeded in bringing the leadership of the community to develop much physical renewal to the area without the use of city and federal funds. Through many ingenious ways it has done a great deal to face the social problems of the community with local resources.

The ranking charts on income, unemployment, education and health and social problems, as prepared by the Welfare Council, show great unevenness in the area and are not readily described. For example, Archer Heights (57) has the fewest public aid recipients of any area in the city, one of the lowest TB rates, very few illegitimate births, but one of the highest infant mortality rates in Chicago, Brighton Park (58) is just the opposite having a high rate of illegitimate births and a low rate of infant mortality. The juvenile delinquency rate in the area as a whole is around the median rank for the city and a little less in Archer Heights (57) and Brighton Park (58).

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 26 facilities in Planning Area 31 serving 479 retardates. The facilities include 1 private institution (Misericordia Home, Chicago), a day program (St. Rose Day Center, Chicago), 21 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH, and one diagnostic center.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available

ZONE III Planning Area 31 (continued)

to retardates in and from Planning Area 31, it is estimated that 460 (25 percent) of the estimated 1,844 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,384 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There is some mental health interest in the community through McDowell Center, a settlement house which has a community clinic with state aid and hopes to develop a facility for the whole community. This is the only mental health facility in the entire area. Recently the settlement house merged with Chicago Commons and the previously planned developments will be reviewed.

ZONE III Planning Area 32

Community Areas of Fuller
Park (37), Grand Boulevard
(38) and Washington Park (40)

1960 Population 135,907

1965 Estimate 136,935

1. Socio-demographic Description

This Planning Area is on the near south side and just west of the lake. On the west of (38) and (40) which join each other, the boundary is formed by the Rock Island Railroad tracks, and on the east of these two areas, the boundary is formed by Cottage Grove Avenue. Community Area Fuller Park (37) is a small area of four census tracts immediately west of (38) and (40), bounded by the Rock Island tracks on the east and the Pennsylvania Railroad on the west.

These three areas were partly in the town of Lake and partly in the town of Hyde Park, both of which were annexed to the city of Chicago in 1889. Development was slow in these areas before 1871 after which there was building following the fire. Community Areas 38 and 40 awaited till the growth of transportation from the Loop in the 1880's before developing.

Fuller Park (37) grew up as a working man's neighborhood due to its close proximity to the stockyards and the south side car shops. It had some light industrial development along the railroad lines, but it was mainly a neighborhood of residences. Grand Boulevard (38) and Washington Park (40) following Planning Area 29 just to the north were always residential areas, primarily "upper class" areas originally.

The early population in Fuller Park (37) was Austrian and German and some Irish, but by 1920 was 12 percent Negro. The Negroes began moving into Grand Boulevard (38) in the early 1890's and by 1920 32 percent of the area was Negro. By 1930 95 percent were Negro, with a population 87,000, as compared to 80,000 in 1960. Washington Park (40) had a similar development, although a bit later than Grand Boulevard (38). In the 1890's German Jews with the Negroes moved into Washington Park (40) and although a substantial Jewish community was formed, they had almost all moved out in less than forty years. By 1930 92 percent of the area was Negro with a population of 44,000 as compared to 43,000 in 1960. In both of these areas the population increased substantially in the 1940's and the 1950's due largely to the war and post-war in-migration of southern agricultural Negroes, but the population declined sharply by 1960. Since 1960 it has apparently shown an increase again probably due to the demolition and construction of the Robert Taylor Homes, a very large "high rise" public housing project.

ZONE III Planning Area 32 (continued)

Even though there was a decline in population, the Negro ratio increased until now all three communities are very nearly 100 percent Negro. Residential construction in Washington Park (40) was mainly apartment buildings, while Grand Boulevard (38) built large individual town houses. There has been no building in the area for thirty years except for public housing developments. Population increases were achieved through sub-division of the houses and apartments. Industry has never been developed in the areas except for some small plants along the railroad tracks.

The Negro population in these areas is becoming a bit older, somewhat more stabilized, not quite so migratory but has low economic characteristics. All three areas have much substandard housing.

Other than in Grand Boulevard (38) there has been very little development of community serving agencies. Washington Park (40) has a Negro girls' residence association and a Catholic Home for Aged Men. Fuller Park (37) has a settlement house. Each of the three districts has one park district location, although Washington Park has the large park of the same name that is one of the finest of any city. Grand Boulevard (38) has four settlements, several district public aid offices, several youth centers and a YMCA, and Chicago's only historic Negro hospital; and since many of Chicago's hospitals have been integrated only in the last decade, this institution was indeed an important and busy community service.

The Welfare Council ranking of community areas places these three in a rather low position. All ten items for each of the three areas are below the rank of 15, except education for Washington Park (40) and infant mortality in Fuller Park (37). The lowest white-collar worker classification for the whole city is to be found in Fuller Park (37), 14.8 percent of the male working force.

2. Mental Retardation Program

There are 25 facilities in Planning Area 32 serving 304 retardates. The facilities include 1 evaluation center, 1 park program, 21 public school programs for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 32, it is estimated that (30 percent) of the estimated 1,461 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,022 retardates in this planning area.

ZONE III Planning Area 32 (continued)

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There are no specific mental health services located in this area except a city outpatient clinic in the Robert Taylor Homes.

ZONE III Planning Area 33

Community Areas of Kenwood (39), Hyde Park (41), and Woodlawn (42)

1960 Population 168,389

1965 Estimate 150,296

1. Socio-demographic Description

This planning area is a homogeneous area located on the lake shore on the intermediate south side. The area is entirely residential, both at present and historically. It saw development mainly in the 1890's and afterward, reached residential maturity by 1920, and was originally developed for the fashionable estates and residences for Loop and west-side industrial executives.

The original populations were mainly English and native American. Kenwood (39) and Hyde Park (41) received considerable influx of Germans and Russians (Jewish) in the 1920's and 1930's. It was during this period that the conversions began to occur in the housing structures. The excellent transportation facilities and the fine development projected by the South Park Commission made the area not only desirable for fashionable homes, but by the 1930's desirable for Loop office workers. In 1893 the World's Fair created quite a building flurry of hotels and apartments, many of which the economy would not support, and many buildings were converted into rooming houses in the early 1900's. The University of Chicago moved from Douglas (35) to Hyde Park (41) in 1893 which was also a boon to the rather high level development of the community.

The Negroes at present represent the dominant population in all three areas although they did not immigrate in substantial numbers to these areas until after 1950. In 1950, Kenwood (39) had 10 percent Negroes and there were very few in Hyde Park (41), and none in the section of Woodlawn (42) east of Cottage Grove. In 1960 Kenwood (39) had 84 percent of its population Negro, Hyde Park (41) 37.7 percent and Woodlawn (42) 89.1 percent. There has probably been an increase in the ratio of Negro population since 1960. Since 1950, Woodlawn (42) has also become a center for Puerto Ricans of which there were over 2,000 in 1960.

The populations for 1960 were: Kenwood (39) 41,533; Hyde Park (41) 45,577; and Woodlawn (42) 81,279; the 1965 estimates were respectively 36,431, 37,697, and 76,178 to a total of 150,296. These estimates show a decrease of more than ten and one half percent.

By 1954 the Chicago Land Clearance Commission began making plans for rehabilitation and the Hyde Park-Kenwood Conservation Area was

ZONE III Planning Area 33 (continued)

established. Nearly 900 acres were slated for clearance, most of it is now completed, and 2,000 residential units have been built. In Hyde Park (41) and Kenwood (39) there has developed an enormous citizens' effort, really the first of its kind in Chicago, to replan their community and to maintain a balanced peaceful integrated community. The University of Chicago has taken leadership in these efforts. The figures would indicate a good deal of success in these programs, and large portions of the city resources and services have been devoted to the effort.

Social and health agency development in these three areas is rather substantial, although many of the agencies are city-wide serving. The agencies included: eight children and youth serving agencies, four park district locations, in addition to the spacious lakefront, Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance. There are two general hospitals and the University hospital complex, and several smaller health agencies. There is a district office of United Charities, working cooperatively with the University. Perhaps outstanding in the agency structure of the community are the several citizens' organizations specifically started in recent years and designed for community improvement, land renewal, coordinating councils and racial integration. There are at least six such organizations.

There are several specific mental health services in the area including: a school for retarded, the Southeast School at 5039 Greenwood in Kenwood (39); the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School, a residential treatment center for mentally ill children; The Woodlawn Mental Health Center; and the substantial services of the University of Chicago Hospitals, which have both inpatient and outpatient psychiatric services. All of these mental health services are private and none are organized for community service directly except the Woodlawn Clinic which is primarily a research project.

The ranking of these three communities in income, education, housing and health factors is uneven. In all three communities the infant mortality rates are high, and Kenwood (39) has the position of having the highest rate in the City of Chicago. Juvenile delinquency rates are also high, Woodlawn (42) ranking fifth and Kenwood (39), ninth. In Hyde Park (41) several of the rankings, no doubt influenced substantially by the University population, are quite satisfactory, although it ranks seventeenth on the juvenile delinquency scale. The highest rank in all three areas is that of education, ranging from a median position in Woodlawn (42) to a maximum position in Hyde Park (41).

ZONE III Planning Area 33 (continued)

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 24 facilities in Planning Area 33 serving 307 retardates. The facilities include one day program (Southeast School; Chicago), 21 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 33, it is estimated that 450 (25 percent) of the estimated 1,817 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,367 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

The Zone III office is developing a planning-area-wide mental health service through coordinating the services of the Woodlawn Clinic, the University hospital and medical school teaching services, and Manteno State Mental Hospital services. The development will include organization for early admission and community placement and rehabilitation services, as well as expansion of the present services.

ZONE III Planning Area 34

Community Areas of West Lawn
(65), Chicago Lawn (66) and
Ashburn (70) City of Chicago

1960 Population 116,895

1965 Estimate 119,118

1. Socio-demographic Description

This Planning Area on the southwest section of the city consists of three very recently built up workingman's residential areas. All three were a part of the old town of Lake which was annexed to the city of Chicago in 1889. Transportation from the Loop to the area was, and is, poor and although several subdivision efforts were attempted no development occurred until 1920. Ashburn (70) essentially did not develop until after 1940 when World War II brought demand for additional housing. West Lawn (65) is bounded on the north by 59th Street and on the other three sides by railroads. Chicago Lawn (66) immediately east also is bounded on the north by 59th Street and on the other three sides by railroads. Both areas were a part of the old Chicago Lawn area, but took separate names and were divided by the Grand Trunk and Western Railroad that was constructed in 1880. The Ashburn (70) area, joining both the other two on its north, is bounded on the north and east by railroads and the city limit, Cicero Avenue, on the west. While some light industry has developed along the railroad lines, none of the three areas has been particularly influenced by these developments. Almost all of the residents are employed in the growing industrial areas to the west, north and south. The housing construction consists primarily of individual brick units with some two-family structures. In 1960 Ashburn (70) had 95 percent of its units owner occupied, while West Lawn (65) had 83 percent.

These three areas have almost no social welfare or institutional development, aside from park districts and library branches. Chicago Lawn (66) has a Catholic general hospital, a YMCA and a district office of the Salvation Army. There are no specific mental health facilities within this planning area.

All three areas have quite favorable ratings in the Welfare Council ranking of health, education and welfare factors, Ashburn (70) being somewhat better than the other two. It is noted that illegitimate births and infant mortality in all three areas have the lowest ranking, quite out of proportion to the other items.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 24 facilities in Planning Area 34 serving 259 retardates. The

ZONE III Planning Area 34 (continued)

facilities include 1 nursing home, 21 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 34, it is estimated that 402 (33 percent) of the estimated 1,210 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 808 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

No mental health organization or interest has developed in this planning area.

ZONE III Planning Area 35

Community Areas of West
Englewood (67) and Englewood
(68) City of Chicago

1960 Population 156,111

1965 Estimate 147,554

1. Socio-demographic Description

Planning Area 35 comprises two adjoining and historically related areas bounded on the north by Garfield Boulevard (55th Street) and on the south approximately at 75th Street. They are in the central section about equal distance from the lake and the western edge of the city.

These two areas were a part of the town of Lake, annexed to the city of Chicago in 1889. Englewood (68) was developed as a result of the railroads that passed through and stopped in this area, and the earliest communities were those of the railroad workers. The first railroad came in 1852 and by 1854 there were five railroads and two main stations. A real estate developer in 1868 gave land for the Cook County Normal School (now the Chicago Teachers College) and around this developed a small middle class community. Development was sparse, however, until after the 1871 fire which created need for housing. The area developed rapidly in the 1890's and the 1900's aided by the extension of the street and elevated railways and by 1905 Englewood (68) was residentially mature. Although the land space was taken up the community has continued to increase at least slightly every decade, but there has been no construction since 1930. Negroes had lived in the community before 1885. Since 1930 the Negro population has steadily increased until it is estimated to be over 82.6 percent in 1960. There is no industry in the area aside from one small development along the railroad tracks between 55th and 73rd Streets. There is considerable substandard housing and in 1956 the Community Conservation Board designated the Englewood Urban Renewal Area, which includes practically the whole community. Plans for renewal are now well along.

West Englewood (67) immediately to the west has almost the same history except that it developed approximately ten years later due to a later development of the street railway system, but it was residentially mature by 1914. It has been losing population since 1940. Although there has been a Negro population in West Englewood (67) since before the turn of the century, by 1960 12 percent of the population was Negro and 31.4 percent in 1966. The original stock of Irish, Germans and Poles remains dominant. The area has developed primarily as a workingman's neighborhood, and in 1960 51 percent of the housing units were owner occupied and over one-third of the units were single family structures. Industrial development has not occurred in this area to any

ZONE III Planning Area 35 (continued)

extent, although there are some plants on the south and the west boundaries along the railroad tracks.

The social and health resources in West Englewood (67) consist of five park district locations, an infant welfare station, a library branch, a YMCA and Central Community Hospital. The development in Englewood (68) is somewhat greater, including an infant welfare station, two Salvation Army locations, a Public Aid office, a library branch, two park locations, a district office of the Chicago Youth Welfare Commission, two hospitals, Englewood Hospital Association and St. Bernard's Hospital, two community coordinating councils, Englewood Urban Progress Center, several youth centers and a YMCA branch.

The ranking of these two communities on income, education, delinquency and health factors is surprisingly consistent. In West Englewood (67) the items cluster around the rank of 30, a little below the median for the city, while in Englewood (68) the cluster is about the rank of 15 which is in the lower quartile. Public assistance and juvenile delinquency rank in positions of 10 and 12 respectively, somewhat lower than the other items in Englewood (68).

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 22 facilities in Planning Area 35 serving 243 retardates. The facilities include 21 public school classes for the EMH, and 1 public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 35, it is estimated that 390 (23 percent) of the estimated 1,688 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,298 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There are no specific mental health facilities nor services in this planning area but there is considerable interest and residents have petitioned the city Board of Health for a mental health clinic which has been promised. Zone III staff are now working in the area together with city staff and with a citizens committee in an effort to develop mental health programs.

ZONE III Planning Area 36

Community Areas of Greater
Grand Crossing (69) and
Chatham (44) City of Chicago

1960 Population 105,131

1965 Estimate 106,722

1. Socio-demographic Description

These two areas join together on their respective north and south boundaries and are almost exactly in the middle of the south half of the city. They are somewhat a geographical unit as they are joined at 79th Street which is in each case roughly the straight side of two joined triangles, thus giving the area a diamond shape. Both sides to the east are bounded by railroad tracks and most of the two western sides of the diamond are bounded by railroad developments.

Greater Grand Crossing (69), the northern half of this diamond, is by far the oldest area, was developed around railroad working men's communities and several independent villages. Legend has it that a train accident created the district when three railroads crossing each other at 75th Street had a serious collision in 1853. As a consequence, a state law was passed requiring all trains to stop before making this crossing. A real estate developer saw that this required a railroad station with insured transportation to the Loop. He bought up a thousand acres of swamp and marsh land and started a subdivision. He gave away land for industrial development and successfully sold his subdivision. By 1880 near the intersection of the railroad lines there had developed a large industrial area. The area was divided between the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, which were annexed into Chicago in 1889. By 1920 the area was residentially mature and had a population of 44,400. By 1930 the Negroes had started to migrate into the area from the south and the west and by 1960 they represented 86 percent of the population. Until 1960 the population has been increasing slightly each decade, but the negro migration occurred after 1950. The only building since 1930 has been the Parkway Garden Homes built in the '50s as an attractive cooperative housing development by private interests. The Dan Ryan Expressway built in the 1960's in the western portion of the community caused much demolition in the worst housing section of the area. The Englewood Urban Renewal Project discussed in Planning Area 35 includes a good section of Community Area 69. The area remains primarily a workingman's residential district with substantial, but not predominant, industrial development overlaid with recent Negro migration.

Chatham (44), immediately south of the Greater Grand Crossing (69) area developed much later, there being little substantial building until 1920. The development was held up by the lack of good transportation

ZONE III Planning Area 36 (continued)

to the Loop and the lack of need for residential expansion. However, by 1930 there were 36,000 people in the area mainly of Irish, German and Swedish stock. At the same time, manufacturing establishments were developing on the west and southeastern sides of the district in both cases along the railroad tracts. The development continued slowly from 1930 to 1960. The construction in the area is primarily that of single dwellings and two flat dwellings, mostly of inexpensive but attractive modern brick construction. In the 1950's the Negroes migrated into the area and by 1960 comprised 74 percent of the population. The in-migration has continued to be rapid and the 1966 estimate is 88 percent. In 1960, 37 percent of the structures were owner occupied. 87th Street cutting directly across the area is bordered by modern light industries. The Dan Ryan Expressway cuts through the area and created quite a number of demolitions.

The health and welfare development is rather nominal in both areas, although Community Area 69 has an infant welfare station, a city TB sanitarium and clinic, a general hospital (St. George's Hospital) and a Salvation Army unit, in addition to three parks and a library. Chatham (44) has a YMCA, two parks, a library and the Chatham-Avalon Park Community Council. There has been racial tension in this area and the council is a citizens group working with these problems.

The Greater Grand Crossing Area (69) falls in the 15th to 20th ranking positions by the Welfare Council except that it has a very high infant mortality rate. The Chatham (44) rank is most irregular on the rating chart, going all the way from a very excellent rating on housing standards to a rank of 20 on juvenile delinquency, 23 on public assistance and 22 on illegitimate births.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 25 facilities in Planning Area 36 serving 315 retardates. The facilities include 2 day programs (ABC Adjustment School, Chicago and the Greater Institutional Day Care Center for MR Children, Chicago) 1 park program, 21 public school classes for the EMH and 1 public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 36, it is estimated that 551 (52 percent) of the estimated 1,060 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 509 retardates in this planning area.

ZONE III Planning Area 36 (continued)

3. Mental Health Program Progress

The Planning Area affords no specific mental health facilities or services and no public interest has been shown.

ZONE III	Planning Area 37	Community Areas of South Shore (43) and South Chicago (46) City of Chicago
		1960 Population 122,999
		1965 Estimate 120,443

1. Socio-demographic Description

Planning Area 37 consists of two distinct and different adjoining areas each fronting on the lake to the east. South Shore (43) developed as a residential area of apartment buildings mainly after 1890. It saw a building boom in the 1920's and was residentially mature by 1935, although it continued to develop in the 1940's, 1950's and 1960's, especially with high rise apartments on the lakefront. The area was originally Irish, English and German, but received Jewish population from the northern areas in the 1930's and later. By 1960 75 percent of the living units were renter occupied and 44 percent of the structures had ten or more units. In the late 1950's the Negroes migrated into the area comprising 10 percent of the population in 1960. Since 1960 the in-migration has accelerated rapidly till 1966. It is estimated that 45 percent of the area is Negro. Mainly this rapid development occurred without incident.

South Chicago (46) is an area older than Chicago. Its first settlement, around the Calumet River entrance, occurred before the establishment of Fort Dearborn. The river bounds the south side of the area. In 1833 a government survey recommended the river as the location for a ship canal to the Mississippi River. This caused a development around the river. It was at this date that the river was dredged and a subsidiary canal to the Illinois Michigan Canal was dug. Since the 1870's the area has been one of heavy industry, today having the world's largest steel mill, and a residential area for industrial workers. Population has declined since 1930, but industry has expanded. The original Irish and English population gave way to the Poles which remain dominant. Negroes represent only 5 percent and have not increased in the last decade, but there is a Mexican community of 4,000 to 5,000. The recent expansion, as a result of the St. Lawrence Seaway construction, of the South Chicago docking and shipping facilities joins the area and has caused the building of additional homes. The long established residential pattern of two-story two-flat frame buildings persists.

South Shore (43) has several district offices of the various Jewish Welfare agencies including Family Services; a Lutheran Social Service district office, a Chicago Urban Opportunity Center, a recently developed city youth commission office and YMCA. There is also a South Shore Commission working with integration problems and area planning.

ZONE III Planning Area 37 (continued)

Jackson Park Hospital is in the area. South Chicago (46) has three neighborhood centers, a Planned Parenthood Mobile unit and a New Mexican Community Committee. Parks and library branches are in both areas. South Shore (43) ranking on the Welfare Council factors is generally at the median level or better, except for illegitimate births which are comparatively high for the other factors. South Chicago (46) ranking is consistent with a cluster of the factors between positions of 25 and 30 rank, which is rather lower than the median.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 24 facilities in Planning Area 37 serving 333 retardates. The facilities include a sheltered workshop (Vocational Center, Chicago), one park program, 21 public school classes for the EMH, and 1 public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 37, it is estimated that 480 (59 percent) of the estimated 1,287 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 807 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are no other specific mental health services in the area and no public interest has been shown.

LIBRARY U. OF L. URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ZONE III Planning Area 38

Community Areas of Auburn
Gresham (71) Beverly (72),
Washington Heights (73) and
Mount Greenwood (74) City of
Chicago

1960 Population 136,032

1965 Estimate 135,933

1. Socio-demographic Description

This Planning Area consists of four community areas in the southwest section of the city, three of which form the border of the city. Auburn Gresham (71) to the north of the other areas, has several railroads, developed somewhat earlier than the other three, and is more industrial. The other three areas developed quite late, mainly in the last three decades and are entirely residential.

Auburn Gresham (71) had its first settlements in the 1870's around the 83rd Street streetcar shops. There were quite a number of unsuccessful efforts at subdivision, but there was very little growth until 1905 and then slowly until 1920. There were a number of annexations, the last annexation in 1889. The area is bounded on three sides, east, north and west, by railroads and there are several substantial industrial developments along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Rock Island Railroad. By 1920 there were 19,500 people in the area, 57,000 in 1930 and 60,900 in 1950, 1,500 more than in 1960. The population stock is predominantly Irish with many of the original German group which were the original settlers. Over half of the building structures are owner occupied single family units. It is an area of older and relatively stable population.

The community areas of Beverly (72), Washington Heights (73) and Mount Greenwood (74) may be considered together. They are three residential neighborhoods, although two of them have two boundaries formed by railroads and the third, one railroad boundary. There is no industry. Beverly (72) and Washington Heights (73) developed together as one unit and were part of the town named Washington Heights, but became separated areas in the annexation process. They were settled by farmers before 1860 and began to be subdivided, mostly unsuccessfully, soon thereafter, with the extension of railroads through the area. By 1920 Beverly (72) had only a population of 7,700 and Washington Heights (73) did not mature until 1950, and both retained much vacant space. Now they both have a predominance of single-family owner-occupied units, Beverly (72) 82 percent and Washington Heights (73) 78 percent. The Dan Ryan Expressway passes through Washington Heights (73) and caused considerable demolition.

ZONE III Planning Area 38 (continued)

Mount Greenwood (74) developed much later, was not annexed until 1927 and later, had only 4,400 in 1940 and is not yet residentially mature. Eighty percent of the housing units have been built since 1940.

This area has very little social and health institutional development except in the older Auburn Gresham (71) community area. Beverly (72) has an infant welfare station and four parks. Washington Heights (73) has five parks. Mount Greenwood (74) has an infant welfare station and two parks, and a public library branch. Auburn Gresham (71) has a library branch, four parks, a Salvation Army unit, a VNA and a YMCA branch. No other services are listed. These four areas have a very excellent ranking by the Welfare Council among the community areas for the city. Mainly the areas have rankings of 60 and above. There are some notable inconsistencies. In Auburn Gresham (71) the lowest ranks are in juvenile delinquency and illegitimate births. In Beverly (72) a number of items are near the top of the scale for the city with the exception of illegitimate births in the 38 position, and infant mortality in the 58th position, which is quite out of context with the rest of the community factors. In Washington Heights (73) also illegitimate births and infant mortality show a rank out of context with the other factors, being much lower. Beverly (72) on income, education, housing and employment is one of the highest, if not the highest, community area in the city.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 23 facilities in Planning Area 38 serving 258 retardates. The facilities include 1 sheltered workshop (Victor C. Neumann Training Center- South Branch, Chicago), 21 public school classes for the EMH, and 1 public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 38, it is estimated that 404 (28 percent) of the estimated 1,463 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,059 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There were no specific mental health facilities in the planning area until quite recently when the city started a community outpatient clinic in a part of the area. The clinic is not yet developed but some community organization and consultation work has started. This development occurred upon the request of community leaders.

ZONE III

Planning Area 39

Community Areas of Roseland (49), Morgan Park (75) and West Pullman (53) City of Chicago

1960 Population 122,059

1965 Estimate 23,104

1. Socio-demographic Description

These three community areas are in the far southwest section of the city, 75 and 53 being on the south border and 49 immediately north. The areas are rather homogeneous in that they have common development and history, and their expansion was created by the railroads and industrial growth of the area.

Roseland (49) developed first and was fully annexed to the city by 1890. Its settlement came in the 1850's and again in the 1880's, and in both periods was created by construction of railroads, the Illinois Central and later the Chicago and Western Indiana. By 1920 there were 28,000 people in the area including Poles and Italians, although the Swedes predominated. The Negro community started in the 1920's and constituted 4.2 percent of the population by 1940. During the 1920's and 1940's there was population expansion mainly due to the industrial growth here and in adjoining West Pullman (73). Substantial manufacturing establishments are found on the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad from 87th to 114th Streets, as well as along the Illinois Central right-of-way. Nevertheless, Roseland (49) is predominantly a residential community. In 1954 there was some demolition for a city housing project and again in the 1960's for the Dan Ryan Expressway. By 1960 23 percent of the population was non-white.

Morgan Park (75) to the west of Roseland (49), and West Pullman (53) started its development in the 1850's along the Rock Island Railroad. In the 1870's there were established here three educational institutions: the Morgan Park Military Academy, the Chicago Female College, and the Baptist Theological Seminary, which brought a certain middle class settlement. It was incorporated as a town in 1882. Annexation to Chicago did not occur until 1914. The area grew slowly and in 1920 there were only 5,800 people, 12 percent of which were Negro. It grew rapidly in the 1920's and achieved maturity by 1930 and has grown rather steadily since. It is an area of single family structures, predominated by white population of German, Irish and English nationalities, and in 1960 had 36 percent Negro population. There is no industry in the area.

West Pullman (53) is bounded on the east by the railroad tracks of Illinois Central and on the south by the Little Calumet River, and has developed

ZONE III Planning Area 39 (continued)

as a heavy industry area with residences for the industrial areas immediately adjoining. It originated in the 1850's along the Illinois Central Railroad where was formed the village of Kensington. Another industrial village, Gano, was also organized in the 1880's. Annexations began in 1890 and were not completed until 1928. From 1900 to 1920 there was population growth including Lithuanians, Poles, Hungarians, Italians, Armenians, Czechs and Norwegians. By 1930 there were 28,500 people in the area, the Poles being dominant. There is substantial industry in the area, but many of the industrial workers are employed in Pullman (50) and Riverdale (54) immediately to the east. The Negroes have not migrated to this area.

The social and health institutional development is rather diverse, there being an infant welfare station in each area, two housing projects, two public library branches, several homes for the aged, and a number of park locations. Only Roseland (40) has a hospital, the Roseland Community Hospital Association, a Salvation Army office, a district office of United Charities, a YMCA and a Planned Parenthood Association mobile unit.

The Welfare Council ranking of the areas on key income, education and health factors shows a great deal of unevenness both within and between the areas. Roseland (49), which has a cluster of rankings between 35 and 45, has a high ranking in education and a disproportionately low rank in illegitimate births. West Pullman (53) is more consistent showing a cluster around the rank of 45. Morgan Park (75) is most inconsistent showing a high white collar employment and education ranks, but at the same time rather low ranks in public assistance, illegitimate births and infant mortality and new TB cases.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 23 facilities in Planning Area 39 serving 338 retardates. The facilities include 1 park program, 21 public school classes for the EMH and 1 public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available, to retardates in and from Planning Area 39, it is estimated that 483 (39 percent) of the estimated 1,312 retardates requiring special services are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 829 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There is a new Chicago Board of Health part time outpatient mental

ZONE III Planning Area 39 (continued)

health clinic in Roseland. Considerable community mental health interest has been developed by a Mr. O'Brien who has a retarded child and has demanded community services. There are no other mental health services.

ZONE III Planning Area 40

Community Areas of Avalon Park (45) Burnside (47), Calumet Heights (48) Pullman (50), South Deering (51), East Side (52), Riverdale (54), and Hegewisch (55) City of Chicago

1960 Population 106,329

1965 Estimate 107,468

1. Socio-demographic Description

This Planning Area actually consists of two sections, the first including Avalon Park (45), Burnside (47) and Calumet Heights (48). These three small communities are a bit to the north and had their own separate developments. They are all industrial and were populated in the 1920's and afterwards. The second area consists of the five other community areas which are areas of heavy industry and residential areas for industrial workers. The latter group are generally characterized by various harbor works and river and dock transportation facilities at the southeast corner of the city. It is fitting that these eight communities be considered in one planning area. All are characterized by poor transportation to the central city.

The total area, with minor exceptions, was originally swamp land and even now there are lakes and swamps that are undeveloped and are used for hunting and fishing. The early houses were built on posts, and Burnside was almost entirely a lake until 1900. Avalon Park (45) was not populated at all until the 79th Street sewer system was installed in the early 1900's. Hegewisch (55) is still surrounded by swamps and wide open spaces. In the center of the area is Lake Calumet, a lake and a swamp, much of which has been filled in by sewage and land fill since 1950. Hegewisch includes part of Wolf Lake, extending from Indiana. The surrounding swamp is now being filled in for industrial development.

An important characteristic of the whole area is the large railroad complex criss-crossing the fields and swamps. In the early 1850's the first railroads were built and by 1890 there were several railroads passing through the area. Today there are many more, plus industrial spur lines and the several belt railroads that interconnect them. The whole area was settled along railroads and frequently the towns were formed at railroad intersections. Avalon Park (45) has railroads on three sides. Burnside (47) is surrounded by railroads except on the south. Calumet Heights (48) has railroads on three sides. Pullman (50)

ZONE III Planning Area 40 (continued)

has two railroads and Calumet Lake, South Deering (51) is bounded on three sides by railroads and the Lake on the fourth, as well as being traversed by several railroads. East Side (52) is bounded on three sides by Lake Michigan, Calumet River, the Indiana line and a railroad and only the south side is open. Riverdale (54) has the boundaries of the Little Calumet River, a railroad, Lake Calumet, and is open only on the south. Hegewisch (55) is bounded by the state line, the Calumet Expressway and is separated from the other areas by large swamps.

Characteristic of the area are the extensive harbor developments. The 95th Street Harbor was opened before the turn of the century. By the 1900's there were extensive harbor works and the canal was built to Calumet Lake along which there developed extensive ship yards, dry docks, steel works, warehouses, grain elevators, and shipping facilities. This harbor has continued to develop with the recent construction in the 1950's following the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The canal has been dredged and widened several times. The Calumet River and the Little Calumet River have been dredged and are navigable and along them all types of industrial and shipping facilities have developed. The Calumet Sag Canal cutting through the area in 1922 was a further impetus of heavy industry.

Large portions of these areas were annexed in 1889 to the city of Chicago as a part of the old Hyde Park town. The population has been and remains heterogeneous in its origin. Mainly the settlements were made by new immigrants, and in several instances the population was more than 50 percent foreign born. Populations have included Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, Russians, Greeks, Italians and some Germans. German and Dutch farmers were the original settlers wherever there were farms, but they mostly moved away with the industrial development and when other foreign immigrants arrived. Those with Polish heritage predominate in several of the community areas. There is a large Negro population in Riverdale (54), more than 90 percent, but the Negroes almost all live in Altgeld Gardens, a city housing project with more than 2,000 units. Unfortunately this project was developed to house mainly relief recipients, thus all of the statistics of Riverdale (54) are skewed by the residents of this Chicago Housing Authority project. Riverdale (54) remains the only predominantly residential community area in this group. All of the others are dominated by heavy industry.

The community of Pullman (50) has a unique history. The town was established in the 1880's by George Pullman as a part of the development of the Pullman Car Shops. Mr. Pullman planned the entire community, built housing units for over 1700 families, built the schools, the sewers,

ZONE III Planning Area 40 (continued)

the streets, the sidewalks, the business section, and completely readied the whole community for occupancy by his industrial workers. Everything was arranged for the residents and they were charged rental. They had little choice in the use of company facilities inasmuch as there was nowhere else to live, and there was no public transportation to other residential areas. The workers grew restive, complaining the rents were too high, obtained a favorable State Supreme Court decision, and voted annexation to Chicago a short time later.

Hegewisch (55) was also a community planned by the president of one of the large steel mills for a residential area for company employees. He copied the idea from Mr. Pullman. A great deal of land was purchased by several different companies under Mr. Hegewisch's control. The town, however, did not develop successfully as it was too isolated and the marshland was hard to develop. The project fell through a few years later upon his death.

A housing characteristic of the area is that the original houses constructed were primarily frame cottages for industrial workers. Multiple units were frame or brick for two, three, or four families. A large number of these frame houses are still in use 75 years later. One community, Pullman (50) the "model industrial city," has more than the city's average of substandard housing. All of the areas have constructed more than the city's average of new housing units since 1950.

The social agency and health institutional development in this Planning Area is almost non-existent. Calumet Heights (48) has the only general hospital, South Chicago Community Hospital. Riverdale (54) has the only infant welfare station, and also a Public Aid office. There are three housing projects, two in South Deering (51) and one in Riverdale (54). There are three community centers, one of which is a senior citizens' center, and Hegewisch (55) has the only citizens' planning committee. There is an Office of the Chicago Committee for Urban Opportunity in Riverdale. No other agencies, except parks and libraries, and these are sparse, are listed for the whole area.

The ranking for these community areas by the Welfare Council is mainly above the median for the city and some of the areas, as Avalon Park (45), are quite high. Mainly the areas, however, are characterized by a great unevenness. Calumet Heights (48), Pullman (50), East Side (52), Riverdale (54) have quite a low rank on infant mortality. Several of the areas have few white collar workers. Income factors are a bit lower than the median. The average median income for the seven areas,

ZONE III Planning Area 40 (continued)

excluding Riverdale, is \$7,580, and for the same group 7.4 percent of the families had less than \$3,000 annual income. Riverdale (54) median income was \$3,261, and 46.8 percent of its population had less than \$3,000 annual income in 1960. Riverdale (54) stands out as having several very low ranks in the community area classification.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 22 facilities in Planning Area 40 serving 243 retardates. The facilities include 21 public school classes for the EMH, and one public school class for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 40, it is estimated that 389 (34 percent) of the estimated 1,140 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 751 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There are no mental health facilities within the area and no public interest has been shown.

ZONE III	Planning Area 41	South Kane County and Kendall County
		1960 Population 143,010
		1965 Estimate 161,450

1. Socio-demographic Description

This planning area consists of ten townships of Kane County (except the north tier of six townships included in Planning Area 6 of Zone II) and Kendall County. This southern section of Kane County consists of two regions, the first a series of industrialized towns including St. Charles, Batavia, and Aurora from north to south on the eastern border of the county, along the Fox River. The second portion is sparsely populated rich agricultural land. The towns are also "far out" suburban commuting residence towns for Chicago, averaging more than 40 miles from the Loop. The Fox River with several dams making a wide river, lends itself to resort development as well.

Kendall County, consisting of nine townships just south of Kane County and west of Will County, is entirely agricultural. Several of the townships have populations under 1,000, and only Oswego Township, adjoining Aurora Township, has a population approximating 5,000. The total county population was 17,750 in 1960. (No addition has been made for the 1965 estimated population since no known population studies have been made in this county.)

The total population of the Kane County townships was 125,470 in 1960 and is estimated at 143,700 for 1965. Aurora Township is in the south-east corner of Kane County, 40 miles from Chicago by direct fast transportation and had a population of 81,433 in 1960, or approximately 57 percent of the population of the planning area. Aurora Township has the town of Aurora with a population of 63,715 in 1960. Immediately north of Aurora is Batavia with a population of 10,500, then Geneva with 9,500 and then St. Charles with 15,400. In summary, a small area consisting of the four Kane townships and Oswego in Kendall County, an area less than 40 miles in length and only a few miles in width, has 122,000 or approximately 85 percent of the population of the area.

Aurora Township and the town of Aurora comprise an industrial area and Aurora is the hub of this planning area. The town of Aurora increased in population over 26 percent in the 1950-60 decade. Industry developed during this period, increasing to 117 manufacturing establishments in 1958. In 1960 only 4 percent of the employed Aurora town population worked in Chicago. Thirty-nine percent of the employed males engaged

ZONE III Planning Area 41 (continued)

in white collar occupations and the median family income was \$7,084 in 1960. Sixty-four percent of the housing units were owner occupied and 72 percent were single family structures. In 1960 4 percent of the population in the city of Aurora was Negro, although 2.5 percent of the population in the ten townships in Kane County was Negro, and only 7 Negroes lived in Kendall County.

Other than in Aurora there are almost no social or health agencies in the Planning Area. Aurora has three general hospitals which have just combined for fund raising and cooperative development programs. The Catholic Hospital is rebuilding entirely on the grounds of Mercyville, a substantial Catholic mental hospital. Aurora supports a Family Service Agency, a YMCA and a YWCA, several group serving agencies and a community mental health outpatient clinic which receives a state grant.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 24 facilities in Planning Area 41 serving 300 retardates. The facilities include 3 day programs (Valley Haven for the Exceptional, Oswego; Valley School for Exceptional Children, Batavia; and John F. Kennedy School for Retarded Children, Aurora); 2 sheltered workshops (Kennedy Training Center for Retarded Children, Aurora, and Valley Sheltered Workshop, Batavia); 17 public school programs for the EMH, and 1 public school program for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 41, it is estimated that 455 (40 percent) of the estimated 1,142 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be planned for approximately 687 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

As indicated above there are several substantial mental services in Aurora, the hub city of this Planning Area. There has long been a solid interest in this community. Through Zone III leadership discussions are underway by the community clinic, the hospitals, and Mercyville, toward the development of a comprehensive mental health program. Mental health planning does have a high priority in this community.

ZONE III Planning Area 42

DuPage County, excluding York
and Downers Grove Townships

1960 Population 156,807

1965 Estimate 218,150

1. Socio-demographic Description

This area consists of seven townships in DuPage County; namely, Addison, Bloomingdale, Lisle, Milton, Naperville, Wayne and Winfield. In these seven townships there are 14 towns and villages, seven of which are partly in other townships. The villages are Addison, Bensenville, Elmhurst, Downers Grove, Villa Park, Roselle, Lisle, Naperville, Glen Ellyn, Lombard, Wheaton, Wayne, Warrenville and West Chicago. Leaving out the three villages, Elmhurst, Downers Grove and Wayne, which are substantially in other Planning Areas, the 11 villages had in 1960 a population of approximately 130,000 or 80 percent of the Planning Area.

DuPage County was until the past two decades almost entirely a rural agricultural county with small villages and the county seat, Wheaton, in the middle of the county. The county is served by several railroads. The towns usually were developed along the railroads. The area between the railroad lines and expanding towns is still agricultural, although increasingly the space is being used for housing developments even in the unincorporated areas. During the past two decades, and especially since 1950, the county has developed into a large middle-class suburban commuting area.

None of the towns listed nor any part of the county can be classed as industrial. The largest town is Wheaton with 24,000, followed by Lombard with 22,500, Villa Park 20,400, Glen Ellyn 16,000, and Naperville 13,000. The rest are under 10,000. These towns characteristically in the decade from 1950 to 1960 mostly grew more than 100 percent in population, and one, Addison, increased by 730 percent. Wheaton increased by 109 percent.

The county is predominantly white, middle class, high income, and with white collar employment. The agricultural area is prosperous and also yields high income, frequently to Chicago employed owners. The county non-white population is .3 percent, and Wheaton has the largest Negro population of 1.6 percent. Characteristically the population has a very high grouping of people under 18 years of age. In the 11 towns classified only one has less than 40 percent under 18 years of age, and the greatest grouping is around 42 percent. The population over 65 is small, ranging

ZONE III Planning Area 42 (continued)

from 2.1 percent in Addison to 7.3 percent in West Chicago.

The social and health agency development is more substantial than might be expected with 40 different agencies listed. Nine of these are health agencies, eight are public assistance agencies, six are group serving agencies, five are United Funds, ten are institutions and other agencies and two are family service agencies. The public health services are rather better developed and the Family Service Agency is well developed but there is only one hospital listed in this planning area. There is a community mental health clinic in Wheaton sponsored by the DuPage County Health Department and which receives state assistance.

The 'hub' for this area is obviously Wheaton which is the largest city, the county seat and the location of the mental health clinic. Since there are not sufficient new official population figures (some of the towns have had official new censuses taken) the planning area is not divided at this time.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 24 facilities in Planning Area 42, serving 952 retardates. The facilities include 1 nursing home, 1 sheltered care home, 2 day centers (Bonaparte School, Addison, and Little Friends School, Naperville), 16 public school classes for the EMH and 4 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in or from Planning Area 42, it is estimated that 990 (59 percent) of the estimated 1,680 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 690 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There is a growing mental interest in this planning area. Through Zone III leadership and that of the clinic important community discussions are beginning.

ZONE III Planning Area 43

York and Downers Grove
Townships, of DuPage County

1960 Population 156,652

1965 Estimate 193,700

1. Socio-demographic Description

York Township consists of the listed towns of Elmhurst, Lombard, Villa Park and Yorkfield, the first three being not wholly in this planning area. Lombard and Villa Park were treated in Planning Area 42.

Downers Grove Township has the villages of Clarendon Hills, Westmont, Downers Grove and Hinsdale, the last two are only partly in the Planning Area but will be treated here. The total population of the villages listed was 83,000 in 1960. In this area there are several unlisted villages and residential areas recently established and not included in the 1960 census material. The largest of the towns in the planning area is Elmhurst with nearly 37,000, followed by Downers Grove of 21,000 and Hinsdale of nearly 13,000.

Elmhurst is 16 miles from the Chicago Loop, was settled in 1833 and established a post office soon afterward. It was, however, not developed until 1871 when the local college was established, the Northwestern Railroad station was built, and the town received refugees from the Chicago fire. Later several other railroads came through the town and it became a regional railroad center. It developed rapidly in the 1920's and again in the 1950-60 decade. In 1960 42 percent of the employed males residing in Elmhurst worked in Chicago, 68 percent of the working males were engaged in white collar occupations, and the median family income was \$9,868. Eighty-five percent of the dwelling units are owner occupied, and 92 percent are single family structures.

Hinsdale showed a population increase of 48.2 percent, Downers Grove 78 percent, Elmhurst 74 percent, during the 1950-60 decade, and the smaller towns had much greater increases. The population is predominantly white, the largest Negro population being .7 percent in Hinsdale and only .2 percent in Elmhurst. The towns all experience a young population rather uniformly from 37 percent to 40 percent under 18 years of age, and only 5 percent to 8 percent over 65 years of age.

The health and welfare agencies have shown rapid development for such a new area, there being 20 different agencies listed in the Welfare Council Social Service Directory. Four of these are United Funds and planning agencies, four are health agencies, three are group serving agencies, three are hospitals, and miscellaneous others. One of the

ZONE III Planning Area 43 (continued)

hospitals is a TB sanitarium. Several of the other agencies in DuPage County, including the family service agency and the community mental health clinic, serve this area. The Hinsdale Sanitarium and Hospital has inpatient psychiatric service.

The "hub" of this area is logically Elmhurst which is by far the largest town and has nine social and health agencies and a hospital, as well as the only industrial population of the area.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 35 facilities in Planning Area 43 serving 913 retardates. The facilities include one day program (West Suburban School, Lombard), 1 sheltered workshop (Ray Graham Rehabilitation Center, Elmhurst), 26 public school classes for the EMH, and 7 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in or from Planning Area 43, it is estimated that 1,059 (63 percent) of the estimated 1,677 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 618 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

No specific mental health planning program has been started within the area but there is an interest developing.

ZONE III

Planning Area 44

Proviso Township, Cook County

1960 Population 160,275

1965 Estimate 189,100

1. Socio-demographic Description

This is an entirely urban township just at the west edge of Chicago, consisting of fourteen towns, or parts of towns, five of which are partly in other townships. The towns are Bellwood (20,429); Berkely (5,792); Broadview (8,588); Brookfield (part) ((20,429); Forest Park (14,452); Hillside (7,794); LaGrange Park (13,793); Maywood (27,330); Melrose Park (part, treated elsewhere); North Lake (part) ((12,318); North Riverside (part) ((17,989); Stone Park (3,038); Westchester (18,092); Western Springs (part, treated elsewhere); to a total of 143,513 in 1960 in the above listed towns. Several of these towns have substantial industrial developments and fewer persons commute to Chicago for employment than in other suburban areas. In fact, with the exception of Forest Park, Hillside, and Westchester, all of the towns have industry including railroad yards and truck depots, heavy industry and light industry and a wide diversity of commercial activity. There are 3,000 living in unincorporated areas in this planning area.

The population and the towns themselves are diversified. Two of the older towns, Forest Park and Maywood, lost population in the 1950-60 decade, due largely to land loss by the development of the freeway, while Westchester increased by 320 percent, Hillside by 265 percent, Berkeley by 207 percent and North Lake by 182 percent. It should be noted that the smaller towns were those that had large increases, since these had the only undeveloped land space. Maywood and Brookfield are the older towns and have almost no vacant space except the potential of "highrise" development. The same is now true of several of the smaller towns, and in general of the whole area. The population is largely white, there being only 3.7 percent non-white population in the area, most of which is in Maywood and which has nearly 20 percent non-white population. The residents boast that it is the most populous township in the United States.

The town of Maywood with a population of 27,330 in 1960 is the largest of the towns and is fairly typical of the west suburban area. It is 11 miles directly west of the loop, on the west bank of the DesPlaines River, and is bisected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It was a planned town development from the outset, starting with the purchase of 500 acres and a charter from the State Legislature in 1869. The very next year, stores, railroad shops, a post office, and a farm implement factory were opened. American Can Company was formed in Maywood in

ZONE III Planning Area 44 (continued)

1901 and now employs 5,000 workers. In contrast to other suburban towns in the area, there has been very little population growth since 1940 when it had a population of 26,648. In 1958 there were 45 manufacturing plants in the town.

Due to the proximity of this and other village industries, only 28 percent of the workers go to Chicago. Forty-two percent of the employed males are in white collar occupations, and the median family income is \$7,761. The largest Veterans Hospital, the Edward J. Hines Jr. Memorial Hospital, is just across the street from Maywood and offers much employment. The new Loyola University Medical School and the Illinois Department of Mental Health's new Zone Treatment Center, John J. Madden Clinic, are located on the land of the Hines Hospital and adjacent to it.

The area lists twenty-five health and welfare services of which seven are United Funds, five are institutions, four are health agencies, one is a family service agency and miscellaneous others. Only three hospitals are in the area--a county TB hospital, Hines VA Hospital, and Riveredge, a proprietary mental hospital which is the only specific mental health facility of the township. There is no general hospital in the township. The Proviso Township school system has an excellent special education department. Ten of the 24 health and welfare agencies are in the town of Maywood, including the Family Service Agency.

Maywood is the logical "hub" of the planning area, although a central facility could be located anywhere since the transportation lines are well-developed. The Madden Zone Center is technically not located in this township, although it is immediately adjacent.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 7 facilities in Planning Area 44 serving 63 retardates. The facilities include 1 public school class for the EMH, and 6 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to the retardates in and from Planning Area 44, it is estimated that 198 (12 percent) of the estimated 1,715 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,517 retardates in this planning area.

ZONE III Planning Area 44 (continued)

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Mental health interest in the area has been high during the past two years, largely stemming from the interest of the mentally-retarded children's parents groups and from the special education department of the schools, and the development of the new Zone Center in the area. As a result, the township supervisor has appointed a 7-man board under terms of House Bill 708. The Board received a \$50,000 interim appropriation from the office of the supervisor and have employed a qualified executive to study needs and draw a mental health program design. Local public funds are anticipated eventually to support a planning area wide service.

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ZONE III Planning Area 45

Berwyn, Cicero, Oak Park
and River Forest Townships,
Cook County

1960 Population 197,142

1965 Estimate 209,500

1. Socio-demographic Description

This Planning Area consists of the four townships each of which is entirely a city of the same name. The area, therefore consists of four cities: Cicero, 69,139; Oak Park, 61,093; River Forest, 12,695, and Berwyn 54,224, using 1960 figures. All of these towns are well known old cities, Oak Park, Cicero and Berwyn all dating back well over a hundred years. Actually, the planning area subdivides into two rather different sections, Oak Park-River Forest and Cicero-Berwyn, each rather small for a planning area alone. The Oak Park-River Forest area has several common service organizations and consider themselves a unit. This is entirely a residential area with a large portion of middle class white collar workers. The second area, Cicero-Berwyn, while also old and of similar size, has traditionally been an area of heavy industry, with the residential sections mainly for blue collar workers. While both areas are almost entirely white, the Cicero area has a large population of Czech and Polish heritage in contrast to the English and German groups which populate Oak Park. The two areas join together geographically.

The population characteristics of the area are somewhat different from most of the planning areas of suburban Cook County. In the decade 1950-60, Cicero had a population increase of 2.3 percent while Oak Park lost 3.8 percent, River Forest gained only 17.3 percent and Berwyn gained 5.7 percent. Non-white population ranges from .1 percent to .4 percent. Population of 18 years of age and under is relatively small ranging from 26.8 percent to 28.6 percent; population over 65 ranges from 10.5 percent to 14.9 percent which is relatively high even though characteristic of older towns.

The characteristics of Cicero are typical of an industrial city. A charter was granted by the legislature in 1867 which included Oak Park. In 1901 Oak Park split off to become an independent village. Cicero is an industrial city, its largest plant being the Hawthorne Division of the Western Electric Company. In 1958 there were 156 manufacturing concerns in Cicero employing 35,773 persons, making Cicero the second largest industrial city of the state. Despite this, 49 percent of the workers in Cicero are employed in Chicago. Thus Cicero draws many of its industrial workers from the surrounding areas, including Chicago.

ZONE III Planning Area 45 (continued)

Thirty-three percent of the employed males of Cicero are engaged in white collar occupations, and the median family income was \$7,315 in 1960, and only 39 percent of the housing units were single family structures.

A large portion of the town's population is Catholic and approximately half of the elementary school children attend parochial schools. In 1960 only 2.9 percent of the population was unemployed, but 8.8 percent had an income under \$3,000, while at the same time 22 percent had an income over \$10,000.

The village of Oak Park began development in 1848 with the arrival of the Chicago Northwestern Railroad and like a number of other villages had a rapid development from the arrival of refugees from the Chicago fire in 1871. It did not become a municipality until 1901 when it was separated from Cicero Township. Population reached nearly 65,000 by 1930 and significantly enough had only 61,000 in 1960. By 1930 the town was an attractive residential suburb with excellent commuting to Chicago. Zoning law did not allow industry and multiple dwelling units, and by 1930 the town was solidly built up. In 1960, 60 percent of its workers were employed in Chicago, 70 percent were employed in white collar occupations, and the median family income was \$9,131.

Approximately one-half of the housing units are single family owner occupied structures. Only 8 percent of the 1960 structures were built since 1940. Nearly 43 percent of the population had an income of over \$10,000, but only 6.3 percent had an income under \$3,000, and 2 percent of the male labor force was unemployed.

Berwyn was developed from land originally owned by the Michigan-Illinois Canal Company, was settled in the 1860's was a part of Cicero Township until it split off in 1901, and was incorporated in 1908. By 1930 it had a population of 47,000 and had used most of its space. It is entirely residential, permitting no industry in the town by ordinance. The population was largely of Czechoslovakian origin and that remains the predominant nationality. More than half of its workers are employed in Chicago. Forty-three percent of its males are white collar workers. The median family income is \$7,794.

The health and welfare service development consists of 43 agencies, 10 in Berwyn, 10 in Cicero, 19 in Oak Park and 4 in River Forest. There are three family service agencies, three general hospitals (two in Oak Park and one in Berwyn), three United Funds, and nine health agencies. The others are mainly group serving and district government offices. None of the general hospitals have psychiatric facilities.

ZONE III Planning Area 45 (continued)

The "hub" of this area should be Cicero from the standpoint of need, but the interest and readiness is in Oak Park. Future developments will find the appropriate center. No division of the area is planned at present as there are not yet official population figures and the recent reversal of the population loss trend is open to question.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 15 facilities in Planning Area 45 serving 133 retardates. The facilities include one day program (Seguin School, Berwyn); one sheltered workshop (Oak Community School and Workshop, Oak Park); 10 public school classes for the EMH and 3 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 45, it is estimated that 257 (12 percent) of the estimated 2,108 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,851 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There is a great deal of mental health interest in Oak Park and River Forest. The Welfare Council of these towns established a committee to study need and to develop a mental health service several years ago. The Committee has remained active but has not been able to agree upon a service design. Zone III has, during the past year, lent staff time to develop a definitive study and to involve the community in planning.

ZONE III

Planning Area 46

Lyons, Riverside, and Stickney
Townships of Cook County

1960 Population 131,493

1965 Estimate 145,100

1. Socio-demographic Description

These three townships adjoin the City of Chicago on the southwest. Riverside and Stickney are very small areas consisting mainly of one town each of the same name and almost might be termed geographical accidents. Riverside is a small residential and industrial area with 17,897 residents. The area is cut out of Proviso Township and adjoins Berwyn. Stickney Township has a population of 31,404 and consists of two areas separated by a neck of the city of Chicago and the canal. It is a heavy industrial area having only one town, Stickney, with 6,200 people. The remaining population is partly in other towns and in unincorporated areas. The main part of this planning area is Lyons Township with a population of 82,214 in 1960 and consisting of parts or all of the ten towns listed below and several unlisted unincorporated areas. LaGrange is the original town in the township, dating back one hundred years, and still bears the historical marks of an agricultural shopping center that developed into a heavy industry town during the past quarter century.

Other towns of Lyons Township are Argo, Justice, and parts of Brookfield and Lyons. Hinsdale and Western Springs are old villages of 75 years or more which have become middle and upper class suburban residential towns since World War II and are partly in this planning area. The towns listed above as wholly in this area represent approximately 70 percent of the township population.

The newer towns such as Justice and Lyons increased rapidly during the 1950-60 decade by 228 percent and 62.4 percent respectively, while the older towns such as LaGrange and Riverside increased only 27.4 percent and 15.4 percent respectively. The population in Lyons Township is almost entirely white, except LaGrange where 7.3 percent is Negro. The population characteristics are typical with a high percent under 18 years of age and few over 65 years of age.

Riverside Township has parts of four towns; Brookfield, Lyons, North Riverside and Riverside. Riverside has a population of 9,750, of which all are white. This is an old town which grew only 6.5 percent in the last decade and has 10.5 percent of its population over 65. A large percentage of the Riverside population is employed in major industries in the Cicero and LaGrange area.

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ZONE III Planning Area 46 (continued)

Stickney Township, as mentioned, consists of two separate areas. Furthermore, these areas are bounded by heavy industry, many railroad tracks, stone quarries, canals and rivers. The residents are mainly employed in local industry. The town of Stickney, which adjoins south Cook County and Worth Township, developed rapidly with an 88 percent increase in the last decade. It has 34 percent of its population under 18 years of age and 7 percent over 65 years of age.

The "hub" for this planning area is LaGrange which is the largest town, the shopping center, and has 17 of the 33 health and welfare services including the general hospital and one of the community mental health clinics.

Thirty-three health and welfare agencies are listed, of which 10 are health agencies, 5 are institutions and 6 are United Funds. There is one general hospital in LaGrange. There are two mental health clinics, one in LaGrange and the other in Stickney, both of which receive state aid.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 28 facilities in Planning Area 46 serving 350 retardates. The facilities include 1 day program (Helping Hand School, LaGrange), 1 sheltered workshop (The Summer Workshop, LaGrange), 19 public school classes for the EMH, and 7 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 46, it is estimated that 475 (34 percent) of the estimated 1,403 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 928 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Under Zone III leadership the Southwest Suburban Mental Health Clinic in LaGrange is developing a planning organization and endeavoring to involve community leadership.

ZONE III Planning Area 47

Lemont, Orland, Palos and
Worth Townships of South
Cook County

1960 Population 139,665

1965 Estimate 177,200

1. Socio-demographic Description

These townships are in south Cook County. Orland Township joins Will County on its west and south. Worth Township, the easternmost of the four, joins the city of Chicago on its southwest corner.

Until recently these townships were essentially rural with only some suburban development in Worth Township where it joins Chicago. There was a 100 percent to 400 percent population increase in the various towns during the 1950-60 decade, perhaps with an overall increase of at least 200 percent. There are some fifteen towns listed in the four-township area, and additional new towns and residential areas which are not yet listed. The fifteen towns total approximately 93,000 of the 139,600 in the population of the four townships in 1960. The significance of the area is that it still contains considerable open space. The area does not yet have good transportation. Through highways, sewage and water developments are also lacking in most of the areas, except for Worth Township. The population of the area by township is Lemont Township 6,732, Orland Township 7,444, Palos Township 17,728, and Worth Township 107,761, to a total of 139,655 in 1960. Lemont Township has one town, Lemont, with 3,397 people. Orland Township, a rather large area, is entirely agricultural and rural except for one town, Orland Park of 2,592 people, and which increased by 229 percent in the last decade. Palos Township has three towns, Palos Heights, Palos Hills, Palos Park and a part of the town of Worth. The south and west part of the township is largely agricultural and undeveloped.

Worth Township joins Chicago and the industrial area of south Cook County. It has a number of relatively old towns such as Evergreen Park and Oak Lawn, the two largest, which showed increases of 130 percent and 214 percent respectively in the past census decade. Newer towns such as Chicago Ridge showed a population increase of 550 percent in the same decade. Although Worth Township adjoins industrial areas, it has no industry of its own except in Blue Island which is on its eastern border. Worth Township also has considerable open space remaining in the southern and western sections, although nearly 70,000 people are reported living in the major towns. The other Worth Township towns are residential, newly developed, with a large percentage of home ownership and white collar type of workers with high percentages of

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ZONE III Planning Area 47 (continued)

children under 18 and low percentages of persons over 65 years of age. The area is white, there being .3 percent non-white persons. The exception to the all-white population is the town of Robbins which is largely a Negro suburb partly in Worth Township.

The social agency development includes 24 health and welfare agencies, 7 of which are United Funds, 3 are institutions and 4 are public assistance offices. There are 3 hospitals, 2 general hospitals and a county tuberculosis sanitarium. There was until recently a part-time branch of the South Suburban Family Service in Worth Township but this has been closed with the opening of intake to this area by a Chicago District office of United Charities.

The "hub" of this area is obviously Worth Township, due to the population concentration and the direction of the communication lines. Evergreen Park is the older and the more established city, although Oak Lawn is slightly larger and joins it on the immediate west.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 36 facilities in Planning Area 47 serving 734 retardates. The facilities include 1 state mental hospital (Tinley Park Mental Health Center, Tinley Park), 1 sheltered care home, 3 day programs (Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. School for Exceptional Children, Palos Park; Garden School, Oak Lawn; and Park Lawn School, Evergreen Park); 1 sheltered workshop (Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Job Training Center, Palos Park); 24 public school classes for the EMH and 6 public school classes for the TMH. Park Lawn School has received a grant under PL 88-164.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 47, it is estimated that 843 (57 percent) of the estimated 1,492 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 649 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Christ Community Hospital in Oak Lawn is building an inpatient psychiatric facility, and Little Company of Mary Hospital in Evergreen Park has inpatient psychiatric service. There is considerable mental health interest within the area, especially in Oak Lawn, which has been instrumental in bringing into being a new family service agency which has Oak Lawn village appropriated funds. The community also wants mental health outpatient clinic services.

ZONE III Planning Area 48

Bloom, Bremen and Rich
Townships, Cook County

1960 Population 161,180

1965 Estimate 207,600

1. Socio-demographic Description

These three townships are in the southeast corner of the county. Bloom Township had a population of 70,530; Bremen, 55,392; and Rich, 35,258 in 1960. The area is served by good north-south transportation, both by highway and rail, and is made up of some 25 established villages or cities of which nearly half are only partly in this area and several of which have been previously treated. There are several villages of three to five thousand population in 1960 which were not listed in 1950. This area is a continuation of the rapidly growing district of Planning Area 49, immediately to the north. It differs somewhat from Planning Area 49 in that there is more remaining open space and not so much heavy industry.

The towns in this area of over 25,000 in 1960 were Chicago Heights (34,300), and Park Forest (30,000). Chicago Heights is an old industrial town with its own suburbs in East Chicago Heights with 3,300 population and South Chicago Heights with 4,000 people. It is 25 miles south of the loop and was settled over 100 years ago and is served by six railroads. In 1958 there were 82 manufacturing plants employing 7,284 persons. Only 15 percent of the workers commute to Chicago. The industries have historically utilized unskilled labor and there has been a succession of immigration groups, the latest being the rural southern agricultural white and negro populations. In 1960 there were only 21.9 percent of the families earning over \$10,000 and 9.4 percent with less than \$3,000 income, while 3.5 percent were unemployed. The median family income was \$7,255.

The other city of the area is Park Forest, distinctly different and unique in that it was wholly planned and developed since 1945, and in 1960 had a population of 30,000. The planning was relatively well done with areas allocated for schools, shopping, churches, recreation and other community needs. It is wholly residential, and is 27 miles south of the loop. There are few Negroes, but several Oriental residents. World War II veterans, due to home financing and the planning comprised a large portion of the original population. Now it is a place for young professional families. Eighty-four percent of the employed males are in white collar occupations, and the median family income was \$8,996 in 1960. Although 99 percent of the dwelling units are single family, by 1960 only 57 percent of the units were owner-occupied, with 37.4 percent of the families having an income of over \$10,000 and only 2 percent with incomes of less than \$3,000, and less than 1 percent listed as

ZONE III Planning Area 48 (continued)

unemployed.

The other towns, which are numerous, were almost all developed within the last 15 years or were mere agricultural villages previously, and mainly range from three to six thousand population. Their rate of development in the last census decade ranges from 105 percent to 268 percent and some were not listed in 1950. Typically they are villages of young populations with a high rate of persons under 18 years of age, and very few over 65. Mainly these populations are of white collar occupations and commute to Chicago or to the Calumet region in Illinois and Indiana.

The social and health agency development is not extensive, with only 21 agencies listed. The greatest number are health agencies typically, plus five hospitals. Two of the hospitals, however, are public sanatoria and one is Tinley Park Mental Health Center (a new state mental hospital), leaving only two general hospitals, one in Chicago Heights and one in Hazelcrest. There is one family service agency, serving only a part of the area, and two mental health clinics, --one a recent part-time community clinic at the State Mental Health Center and the other a clinic receiving state aid, attached to the family service agency. There is a district office, a Board and an Executive of the Metropolitan Welfare Council for the area, located in Chicago Heights.

The "hub" is obviously Chicago Heights which has the largest population, as well as the best established organization, including the present and planned general hospitals and the family service and mental health clinic, and other agencies.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 29 facilities in Planning Area 48 serving 398 retardates. The facilities include 2 day programs (Good Shepherd Center for Retarded Children, Park Forest, and Happiday School, Chicago Heights), 1 sheltered Workshop (Happiday Work Center, Steger) and 25 public school classes for the EMH and 1 class for TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 48, it is estimated that 610 (36 percent) of the estimated 1,714 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,104 retardates in this planning area.

ZONE III Planning Area 48 (continued)

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There is considerable mental health interest in the communities, and several plans for comprehensive, or more extensive, services are developing. Lutheran General Hospital in Matteson will build a new general hospital in the area and will have an inpatient service and has joined with the South Suburban Family Counseling Service and Mental Health Clinic in an effort to develop a comprehensive service. Their request for construction funds for the center has been approved and construction will start soon. South Suburban Hazel Crest Hospital has a new location to build a new hospital and has made a construction application under P. L. 88-164 but was not recommended by the State Department of Mental Health. Tinley Park Mental Health Center will soon be in full operation and will work closely with community leadership in an effort to meet community needs.

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ZONE III Planning Area 49

Calumet and Thornton
Townships, Cook County1960 Population 157,743
1965 Estimate 190,9001. Socio-demographic Description

This area of two townships, Calumet with a population of 19,299 and Thornton with 138,444 in 1960, immediately adjoins Chicago on its south and the Indiana industrial region on the east. The townships are heavily populated, consisting of 19 listed towns. Several of the older and larger towns have long been a part of the heavy industry area known as the Calumet Region that includes South Chicago and Lake County, Indiana. These townships are near the southern tip of the lake and are served by a complex of throughways and toll roads, several railroads, the South Chicago Harbor, and are a part of the steel manufacturing area. During the last two decades most of the open space has been used for residential purposes and industrial expansion. Many of the new residents commute to Chicago since transportation is good both by highway and train, yet most of the population are employed in the Calumet region of Illinois and Indiana.

The 19 listed towns in the two townships have a population somewhat greater than the total for the townships. This is due to the fact that 10 of the towns are partly located in adjoining townships and Planning Areas and several of the towns are bisected by the Illinois-Indiana line. It is notable that even the old industrial towns showed considerable population growth in the last census decade, such as Blue Island by 11.3 percent, Harvey by 40.6 percent and Calumet City by 58.2 percent. Most of the other towns increased their population whether they were new or old villages by more than 100 percent and 5 of them by more than 200 percent. The area is one of the fastest growing suburban areas of Metropolitan Chicago.

A unique population development occurs in this planning area in which there are several Negro suburban developments. These are the only such developments in the metropolitan Chicago area. The town of Robbins is 99 percent Negro with 7,500 population, Dixmoor's 3,000 population is 60 percent Negro, Phoenix's 4,200 are 65 percent Negro, Markham has 22 percent Negro with a population of nearly 12,000. The other towns have essentially no non-whites except Harvey which is 7 percent Negro.

The whole of Calumet Township is one town, Blue Island, with a population of 19,600. This is an old heavy industry town, known for its railroad car shops, and a large paint factory, plus various steel processing and forging factories. In 1960, 32 percent of the employed males were in

ZONE III Planning Area 49 (continued)

white collar occupations and the median family income for the city was \$7,092. Only 20.3 percent of the families had \$10,000 or more income, and 7.5 percent had less than \$3,000 income while 3.9 percent were unemployed.

The second largest city is Harvey with a population of 29,071 in 1960. Harvey is an old heavy industry town, incorporated in 1891, sitting astride the Illinois Central railroad and the Calumet Terminal railroad. The city developed rapidly in the 1890's, the 1920's and again in the 1950's. Now its social economic status is similar to that of Chicago with a median income of \$7,092 and 32 percent of employed males in the white collar class. Railroad industries dominate the industry of the town. There has also been a spurt of home building since World War II.

The third largest city is Calumet City, an old industrial town on the state line, with a 25,000 population. In 1960, 43 percent of its workers were employed in Indiana, and 22 percent in the Chicago loop. Only 29 percent of its population were white collar workers and its median family income was \$7,347. This town is known for its services to the shipping and port area, and has now become a bedroom town for the Indiana-Calumet district.

The other large towns include: Lansing, 18,000; Dolton, 19,000; and Homewood, 13,000. The towns are mixed with light and service industries and new commuting residential areas for white collar workers, many of whom commute to the loop.

The social and health agencies number 27, including 11 in Harvey and the remaining 16 in eight different towns. There is a substantial school social service in Blue Island and Harvey, as well as the special education program which is outstanding in the schools. There are also several private day schools for the retarded. There is no family service agency but a large part of them are serviced by the Family Counseling Service in Chicago Heights. There are three hospitals, two general in Harvey and Blue Island and one TB hospital. Seven agencies are United Funds in various villages.

The "hub" of the area is Harvey, the largest town, with the most service development and the most centrally located.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 37 facilities in Planning Area 49 serving 484 retardates. The facilities include 3 day programs (Lansing School of Special Education, Lansing;

ZONE III Planning Area 49 (continued)

New Hope School, South Holland; and Calumet City School for Special Education, Calumet City), and 34 public school classes for EMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and program available to retardates in and from Planning Area 49, it is estimated that 205 (14 percent) of the estimated 1,690 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,485 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There are no specific mental health programs located in the area but again the mental health clinic of Chicago Heights services the area. Our Lady of Mercy Hospital in Dyer, Indiana (on the state line) has 200 beds for psychiatric patients and offers considerable service to this area. The South Suburban Hazel Crest Hospital construction plan is for this area, but the plan as presented was not approved.

ZONE III Planning Area 50

Will County, Grundy County,
and Manteno State Hospital
in Kankakee County

1960 Population 213,967

1965 Estimate 257,034

1. Socio-demographic Description

This area consists of two counties, Will, which is the southernmost county in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area with a population of 192,192 in 1960 and Grundy County, a rural county immediately west, with a population of 22,350 in 1960. Joliet, the Will County seat, is a metropolitan area and commercially serves also the whole of Grundy County as well as Will County. The two counties belong together although it brings the population over the standard planning area figure. Manteno State Hospital in adjoining Kankakee County, with an on-books population of 6,069 in December 1966, is included in this area because it serves this planning area and almost all of the hospital population is from Zone III.

Will County may be divided into three parts. The first and largest part is agricultural. There are 24 townships of which only eight have as much as 5,000 population and only three have as much as 10,000. The second part of Will County is that area becoming a part of Chicago exurbia, which includes Monee, Frankfort and Crete townships just south of Cook County adjoining the Indiana state line. Their respective populations of 5,100, 5,800 and 11,700, consists mainly of residential commuters to Chicago or the Calumet industrial region. Other townships are joining this exurban development in the northwest section of the county along the Burlington Railroad and Highway 66, such as Lockport and Plainfield townships. Only 4 percent of Joliet workers commute to Chicago.

The third part of the county is the industrial complex of Joliet consisting mainly of Joliet Township of 94,116, Lockport Township of 26,882 and New Lenox Township of 6,232, totaling 127,230, almost exactly two-thirds of the county's 1960 population.

Joliet is now a Chicago industrial satellite city, but it was a large settlement in 1835 when Chicago was incorporated. It is on the DesPlaines River, near the Kankakee River and near the Michigan Illinois Canal which affords much water shipping. It has four railroads and long developed heavy industries, especially wire and steel industries, farm equipment and stone quarrying. The median family income in 1960 was \$6,958. Eleven and two-tenths percent of the families had less than \$3,000 income and over 4 percent were unemployed. The 20 percent population growth in the city in the last census decade was largely due to annexation, but

ZONE III Planning Area 50 (continued)

the county did see an overall population increase of 42.6 percent.

Lockport, a city near Joliet with a 1965 estimated population of 8,500, is on the Michigan Illinois Canal Locks and is an important canal junction and shipping point. Warehousing and docking operations have been the base of industrial development.

Grundy County is entirely a rural county of 16 townships, several of them quite small. Only three of the townships have more than 1,500 people: Morris, with 7,644; Braceville with 3,046; and Felix with 1,772. The latter two adjoin a government ordnance plant developed in the southeast corner of the county. Although the county seat town of Morris has almost no industry, it had a population increase of 15 percent in the last census decade.

The health and welfare development in this planning area is limited entirely to Joliet. Its agencies include a United Fund; a family agency; a Red Cross Chapter office; two general hospitals; a school social work program; a county health program; a city nursing system. A state-aided county mental health clinic sponsored by the county health department is located in Joliet. St. Joseph's Hospital has a recently opened 30-bed wing for psychiatric patients.

The "hub" of this area is obviously Joliet which is nearly the geographic center of the area, as well as being the only large city in the area. The 1960 and the 1965 estimated population are above the suggested maximum population limit for planning areas. The population limit exception may be justified on several valid bases. A part of the issue is the placement of Grundy County. Grundy County, as stated, is a rural county without developed services of its own, and is assigned to this Planning Area because its commercial center and employment center is in Joliet and Will County. Furthermore all transportation lines are to Joliet rather than to Aurora or LaSalle in the north and western directions. Morris is on a direct railroad from Chicago and there is some commuting which places the county within the metropolitan area of Chicago. The only solution to the placement of Grundy County is with Will County and Joliet even though this placement causes excess of population in the planning area. To divide Will County cannot be justified since the county is a geographic, social and demographic unit that has only one city or center, that being Joliet. The joining of these two counties into one planning area seems the only logical plan.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 29 facilities in Planning Area 50 serving 591 retardates. The

ZONE III Planning Area 50 (continued)

facilities include 1 state mental hospital (Manteno State Hospital, Manteno), 2 day programs (Cerebral Palsy Center of Will County, Joliet; and Trinity School, Joliet), 25 public school classes for the EMH, and 1 public school class for the TMH.

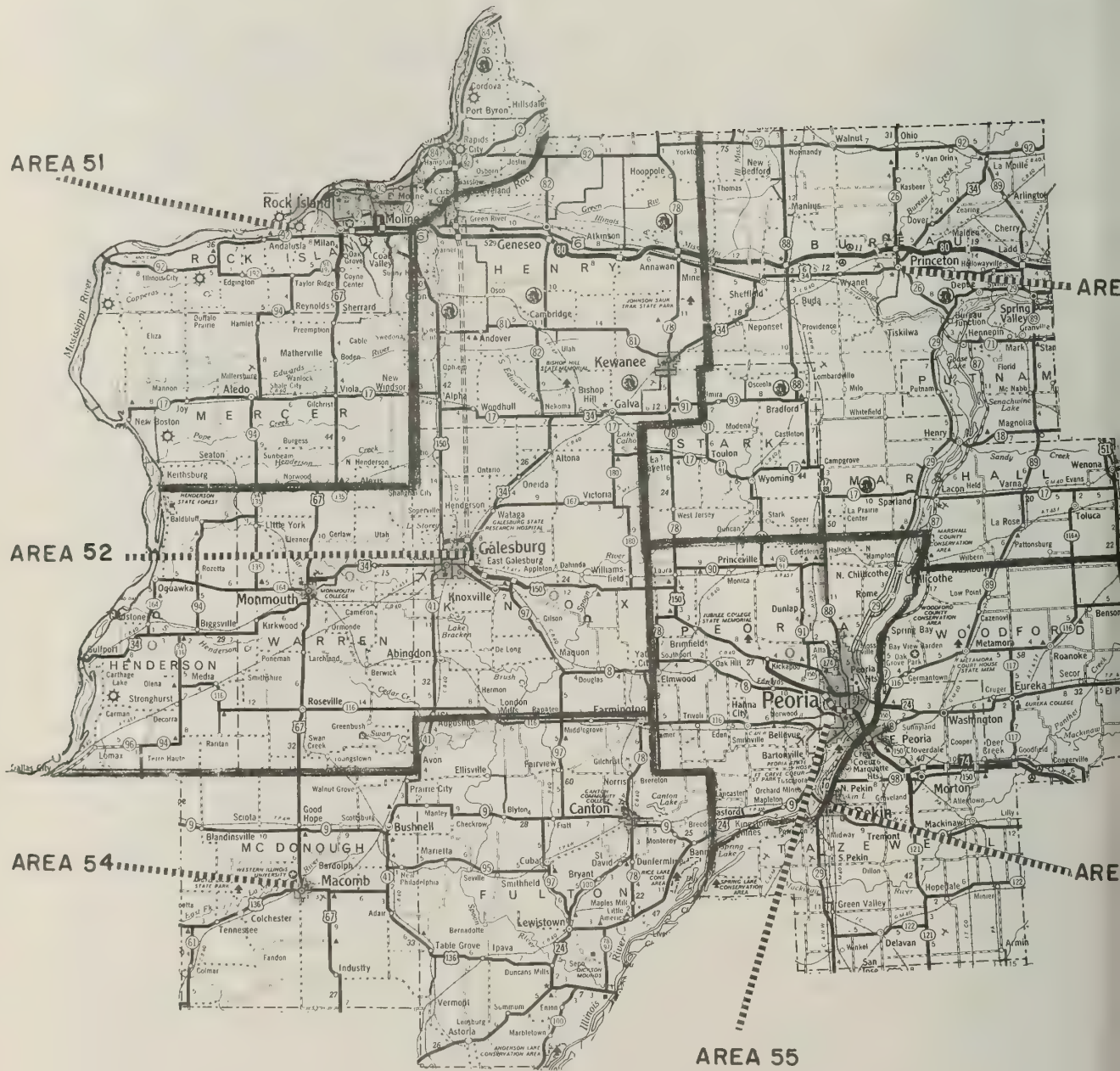
Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 50, it is estimated that 571 (22 percent) of the estimated 2,592 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 2,021 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

There has been recently much mental health interest in the Planning Area. A group formed through the leadership of the Zone III and the mental health clinic and with interest expressed by the American Legion and school and health organizations are forming a county mental health association. They, in turn, hope to develop a comprehensive mental health center and are working in this direction.

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ZONE 4 - PEORIA



ZONE IV - PEORIA

Planning Areas 51 through 56 inclusive

1. Socio-demographic Description

Zone IV, Peoria, consists of fifteen counties lying in the north central sector of the State, mostly between the Mississippi, Rock, and Illinois Rivers. It includes Mercer, Rock Island, Henderson, Henry, Knox, Warren, Bureau, Marshall, Putnam, Stark, Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, Fulton and McDonough Counties with a combined population of 756,505 persons and occupies 8,443 square miles.

Peoria, the zone center, has--including a recently annexed area--a population close to 128,000 persons. In the 25,000 to 100,000 class there are four cities: Moline (42,705) and Rock Island (51,863) in Rock Island County, Galesburg (37,243) Knox County, and Pekin (28,146) Tazewell County. Places with a population of 10,000 to 24,999 are: East Moline in Rock Island County, Kewanee in Henry County, Monmouth in Warren County, East Peoria in Tazewell County, Canton in Fulton County, and Macomb in McDonough County.

The area is a manufacturing and trade area with almost half of the counties primarily agricultural. Twelve of the fifteen counties have farms averaging from 203 to 256 acres and the remaining three have an average range of 162 to 187 acres. The State average is 196 acres. Thirteen of the fifteen counties are above State average in percentage of tenant operated farms and five are above the State average of owner operated farms.

Manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing are the major non-agricultural activities. Heavy farm equipment and earth moving machinery, produced by the county's major manufacturers are located in this area, as well as four of the nation's major liquor distillers. Office furniture, paints, metal products, textiles, and pottery are major products of the area. Coal and feldspar are the major mineral resources.

Railroad maintenance shops and shipping centers for grain and grain products dot the area.

Peoria is still an important center for Illinois River traffic with State Route 29 running parallel to the river on the western border of the zone. U.S. Routes 80, 150, 136 and 34 are major east-west highways with State Routes 6, 116, 167 and 9 running parallel. North-south routes are 67, 41, and 150; north of Galesburg, 88 and 78.

These, together with the county highways, provide the network for quick transportation between all points in the zone.

Peoria, the largest city, is the site of the Zone Center, and together with its metropolitan area constitutes the second largest population aggregate in the State. It is the major trade and service center for the zone, centrally located, easily accessible, and the headquarters of many manufacturing, trade and service associations.

The Zone is divided into six planning areas.

There are 93 facilities in Zone IV serving 2,068 retardates. Of the 2,068 retardates, 1,668 are enrolled in some form of day program and 400 are institutional residents.

An estimated 2,560 (29.2 percent) of the estimated 7,520 retardates requiring special programs in Zone IV are being served.

ZONE IV Planning Area 51

Mercer and Rock Island
Counties

1960 Population 168, 140

1965 Estimate 173, 800

1. Socio-demographic Description

This two-county planning area has a population of 168, 140 and the city of Rock Island is the planning area hub.

Mercer is an agricultural county with but one city, Aledo (pop. 3, 080) its county seat, serving as its major trade and service center. Rock Island County has two cities in the 25, 000 and over category, Moline (42, 705) and Rock Island (51, 863). In the 10, 000 and over population category there is but one city, East Moline (pop. 16, 732) and in the 2, 500-9, 999 category, Milan (3, 941) and Silvis (3, 973).

Mercer County with a population of 17, 149 showed slow growth during the 1950-1960 decade, while Rock Island County grew 13.1 percent. Mercer is 82 percent rural. Rock Island is almost 84 percent urban.

Foreign born and non-white populations are extremely small.

The age distribution for the 18 year and under group by percent is almost the same in both counties, with Rock Island having 4.1 percent more persons in the 18 to 64 year group, and Mercer having 3.6 percent more persons 65 years and over, both being above the 9.7 State average for this age group.

The median years of school completed is higher than the State average for each county, as it is for percent completing high school or more, and is well below the State average of 18 percent for those with less than 8 years of education. The high school drop-out rate is below the State average of 25 percent, but still reflects that one out of five drop out of high school.

The percentage of families below the \$3, 000 poverty line is 31.7 or double the State average in Mercer, but is one-fifth below this figure in Rock Island.

Manufacturing is the major salary and wage producing industry in Rock Island, while trade and government services provide the major sources of payroll in Mercer County.

Both counties are above average in percentage of unsound housing, but in Mercer County the ratio is one out of three compared to slightly less

ZONE IV Planning Area 51 (continued)

than one out of four in Rock Island.

Unemployment is not a problem in either county.

Mercer's birth rate is below the State average, while Rock Island's is close to the mean. Mercer's infant death rate of 12.9 per thousand is below the State average while Rock Island's 29.6 per thousand is above the State average of 25.2. Infant death rate by race is 39.8 per thousand for the non-white, as compared to 27.6 for the white population of the planning area.

Public Assistance rates are 16 and 14 per thousand in Rock Island and Mercer respectively, and in the categorical assistance groups, Mercer's aged who receive OAA are two times as high as Rock Island's aged in this category. ADC rates in Rock Island are 12 per thousand higher than Mercer's.

Children in institutions for the retarded constitute almost one-fifth of the total number of on books patients for the zone, while admissions to state hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1965 were over one-fifth of the total admissions for the zone. On books state hospital population during that year constituted just over 3 persons per thousand of population.

The suicide rate is almost four times higher in Mercer County than in Rock Island. The same holds true for the homicide rate.

Rock Island has a Council for the Mentally Retarded and a Mental Health Association but neither county has a county public health department.

Mercer County has seven physicians, four of whom are located in Aledo which has a 60-bed general hospital.

Rock Island on the other hand has a good spread of physicians with almost half located in Moline.

A mental health clinic is located in Moline and Family Service agencies operate in East Moline, Moline and two in Rock Island.

Two general hospitals with 450 beds are located in Moline and one with 216 beds is located in Rock Island. A 20-bed psychiatric unit is in operation at St. Anthony's Hospital in Rock Island, which also has a 24-bed tuberculosis hospital.

ZONE IV Planning Area 51 (continued)

Daily newspapers are published in Moline and Rock Island which supplement weekly newspapers in other parts of the county. Radio stations operate in both cities and a TV station operates in Rock Island.

The city of Moline as a manufacturing center is the major plant community of the John Deere Company which makes farm implements. The city also produces machine tools, elevators, office furniture and paints. Rock Island is the location of the largest manufacturing arsenal in the U.S., and is the place where the largest row crop tractors are made.

Mercer County is a satellite of Rock Island County, and highway access is easily achieved via Routes 67, 94, 17, and the county roads. Mercer looks to Rock Island County for all important trade and service resources. This is a viable planning area which has mental health resources and potential for further intensive development.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 18 facilities in Planning Area 51 serving 330 retardates. The facilities include one state mental hospital (East Moline State Hospital, East Moline), 2 service agencies, 3 day programs (Sherrard Day Care Center, Sherrard; Retarded Children's Day Care Center, Rock Island; and Rock Ridge Handicapped School, Edgington), 1 sheltered workshop (Rock Island County Sheltered Workshop, Moline), and 11 public school classes for the EMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 51, it is estimated that 414 (24 percent) of the estimated 1,711 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,297 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Rock Island County was given a PL 88-164 grant for the development of a comprehensive mental health service including the building of an in-patient unit at St. Anthony's Hospital. Discussions are now underway with the boards and staffs of the various agencies involved in preparation for an application for a grant under PL 89-105 which is scheduled to be submitted late in 1967.

Education for greater understanding of community mental health programs and comprehensive mental health services is proceeding on a broad front which involves agency administrators and boards.

ZONE IV Planning Area 51 (continued)

The role of the East Moline State Hospital, particularly Doctor Dimitri, its Superintendent, has been extremely important and most valuable in almost all activities in this planning area.

A Coordinating Council composed of 50 agencies has been working to define roles and relationships among the various organizations. Task force reports are expected in the near future. The Task Forces work closely with the agencies which will provide the essential service elements of a comprehensive mental health program.

The Mental Health Association has maintained an aftercare program (Activities Recreation Center) operated by volunteers from the Junior League. This group has been supported by part-time personnel from the East Moline State Hospital. Its program and services are being upgraded and a revitalized board is playing an increasingly active role.

The Activities Recreation Center will have a new board which will receive financing from the United Community Fund through an allocation to the Mental Health Association, a grant from the mental health center, and a State grant-in-aid to maintain the aftercare program.

An HB 708 referendum is high on the priority list and although it failed in April 1967, they plan to try again.

Relationships with the schools have been established by various task forces and brought to light proposed legislation by the Department of Public Instruction. This suggests the need for relationships on the State level between the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Public Instruction for coordination with services that will be provided under HB 1407 by the public schools and the role that community mental health service groups will play vis a vis the mentally retarded and the emotionally disturbed. Meanwhile supportive roles are being explored with Special Education personnel in the Moline and Rock Island public schools.

The United Fund and Council of Rock Island has approved the establishment of a Childrens and Family Service agency which, as it develops, will become a part of the Coordinating Council and should play an important role in the mental health area.

Zone staff relationships with the UCFC are of a high level and zone staff has played a role in interpreting the needs of the mental health clinic for an increased allocation.

ZONE IV Planning Area 51 (continued)

The UCFC staff, reciprocally, is playing an important role in the coordinating council. Its executive will be the chairman of the referendum campaign.

The magnitude of the mental health operation in this planning area justifies a full time worker for community organization activities for this area alone. The progress made could not have been achieved without the cooperation of important lay leaders, agency executives, board leadership of many agencies and, perhaps, most important from the mental health program aspect, the role of Dr. Dimitri who has been most helpful to the Zone community organization worker and the Zone Director.

Mercer County citizens have been meeting and working with the Rock Island Mental Health Association. The major focus of effort with the Mental Health Associations are to give them viability and visibility. Goals and roles have to be developed over and above the current roles that have been traditionally performed by such groups.

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ZONE IV Planning Area 52 Henry, Knox, Warren and
Henderson Counties

1960 Population 140,421

1965 Estimate 142,600

1. Socio-demographic Description

This is a four county planning area with a combined population of 140,421 persons, and lies in the northwest quadrant of the zone.

Henderson County on the Mississippi River is an agricultural county with no city in excess of 2,500.

Henry County, which is part of the Davenport-Rock Island Standard Metropolitan Area, has three cities in the 2,500 to 10,000 population classification: Galva (3,060), Geneseo (5,169), and Green Rock (2,677). Kewanee (population 16,324) is its primary county trade and service center.

Knox County has two cities in the 2,500 to 10,000 population category, Knoxville (2,560) and Abingdon (3,469). Galesburg, the planning area hub, has a population of 37,243, making it the major trade and service resource for the planning area.

Warren County has but one city in the over 2,500 class, namely, Monmouth (population 10,372).

During the 1950-1960 decade, Henderson and Warren Counties declined in population while Henry and Knox Counties gained, the latter's gain being 12.7 percent.

Knox County is 70.6 percent urban and Henry 55.2 percent. Warren is just under the 50 percent mark, and Henderson County is totally rural.

The foreign born population is less than two percent in all but Henry County where it is 3.3 percent and the non-white population ranges from 0.2 percent in Henderson to 3.1 percent in Knox.

The under 18 years old population is highest in Henderson (36.7 percent) and lowest in Knox (32.7 percent). The aged population, 65 years of age and over, ranges from 11.7 percent in Henderson to 13.2 percent in Warren County, and exceeds the state average of 9.7 percent in each.

Median years of school completed by the 25 year and over group ranges from 10.2 years in Henry, to 11.4 years in Knox and Warren, compared

ZONE IV Planning Area 52 (continued)

to the State average of 10.5 years. Except for Henry County, where 39.5 percent completed high school or more, the other three counties exceed the State average of 40.4 percent. All are below the average of 18 percent for those with less than 8 years of education, ranging from 11.0 percent in Henderson to 17.0 percent in Henry County. High school dropout rates range from 15.8 percent in Henderson to 18.9 percent in Knox, all below the State average of 25 percent.

The proportion of those below the poverty line ranges widely with but 9.2 percent in Henry, which is below the State average of 15 percent and ranges from 16.9 percent in Knox to 34.0 percent in Henderson, the latter being more than twice the average in the state.

Per capita effective buying means are below the State average in all four counties.

Unsound housing ranges from 25.9 percent in Henry to 47.1 percent in Henderson, compared to the State average of 22 percent.

Except for Henry County, where the unemployment rate was 6.4 percent, the other three counties fall well below the mean for the state.

The birth rate is below average in all but Henderson County and the infant death rate is below average in all four counties.

Public assistance recipients fall below the State rates. In the categorical programs OAA cases range from 30 per thousand of population 65 and over in Henry County, to 69 per thousand in Henderson. ADC rates, ranging from 8 to 16 are well below the State average of 57 per thousand population under 18.

One hundred and seventy-seven children were on books in state institutions for the retarded. Three hundred and seventy-four people were admitted to state hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1965, or 2.6 per thousand of population, and the 488 patients on books in state hospitals for that 12 month period constituted a rate of more than three per thousand.

The suicide rate is highest in Henry County at 22.0 per hundred thousand and lowest in Warren County. Two homicides occurred in Knox County and one in Henry during 1965.

None of the four counties has a public health department. A chapter of the Illinois Mental Retardation Council is located in Knox County. There is a mental health association located in Henry County and a local mental

ZONE IV Planning Area 52 (continued)

health society in Warren.

Henderson County, totally rural, has no institutional health and welfare resources; it has no dentist and there are only three physicians located in the county to serve its 8,237 persons.

Henry County has fairly adequate medical and dental service, school nurses, and three general hospitals, one with forty-one beds in Geneseo, and two with 162 beds in Kewanee.

Knox County is the locus of the Galesburg State Research Hospital, and is the location of many public health and welfare agencies, as well as two general hospitals with 314 beds, all in Galesburg. Medical service seems adequate.

Warren County has the bulk of its medical services located in Monmouth. In addition to physicians, the Adams County Mental Health Center serves Warren, and there is also an 80-bed general hospital.

Galesburg is the primary trading and service center, below which is Kewanee. In each of the various places in excess of 2,500 there are small manufacturing operations with Kewanee producing work gloves, steel boilers, fittings and valves, as well as farm machinery. Galesburg contains railroad shops, plants that produce home appliances, outboard motors and items fabricated from steel.

Knox County is the major wholesaling, service, and mineral industries center, and is rivalled by Henry County only in the number of manufacturing plants and retail establishments.

Agriculturally, Knox County is the poultry and egg processing center, and has a major establishment for eviscerating poultry in preparation for shipment to market.

There are weekly newspapers in all four counties, a daily newspaper and radio station in Henry County, a daily newspaper, and two radio stations in Knox County (Galesburg), and a daily newspaper and radio station in Warren County. Information media are adequate to play an important and effective communications role.

Galesburg, the planning area hub, is literally the hub of the highway system and railroads. All roads either converge at Galesburg, or intersect with major highways which traverse it.

ZONE IV Planning Area 52 (continued)

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 17 facilities in Planning Area 52 serving 339 retardates. The facilities include one state mental hospital (Galesburg State Research Hospital, Galesburg), 4 day programs (Warren Achievement School, Monmouth; Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Knox County, Galesburg; Sunnyside School and Training Center, Galesburg; and Organization for Retarded Children, Kewanee), 10 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 52, it is estimated that 440 (28 percent) of the estimated 1,518 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,078 retardates in this planning area.

The Warren Achievement School in Monmouth received a PL 88-164 grant.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

The Galesburg State Hospital is located in this planning area and it serves in part as the mental health center. However, some developments are taking place on the primary prevention level.

A Knox County Agency Coordinating Committee was formed. It was initiated by public school personnel as a result of difficulty in securing shoes for poor children.

Dr. Turlentes is very active in the area since his primary base of operation is in Galesburg and he has established good working relationships with a wide range of groups.

A childrens' services worker, formerly on the IJR staff, is very active in the planning area.

A County HB 1407 Special Education Advisory Board was formed which did not include a mental health professional. When this was tactfully pointed out and discussed, a professional advisory council was suggested which will include mental health personnel.

Community organization staff relate to the former Service Agency executive who also provides service to Macomb in McDonough County.

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ZONE IV Planning Area 52 (continued)

Knox College has a relationship with the Department of Mental Health in the training of child care workers, but other than this the typical town-gown problems prevail in this area as it does in many college communities.

There are relationships with hospital administrators in the area. A new nursing home is being built and work is being done to provide consultation to the nursing home staff.

As a result of the Activities Therapy Institute that was held at Allerton House, the Park and Recreation Association set up a one-day workshop to discuss the role of parks and recreation in serving the retarded and the mentally ill.

Work is also being done with personnel in the Galesburg State Research Hospital in the area of hospital-community relationships.

In Warren County there is a working relationship with the Superintendent of Schools.

ZONE IV Planning Area 53

Bureau, Marshall, Putnam
and Stark Counties

1960 Population 63,650

1965 Estimate 62,300

1. Socio-demographic Description

This is a four county planning area which is essentially rural, but moderately urbanized in that more than two-thirds of the population are rural non-farm, except for Bureau County. The population aggregate is 63,650 persons. These counties are close to and on the Illinois River, which has some river traffic. All but Marshall County showed a population loss between 1960-1960. The proposed Jones and Laughlin Steel Plant, which will be erected in Putnam County just north of Hennepin, will provide for an integrated steel mill, which will range from raw materials to finished products, and is designed to employ 5,000 over the next ten years. Recognizing that there is a multiplier in which X number of non-industrial workers are required to support the needs of an industrial labor force, this area can be anticipated to reverse the downward trend and become a significant growth area in terms of population.

This development seems to indicate that there will be a large immigration of industrial workers and supportive non-industrial workers into the area. The prediction that population will be close to, if not exceed, 75,000 by 1970 is a conservative one.

There are but two places in the four counties that have a population in excess of 2,500. Both are in Bureau County, namely Princeton (6,250) the county seat and planning area hub, and Spring Valley (5,371). The latter is a river community.

The non-white population comprises less than half of one percent, but the foreign born reach close to the State average in Putnam (5.2 percent), and is relatively significant in Bureau (3.9 percent). It is negligible in the remaining two counties.

The aged group, 65 years and over, ranges from 12.9 percent in Marshall to 14.2 percent in Bureau, well above the state average of 9.7 percent. The median age of the total population is above State average in all four counties.

In education, the population fares better than average in median school years completed and the percent completing high school or more, except for Putnam which falls below the mean. The percentage having less than eight years of education is lowest in Putnam, with 12.2 percent,

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ZONE IV Planning Area 53 (continued)

low in Marshall with 16.0 percent, right on the mean in Bureau, with 18.0 percent, and high in Putnam with 23.1 percent. All are low in percentages of high school dropouts with a range from 10.6 percent in Putnam to 19.5 percent in Stark, compared to the State average of 25 percent.

Families on low income, under \$3,000, range from 25.2 percent in Bureau to 30.6 percent in Stark, in contrast to the State average of 15 percent.

Per capita buying income is also well below the State average of \$2,481, with Bureau the highest in per capita income, falling \$579 below the average per capita.

Unsound housing ranges from 27.8 percent to 18.2 percent compared to 15.4 percent for the state.

Unemployment is lower than average except for Putnam which had 5.7 percent of the civilian labor force unemployed in 1960.

In 1964 suicides occurred in Bureau and Stark but not in Marshall and Putnam. One homicide occurred in Bureau in 1965. No homicides occurred in the other three counties.

Birth rates are below average in all four counties and infant death rates exceed the average in Putnam and Bureau Counties.

Those on public assistance show a range of between 11 to 15 per thousand in the four counties. ADC rates are exceedingly low in the four counties.

There are one hundred and two persons in state institutions for the mentally retarded as of June 30, 1965. Fifteen children from the planning area are presently on the waiting list.

Admissions to state hospitals are at a rate of 1.5 per thousand.

None of the counties have a Public Health Department, but Marshall has a unit of the IAMR. None of the counties have a mental health association, but Bureau has a local mental health society.

Mental health, health and voluntary resources are scarce. Putnam County has neither registered physicians nor dentists, indicating that these services are procured outside the county. There are but two general hospitals in the four county area and both are in Bureau County;

ZONE IV Planning Area 53 (continued)

namely, a 94-bed unit in Princeton and a 140-bed unit in Spring Valley. A children's home is located in Bureau County.

Putnam and Marshall have a joint tuberculosis association and public health nurses. Three tuberculosis cases were reported in this planning area in 1965.

Bureau is the primary trading and service area serving the agricultural hinterland composed of the four counties.

From one-eighth to one-third of the civilian labor force work outside their respective counties of residence.

Small manufacturing plants exist in all the counties, but the model number of manufacturing establishments, wholesale, retail and selected service establishments as well as mineral industries, are located in Bureau County. Among the manufacturing and wholesaling activities are fresh fruit and vegetable processing and vegetable canning. Dairying with the production of butter and cheese is common in the four counties, with poultry and egg processing establishments available in three of the four counties. In addition to Bureau and Marshall Counties, Stark produces feed crop equipment and parts, crop drying, storage and elevator equipment as well as farm shop equipment.

Approximately one-third of the farms are owner operated and about one-half are tenant operated. The average size of farms ranges from 203 to 235 acres and is higher than the state average of 196 acres.

Farms are prosperous. From one-half to almost two-thirds of the farms in each county have sales in excess of \$10,000. Land values are high and crops are essentially feed crops grown for the livestock industry and include corn, soy beans and oats. Swine raising is the most important livestock product, although there is also some cattle raising and the collateral business enterprises that accompany these activities.

The planning area, though below the minimum population figure, is destined for rapid growth over the next five years.

Princeton, the planning area hub, is strategically located on U.S. 80, a major trans-Illinois superhighway and other U.S. and state routes from all directions in the planning area converge on Princeton, making it easily and rapidly accessible.

ZONE IV Planning Area 53 (continued)

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 2 facilities in Planning Area 53 serving 25 retardates. The facilities include 2 public school classes for EMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 53, it is estimated that 159 (26 percent) of the estimated 601 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 442 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

A mental health association was formed in Bureau County but because of the illness of the president, the situation was dormant. Two meetings have been held and Dr. Turlentes has been invited to meet with this group.

The Zone expects to send a treatment team into the county to provide services for conditionally discharged patients. In the preliminary phase, the staff is seeking space, volunteer personnel, and is planning to provide consultation services to physicians, judges, etc.

An HB 708 referendum was on the agenda and will be discussed when the association becomes reactivated.

Zone staff has had a working relationship with Putnam County. It has been involved with the school system's Head Start Program in which the Zone staff helped to write the application for the grant. The county is now seeking to recruit an OEOCAP Director. The Head Start Program serves the four county area.

One of the preliminary goals of the Zone staff is to build in a psychiatric and a psychological consultation element into the Head Start Program. A school psychologist has been hired, but his role is essentially that of psychometrist. The school system is being encouraged to use him in other ways, particularly in educational and consultation roles for teachers.

One of the problems that will emerge from HB 1407 is the tendency to appoint a psychologist who will do testing and then refer children who have a problem. The policy should be that the school system should meet the needs of these children through the use of educational and consultation services. There is an area for interdepartmental relationships on the state level. The criterion should be the avoidance of

ZONE IV Planning Area 53 (continued)

"dumping" children who present problems.

In Spring Valley, St. Margaret's Hospital, a Roman Catholic institution, was set to apply for a Hill-Burton grant, but has delayed action. A highway which is in process of construction may cause the hospital in Peru (LaSalle County), to relocate. The question of relocation would determine what action, if any, St. Margaret's Hospital will take.

This is an inter-zone problem which should not be dealt with on a unilateral zone basis.

Another problem area which we should anticipate is that with the development of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company plant outside of Hennepin in Putnam County, a labor force of 10,000 is anticipated. Workers will be drawn from counties in Zone I, IV, and VI. There is need for involvement of the three zones in order to determine what the physical planners are developing, what implications there will be for health and how mental health services will be provided in the community of work as well as in the community of residence.

Henry County has a mental health association which is being served by the zone staff.

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ZONE IV

Planning Area 54

Fulton and McDonough Counties

1960 Population 70,882

1965 Estimate 69,700

1. Socio-demographic Description

Fulton and McDonough Counties lie in the southern part of the zone; Fulton on the Illinois River and McDonough to the west of it. Their combined population is 70,882.

Canton (13,588), the principal city in Fulton County is a coal mining center in the midst of a rich agricultural district. Two smaller places, Farmington (2,831) and Lewiston (2,603), the county seat, are the only other places in the county with a population of 2,500 or more.

McDonough has but two such places, Bushnell (3,710) and Macomb (12,135), the county seat and area planning hub. Macomb is a clay products center and is the site of Western Illinois University.

Although Canton has the larger population, Macomb has more trade, services and medical resources. There are three general hospitals with a total of 184 beds in Macomb. Canton has a relatively large general hospital with 145 beds and there is a small one in Avon, Fulton County, with 24 beds.

Fulton County is primarily a manufacturing center, while McDonough is a wholesale and retail center if viewed from a non-agricultural perspective. Agriculturally, both are important areas with farms above the state average of 196 acres, ranging from 203 in McDonough to 215 acres in Fulton. A larger percentage of farms are owner operated in Fulton than in McDonough; for tenant operated farms the reverse is true. Farms in both counties are relatively prosperous and land values are high.

Corn is the major crop with soy beans next in importance. Fulton has about 23 percent of land in wooded areas. Poultry and egg production, processing and wholesaling are important economic activities and much of the agricultural production serves the feed industry.

International Harvester has a plant in Canton which makes feed crop equipment and accessories. The production of livestock and livestock feed products are common to both counties. In addition to coal, feldspar is mined in Fulton County.

Fulton, like many of the river counties, showed a population loss in the 1950-1960 decade but McDonough showed a small gain. Forty-five percent of Fulton and almost 55 percent of McDonough are urban, with

ZONE IV Planning Area 54 (continued)

about one-fifth of the population in each falling into the category of "rural farm."

The foreign born and non-white elements are negligible in both counties. In terms of age distribution, the 18 and under class fall below the one-third mark as a proportion of the total population, while the aged, 65 and over group, are four percent above the state average of 9.7 percent. The median age of the population is four years younger in McDonough, and is below the state median of 31.2 and is 34.5 years in Fulton.

The educational characteristics of the population show that in median years school completed, Fulton is 0.4 percent below the state average, while McDonough is one percent above that figure. A similar pattern prevails in regard to percent completing high school or more, with Fulton falling below average with a lesser percentage of its 25 year old and over group achieving this level, while McDonough reflects that ten percent more of its population achieved a high school education or more and exceeds the state average by almost seven percent. Those with less than eight years of education comprise a smaller percentage than prevails for the state as a whole, but Fulton has almost six percent more persons in this group than does McDonough. The high school dropout rate in Fulton is at the average mark for the state, and for McDonough it is six and a half percent less.

The median income for families falls below the state average of \$6,566 in both counties, with McDonough almost \$700 less than Fulton. The percentage of families under the \$3,000 level is high in both counties with more than one out of every four families in this category.

In addition to manufacturing, trade and government as the important sources of salaries and wages in both counties, mining is the second largest source for wages and salaries in Fulton.

Unsound housing is 4.5 percent above the state average in Fulton and 15 percent above this average in McDonough. Unemployment, however, is below the state average in both counties.

Birth rates are lower in each county than they are for the state as a whole, and the infant death rate is above the state average in Fulton, and below the state average in McDonough.

The suicide rate in Fulton for 1964 is 14.7 per hundred thousand population and 10.4 in McDonough. One homicide occurred in McDonough in 1965 and none in Fulton.

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ZONE IV Planning Area 54 (continued)

The public assistance rates in both counties are identical at 26 per thousand of population, but in the categorical programs both are high with the rate for the population 65 and over being 27 per thousand greater in McDonough than in Fulton, where it is 67 per thousand in this age cohort. Aid to dependent children rates are low but again with a difference of six per thousand children under 18, the rate being lower in McDonough than in Fulton.

The state institution for the retarded population is 108 in comparison to the zone total of 1,001. Patients on books in state hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1965 were 226 or more than three per thousand of population. The admission rate was 2.5 per thousand population.

There is a public health department in Fulton, but none in McDonough, and there are neither units of the IAMR nor a mental health association in either county.

There are few social service or welfare resources in either county. The Children's and Family Services agency in Peoria serves Fulton County, and the Mental Health Center of Adams County serves McDonough. Aside from the resources of the special education services and public health and school nurses, there is little else.

Daily newspapers and radio stations in Canton and Macomb serve the area and are supplemented by weekly newspapers.

Macomb, the planning area hub, is within easy access by auto of any place in the planning area because of the network of major highways which cut through both counties from east-west, and north-south, and the river level route. These intersect minor county highways which makes travel from one point to another quick and easy.

The population of this planning area, while under the 75,000 minimum in 1960, has potential growth factors in that Macomb is the seat of Western Illinois University which will be expanding in size of student population and faculty, thus providing a base for economic and population growth. The rate of growth will also probably increase in McDonough and it is well within reasonable limits to anticipate growth to 75,000 by 1970.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 5 facilities in Planning Area 54 serving 66 retardates. The

ZONE IV Planning Area 54 (continued)

facilities include 3 public school programs for the EMH, and 2 public school programs for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 54, it is estimated that 186 (26 percent) of the estimated 715 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 529 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Following the meeting of the Council of Universities at Western Illinois in Macomb, the Head of the Psychology Department met with zone officials. There has been a projection for a clinical service operation at the University for students and residents of the planning area. If the mental plan materializes, it will provide for relationships among various units in the University, such as psychology, counseling and testing services, speech correction and remedial reading. It would provide for the employment of a clinic director, a social worker, clinical psychologists, school psychologist, a family living specialist (home economics) and a part-time psychiatrist who would serve as medical director. Financing, it is anticipated, will come from the Board of Higher Education, Department of Public Instruction Special Educations Funds, community agencies and a grant-in-aid from the Department of Mental Health.

The preliminary phase would be a university clinic financed entirely through the University budget, but services and finances would be expanded beyond that of the university per se. The preliminary phase would operate for one year during which time plans would be developed for expanding services to the community. There will be a need for involving citizen participation in the planning process and the need to provide services to the community in order for the plan to achieve its total goals.

Dr. Turlentes has been involved in this process and has found a psychiatrist who may be persuaded to give part of his time as medical director. If the second phase succeeds, it is planned to work out and provide consultation services to the schools, Department of Public Aid and OEO.

Meanwhile, the zone-community organization staff is relating to town leadership as well as university staff and is attempting to organize a mental health association.

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ZONE IV Planning Area 54 (continued)

In Fulton County, the Circuit Court Judge has been appointed to serve on the Zone's Advisory Board for the Mentally Retarded and through other relationships derived from this, it is anticipated that a mental health group will be joined which will relate to the developments which are in process at Macomb.

ZONE IV Planning Area 55

Peoria County

1960 Population 189,044

1965 Estimate 202,400

1. Socio-demographic Description

Peoria County with its population of 189,044 persons has the largest county population in the zone and the planning area hub, the city of Peoria (102,000), is also the Zone Center. It is one of the larger urban industrial complexes in the state, and although the data reflect conditions in the county, they do not account for pockets of high risk groups and high risk situations which are found in every large city. Other cities are Bartonville, 8,161, Chillicothe 3,054, and Peoria Heights, 7,774 (now part of Peoria).

Peoria is an important farm machinery center and an important railroad and river shipping point and railroad maintenance center. It is the central grain market in Illinois which supplies the wholesale trade and services for the broad wealthy farming area of north central Illinois. It is an important manufacturing center in other areas such as primary metal industries, fence and wire factories, meat packing and corn marketing. Four whiskey manufacturers have major plant installations in the area, and are large consumers of corn, rye, barley and other grains that go into the manufacture of liquor. Pabst Brewery also has a large installation. Coal mining is still an important industry in Peoria.

Peoria County has relatively few foreign born and non-whites in its population and the age distribution of the population is close to the averages for the state.

The educational variables show rates which are average or better than exist in the state as a whole.

Its families fare as well or better than the prevailing average for the state.

Thirty suicides (a rate of 15.5 per hundred thousand population) occurred in Peoria County in 1964. Seven murders were committed in the county in 1965.

In mental illness, its population in state schools is consistent with that of the area. It has 23 EMH and two TMH classes, but has a high rate of admission to state hospitals, and a large proportion of patients in the hospitals.

It has resources for mental health, physical health, and a whole array

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ZONE IV Planning Area 55 (continued)

of social services, including a state hospital and tuberculosis hospital, as well as three general hospitals, but the quality of the social and health services, and their effectiveness, need to be evaluated.

It has all the communications media that are found in large cities, and the city is located so that it is accessible easily and rapidly from all parts of the county.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 31 facilities in Planning Area 55 serving 773 retardates. The facilities include 1 state mental hospital (Peoria State Hospital, Peoria), 1 service agency, 1 sheltered care home, 1 sheltered workshop (Community Workshop and Training Center, Peoria), 1 private school (Bishop Dunne Special Educational School, Peoria), 24 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 55, it is estimated that 740 (39 percent) of the estimated 1,901 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,161 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Peoria is the major service area in Zone IV. It is the center of industry, business, education and health and welfare services. The Allied Health Center will house the major health agencies including the Mental Health Clinic.

Zone staff has helped form a Peoria Mental Health Council which is made up of 65 people, the executive directors and presidents of the major services. There are two committees: (1) A grant and coordinating committee, and (2) A Planning Commission.

All of the elements of a comprehensive mental health service are now available in Peoria and these are being integrated through service agreements as a prerequisite for an application under PL 89-105.

The United Fund and Council has just hired a Director for the Council who is interested in social planning and it is expected that he will give significant leadership to planning in the mental health sector. Two meetings have been held. The initial meeting was convened by the

ZONE IV Planning Area 55 (continued)

Mental Health Association. There is recognition by the Peoria group that Tazewell and Woodford Counties should be involved in any planning and coordinating activities in the field of mental health.

The United Automobile Workers have a mental health service contract and discussions are under way on how best to provide mental health services to UAW members. Some work has been done with the clinic in this regard, but the clinic has been committed to one-to-one therapy as its modal form of service. There is also fear on the part of the medical society leadership that any service offered by individuals other than physicians is a step toward "socialized" medicine. There are also some internal problems within the medical fraternity in regard to their attitude toward psychiatry. Much work will have to be done by the new Director of the Mental Health Clinic, psychiatrists in Peoria and zone staff in achieving a change in attitude. Much of the outcome will depend on the role of the medical director of the mental health clinic and the degree to which he becomes involved in the coordinating and planning effort.

Meanwhile, the community organization staff is working with the mental health association in regard to possible action on HB 708.

An aftercare program, Horizon House, is seeking to develop a relationship with the mental health clinic for consultation services and perhaps tie in with the clinic for a more effective program.

The Mental Health Association has also established a one-day-a-week program for alcoholics. This is an important development since Dr. Staras operates an inpatient program for alcoholics at Peoria State Hospital. Dr. Staras, Superintendent of Peoria State Hospital, has been cooperative in helping with this new development.

As the Coordinating Council develops an effort will be made to involve the Allied Health Center agencies not only in direct service roles, but to work with these agencies in developing a significant role in planning to meet mental health needs.

The Community Services Section of the Division of Comprehensive Services made a grant-in-aid to Dr. Bernard Verhill, a faculty member of Bradley University, who represents the President of the University on the Council of Universities and who is also a member of the Peoria Mental Health Clinic Board, to pay for a series of lectures to which psychologists, social workers and other mental health related professionals will be invited. Its purpose is apparently to provide education for professionals.

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ZONE IV

Planning Area 56

Tazewell and Woodford Counties

1960 Population 124, 368

1965 Estimate 141, 900

1. Socio-demographic Description

Tazewell and Woodford Counties have a combined population of 124, 368 persons, and both have shown better than average growth during the decade 1950-1960. Both are now part of the Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area. Woodford, the most recent addition, was added in October 1963.

The major city in the two-county area is Pekin (pop. 28, 146), the Tazewell county seat and planning area hub. There is but one city in the 10, 000 to 24, 999 population group, East Peoria (12, 310), also in Tazewell. In the 2, 500 to 9, 099 class, Tazewell has four cities: Creve Couer (6, 684), Marquette Heights (2, 517), Morton (5, 325) and Washington (5, 919). Woodford County has but one city with a population over 2, 500, namely Eureka (2, 538), its county seat.

Tazewell is predominantly urban and is basically an industrial suburb of Peoria, Woodford, on the other hand, is predominantly agricultural. Both are Illinois River counties which contain gentle rolling prairie with rich bottom lands. The agricultural sector is extremely productive and has the characteristics of the cash grain farming which lies to the east of the river, and the livestock and forage growth agriculture, which lies west and north of the river.

The area is homogeneous in regard to nativity, both foreign-born and non white-stock being negligible.

The median age of the population in the planning area is lower than the state average of 31.2 years. The proportion of the under 18 population to the total is close to 40 percent and the population 65 years and over is below the state average in Tazewell and 1.7 percent above the state average of 9.7 percent in Woodford.

The educational characteristics of the population 25 years of age and over reflect that in median years school completed its population virtually falls at the point of the state median. In regard to percent completing high school or more, it is above the state average of 40.4 and both have a smaller percentage of people in this age cohort with less than eight years of education than exists in the state as a whole. The high school dropout rate in Tazewell is similar to the state average, while Woodford shows a lesser percentage.

Economically the population falls below state average in regard to median

ZONE IV Planning Area 56 (continued)

income for families, but Tazewell's group in the under \$3,000 category is below the average for the state, while Woodford's is above.

Manufacturing and trade account for the bulk of wages and salaries produced in Tazewell and a similar pattern prevails in Woodford, but is very much smaller in volume.

Housing is better than average in Tazewell and just about average in Woodford compared to the state as a whole. Unemployment is not a major problem in the area.

The birth rate is about average in Tazewell and slightly above average for the state in Woodford, and infant deaths are below average in Tazewell and in Woodford.

Public assistance rates are lower in both, except for old age assistance in Woodford which is above the state average.

One hundred and twenty-two residents were on books in state schools, 363 were admitted to state hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1965, and 318 were on books in the state hospital during that year, the latter reflecting a rate of over two per thousand.

Neither county has a public health department, but both have mental health associations, Woodford has approved a referendum permitting taxation to aid retarded children. There are twelve EMH classes and two TMH classes in the planning area.

Fourteen suicides occurred in the planning area in 1964. Three murders occurred in Tazewell in 1965; no homicides were reported in Woodford County.

Pekin is the principal trade and service center of the area and is the location of most facilities and services. However, both counties are satellites of Peoria which is the primary service area and has services which are extended to and available in Tazewell and Woodford Counties. Among these are the services provided by the Children's and Family Services of Peoria. The latter's mental health clinic serves Tazewell and Woodford Counties as does Peoria's Council on Alcoholism. A home care program operating out of the Pekin Memorial Hospital is available for the Tazewell population.

There are but two general hospitals in Tazewell County, one in Pekin with 185 beds and a small one in Hopedale with 44 beds. Woodford has

ZONE IV Planning Area 56 (continued)

a small general hospital in Eureka, 41 beds.

Woodford, an agricultural and trading county, has a half dozen weekly papers, while Tazewell, which also has weeklies, has a radio station in Pekin and a TV station in East Peoria.

Pekin is on the Illinois River, easily accessible from all parts of Tazewell and Woodford Counties, and within easy access of Peoria, the Zone Center.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 20 facilities in Planning Area 56 serving 535 retardates. The facilities include 1 nursing home, 4 day programs (Holiday School, Pekin; Heart of Illinois United Cerebral Palsy Day Care Center, East Peoria; Woodmoore School, Eureka; and Peoria Association for Retarded Children, East Peoria), 1 sheltered workshop (Woodford County Training Center, Eureka), 12 public school programs for the EMH and 2 public school programs for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 56, it is estimated that 632 (47 percent) of the estimated 1,330 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 698 retardates in this planning area.

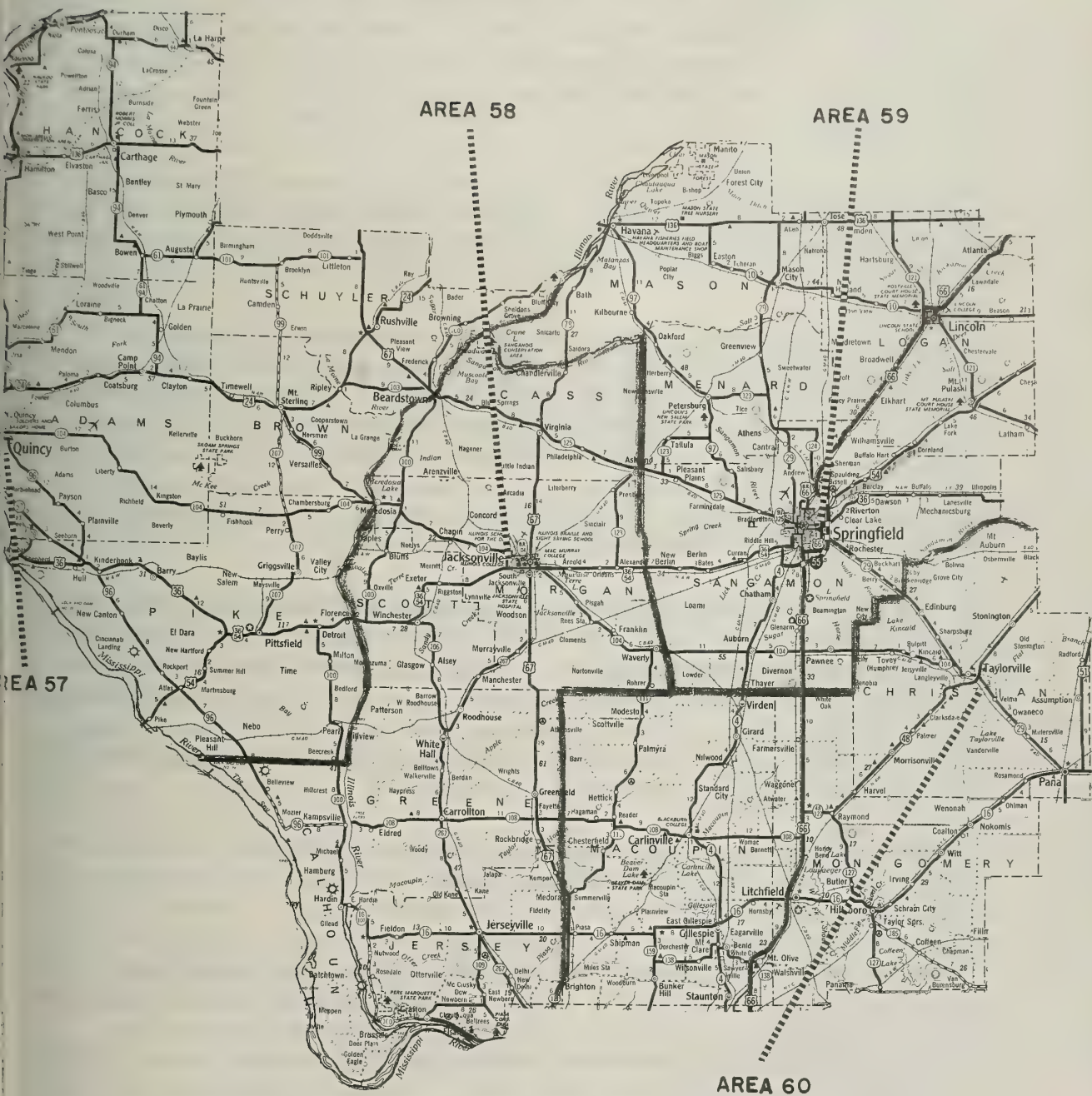
3. Mental Health Program Progress

Tazewell and Woodford Counties are adjacent to and integral parts of Peoria County which is the area's major service center. Outpatient clinic services are provided by the Mental Health Clinic of Peoria, Tazewell, and Woodford Counties located in Peoria.

Tazewell leadership is discussing a referendum project under HB 708 or HB 377. The latter looms important primarily because Tazewell developments are in the area of retardation. However, zone staff, in meeting with the United Community Fund and the Peoria Association have succeeded in securing recognition that any developments that can be made in this planning area would be dependent on plans that develop in Peoria.

Tazewell's history in regard to referenda, school bond issues and educational matters have not been too successful. However, as relationships with various groups develop, such as hospitals, schools, and the mental retardation units, it is possible to achieve a change in attitude.

ZONE 5-SPRINGFIELD



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ZONE V - SPRINGFIELD

Planning Areas 57 through 60 inclusive

Zone V, Springfield, consists of eighteen counties lying in the west central sector of the state. It includes Adams, Brown, Hancock, Pike, Schuyler, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Morgan, Scott, Logan, Mason, Menard, Sangamon, Christian, Macoupin, and Montgomery Counties, with a combined population of 543,063 in 1960, and occupies 10,237 square miles.

The zone is divided into four planning areas, one of which lies wholly west of the Illinois River, bordering on the Mississippi; another on the east side of the Illinois River, and the remaining two lie in the central part of the state.

There are but two cities in this zone with a population in excess of 25,000 persons, --Springfield (83,271), in Sangamon County, the State Capitol and Zone Center, and Quincy (44,693), in Adams County. Springfield lies in one of the richest agricultural sections of America, and the county is one of the great coal producers in Illinois, as well as an important industrial center. Quincy is essentially a manufacturing and trade center lying on a fall line of the Mississippi, the site of U.S. Dam and Lock No. 21.

In the 10,000 to 24,999 population group there are Jacksonville (21,690), Morgan County, and Lincoln (16,890), Logan County. Jacksonville is the site of a state hospital, Illinois College (the first college in the state to graduate a class), the Illinois School for the Deaf, the Illinois Braille and Sight Saving School, and MacMurray College. Lincoln is the only city among twenty-four similarly named cities, which was named after Abraham Lincoln before he became famous.

In the group 2,500 to 9,999 category, there are seventeen cities distributed in eleven of the eighteen counties.

In the five-county planning area consisting of Hancock, Adams, Pike, Schuyler and Brown Counties, all are river counties, --two on the Mississippi, two on the Illinois River, and one on both rivers. Adams County is the major manufacturing county and while all have some manufacturing they are primarily agricultural counties.

In the six-county planning area consisting of Calhoun, Cass, Scott, Green, Jersey and Morgan Counties, all but Morgan County are river counties. Agriculture is the modal industry in three; agriculture and trade equally important in Cass County; manufacturing is the primary

industry in Jersey County, and trade is the modal economic activity in Morgan County.

The size of the average farm exceeds the state average of 196 acres in fourteen of the eighteen counties, ranging from 200 acres in Hancock to 294 acres in Mason. In the four counties in which the average farm falls below the state average, the range is from 194 acres in Adams County to 169 acres in Calhoun County.

The area is predominantly devoted to the raising of corn, with soy beans a close second and exceeding the percentage of land devoted to corn growing in Christian County. Schuyler, Brown and Calhoun Counties have almost one-third of the land in woodland. Fruit growing, particularly apples, is an important type of farming in Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Jersey and Macoupin Counties. Calhoun and Jersey produce pears in addition to apples.

Fruit and vegetable processing are important in nine of the counties, with canning of vegetables an important industry in Sangamon County. Soy bean processing plants are located in Quincy, Taylorville and Springfield, and flour mills in Beardstown and Springfield.

In livestock raising, swine are predominate but cattle for milk and milk products are raised in almost half of the counties.

Poultry and egg wholesalers are found in all but three counties with poultry canning important in Hancock and Adams, poultry eviscerating in Adams, Mason and Menard Counties, and egg breaking plants in Adams County.

Feed industry operations are located in Hancock, Adams and Pike Counties.

Farm machinery and accessories, feed crop equipment and parts, farm shop equipment and manufacture of items for handling of livestock and livestock products, as well as feed, are distributed throughout the zone.

Coal and feldspare are found throughout the zone and mineral industries operate in all but Morgan County.

All have some manufacturing establishments with the largest number in Sangamon and Adams Counties. Wholesale establishments likewise are found in all counties, but are highly concentrated in Sangamon and Adams Counties.

Major highways such as U. S. 66 come in from the northeast to Springfield and run south through the zone. Illinois Route 10 and U. S. 24 cross the northern tier of the zone east and west, as do U. S. 36 and 54, and Illinois Routes 16 and 108. North-south and diagonal U. S. and state routes create the major threads for the spiderweb of highways linked with county roads and make Springfield the literal highway hub of the zone.

Major railroads such as the Illinois Central; Gulf, Mobile & Ohio; Norfolk & Western; the New York Central; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; and the Toledo, Peoria and Western are among those which crisscross the area. Public motor transportation is available and provides easy and rapid transportation.

The Andrew McFarland Zone Center is located in Springfield, the major resource center for the entire area.

There are 93 facilities in Zone V serving 6,071 retardates. The majority of these retardates (4,515) are residents of the Lincoln State School.

An estimated 2,151 (32.8 percent) of the estimated 5,108 retardates requiring special programs in Zone V are being served.

ZONE V Planning Area 57

Adams, Brown, Hancock,
Pike and Schuyler Counties

1960 Population 128,549

1965 Estimate 126,700

1. Socio-demographic Description

This five-county planning area has a combined population of 128,549, with its planning area hub in Quincy (43,793), Adams County, the second largest city in the Zone.

There are three other cities with a population of 2,500 or more. These are Carthage (3,325) in Hancock County; Pittsfield (4,089) in Pike County; and Rushville (2,819) in Schuyler County.

All but Adams County lost population between 1950 and 1960, and all but Adams (which is 64 percent urban) are rural counties.

The foreign-born constitute less than one percent in the area, as do the non-white, which are 0.1 percent or less in all counties except Adams (2.1 percent).

The under 18 population constitutes about one-third of the total, but the aged, 65 years and over, range from 13.9 to 15.6 percent, well above the state average of 9.7 percent. The median is above the state's median of 31.2 years, ranging from 33.3 to 35.7 years.

Except in Hancock (10.6 years), the median years school completed is below the state average of 10.5 years in all counties. This pattern holds for the percent who completed high school or more, but in relation to those who had less than eight years of education, only Adams exceeds the state average. The high school dropout rate is less than the state average in all five counties.

Families with income under \$3,000 range from 24.5 percent to 49.2 percent in contrast to the state average of 15.0 percent. Manufacturing and trade, although sources of salaries and wages in all five counties, are the highest source in Adams County. Unemployment rates are low.

The extent of unsound housing ranges from 34.4 percent to 17.9 percent, compared to the state average of 15.4 percent.

The suicide rates per 100,000 population ranges from 0 in Adams County to 20.2 in Pike County. Of the eight homicides in the Planning Area in 1965, four occurred in Hancock County.

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ZONE V Planning Area 57 (continued)

The birth rates are below the state average of 21.2 per thousand population, ranging from 16.2 to 19.5 per thousand. Infant death rates are above the state average in Brown, Pike and Schuyler Counties.

Those receiving public assistance range from 26 per thousand in Hancock to 47 per thousand in Schuyler. In the categorical programs, old age assistance ranges from 86 per thousand of those 65 years and over, to 123.

Rates for aid to dependent children range from 12 to 32.

The number of children in state schools ranges from 104 in Adams County to 11 in Brown County. Patients on books in state hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1965, exceeded three per thousand of population in all five counties.

There is a public health department in only Adams County. There are no units of the IAMR, but Adams County has a mental health association. There are local mental health societies in Adams and Hancock Counties.

Mental health, health, and social welfare resources are available in Quincy, which is the major trade and service resource for the planning area. It has a large corps of physicians. A mental health clinic serves Hancock, Pike and Schuyler Counties, but not Brown County. There are two family service agencies and two children's service agencies (one of which provides day care services and recreational services).

Special education services are provided through the county superintendent's offices in all counties, but vary in number and type of staff. Public agencies such as vocational rehabilitation services, state employment services, and the social security administration are located in Quincy. There are three children's institutions which provide residential care. Two general hospitals with 435 beds in Quincy serve the area, although smaller general hospitals are to be found in Carthage (74 beds), and LaHarpe (19 beds), in Hancock County; Pittsfield (100 beds) in Pike County; and Rushville (50 beds) in Schuyler County.

Weekly newspapers are published in all counties, but a daily paper is published only in Quincy, which also has two radio stations and a TV station. There are also radio stations in Carthage (Hancock County) and in Pittsfield (Pike County).

Quincy is easily accessible by highway from all parts of the planning area.

ZONE V Planning Area 57 (continued)

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 29 facilities in Planning Area 57, serving 369 retardates. The facilities include 6 sheltered care homes, 2 day programs (Cerebral Palsy Center, Quincy, and Pike County Exceptional Children's Program for Trainable Children, Barry), 19 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 57, it is estimated that 542 (33 percent) of the estimated 1,631 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1.089 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

The Adams County Mental Health Clinic has made great strides toward adding elements of comprehensive mental health services with the building of 20-bed inpatient psychiatric unit at St. Mary's Hospital, and the establishment of a day center program at the YMCA which operated three days a week beginning in March, 1966. With the relocation of the clinic the day center space will be provided for in its own facility. A mental health educator serves as liaison between the clinic and various community agencies, institutions and groups. A social worker has been assigned by Zone V to the Quincy Mental Health Center to serve in a liaison role between Jacksonville State Hospital and the Clinic, and to take some responsibility for the aftercare program of the Hospital. The 5 counties in the planning area are organized for a comprehensive program and have been approved for a staffing grant under PL 89-105. Letters of intent to cooperate have been secured by Zone and Clinic staff from all 5 counties.

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ZONE V

Planning Area 58

Calhoun, Cass, Greene,
Jersey, Morgan and Scott
Counties

1960 Population 97,903

1965 Estimate 97,000

1. Socio-demographic Description

This six-county planning area lies east of the Illinois River except for Calhoun, which is bounded on the west by the Mississippi, and on the east by the Illinois River. The planning area lies in the central part of the zone, and occupies 2,362 square miles.

All but Jersey and Morgan Counties showed a loss of population between 1950 and 1960.

Among the cities with population of 2,500 and over in this planning area is Jacksonville (21,960) in Morgan County, the planning area hub and site of the state hospital. Other cities are Beardstown (6,294) in Cass County; Carrollton (2,558) and White Hall (3,012) in Greene, and Jerseyville (7,420) in Jersey.

The region, although hilly and some of it woodland, is nevertheless devoted to corn belt farming, but livestock raising rather than cash grain crops are the modal type of farming, and both cattle and swine are raised on the same farm instead of the specialized farming that is found in other areas. Calhoun is typical of the area because of its high bluffs, its hills, wooded areas, and differs from the other counties in that apple farming is its specialty. Morgan County is the most urban, with 59.3 percent of its population so classified.

The foreign born and non-white groups are virtually absent in all but Morgan County where they constitute 1.4 percent and 3.3 percent of the population respectively.

The under 18 years population ranges from 29.4 percent in Morgan to 36.4 percent in Jersey, and the age 65 and over group ranges from 11.3 percent in Jersey to 16.3 percent in Greene. The median age ranges from 27.9 years in Jersey to 35.9 years in Morgan.

Educationally, the population falls below the state average for median years school completed, and for the percentage which completed high school or more. Except for Scott County in which 16.6 percent of the 25 and over group had less than eight years of education, the percentage in the other five counties ranged from 19.8 to 31.0 compared to the state average of 18.0 percent. The high school dropout rate exceeded

ZONE V Planning Area 58 (continued)

the state average in three counties, and fell below it in the remaining three, the range being from 21.8 percent to 29.5 percent, compared to the state average of 25.0 percent.

Median family income ranges for \$3,683 in Calhoun to \$5,170 in Morgan. The proportion of families with income under \$3,000 is well above the state average, ranging from 22.9 percent in Morgan to 38.9 percent in Calhoun. The sources of wages and salaries disbursed show that manufacturing is important in both Morgan and Cass Counties. The latter is the only county in which trade does not provide an important source of income for its labor force. Agricultural payroll is important in Calhoun, while Cass and Scott Counties have a fairly large number employed in the communications and public utility industries. Greene County employs many in transportation and Jersey provides job opportunities for many in selected service industries.

Unsound housing is characteristic of the entire planning area, ranging from 23.4 percent in Morgan to 41.6 percent in Scott, compared to the state average of 15.4 percent.

Unemployment rates, except in Cass and Greene Counties, were relatively low. As of 1965, Calhoun and Jersey are among the counties where unemployment is critical. Both are classified as areas of substantial and persistent unemployment which means that six percent or more of the labor force is out of work; that the average rate of unemployment has been at least fifty percent above the national average for three of the preceding four calendar years; or at least seventy-five percent above the national average for two of the preceding calendar years; or at least one hundred percent above the national average for one of the preceding two calendar years. While the situation in Calhoun is chronic, it appears to be getting worse. Jersey has become such an area in recent years.

Except for Jersey County, the birth rates in the entire planning area are below the state average of 21.2 per thousand persons. Infant death rates, however, are below average in relation to total live births, but, if racially differentiated, the non-white infant death rate is 83.3 per thousand live births in Morgan County compared to the state average of 43.2 for this group.

Public assistance rates vary from 24 in Jersey to 56 per thousand in population in Calhoun County. In the categorical assistance programs, old age assistance ranges from 75 to 126 per thousand of population 65 years of age and over, compared to a median of 61 per thousand in down-state counties. ADC rates per thousand children under 18 range from 8

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ZONE V Planning Area 58 (continued)

in Jersey to 47 in Calhoun, all below the state average of 57.

The suicide rate ranged from 7.1 per hundred thousand population in Cass County to 53.6 in Calhoun. Two murders occurred in Morgan County in 1965 and one in Jersey County.

Children on books in state institutions for the retarded constitute 18 percent of the total for the zone. There are 13 EMH classes and 1 TMH class in the public schools.

Patients on books in state hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1965 ranged from 17 in Calhoun to 200 in Morgan, a rate for the area in excess of four per thousand.

Morgan is the only county with a public health department. IAMR units and mental health associations do not exist in the area.

Special education services are provided in all counties through the school superintendents' offices, but vary because of lack of personnel.

General hospitals are found in Cass County (Beardstown (1) 50 beds); Green County (Carrollton (1) 49 beds), and (White Hall (1) 18 beds); Jersey County (Jerseyville (1) 54 beds), and Morgan (Jacksonville (2) 270 beds). A state hospital is located in Jacksonville, as well as a 50-bed private psychiatric hospital. The Adams County Mental Health Clinic serves Scott County.

Daily papers are published in Beardstown (Cass), and Jacksonville (Morgan). Weekly newspapers are also published in all counties. Radio stations operate in Beardstown, Jerseyville, and two in Jacksonville.

Basic social, health and welfare services for the planning area, though scarce, are nevertheless relatively more abundant in Jacksonville. A potential source of further development in the area is the Illinois College Community Development Program, which has a locus in Jacksonville.

Jacksonville is accessible from all parts of the planning area, and by virtue of its rank as the primary trade and service center among the six counties is ideally suited as the planning area hub.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 21 facilities in Planning Area 58 serving 497 retardates. The facilities include 1 state mental hospital (Jacksonville State Hospital,

ZONE V Planning Area 58 (continued)

Jacksonville); one sheltered care home; 2 state institutions for the multiple handicapped (Illinois Braille and Sight Saving School, Jacksonville, and Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville), 2 day programs (Calhoun County Day Care Center, Hardin, and Pathway School, Jacksonville), 1 sheltered workshop (Elm City Rehabilitation Center, Jacksonville), 13 public school programs for the EMH, and 1 public school program for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 58, it is estimated that 427 (46 percent) of the estimated 923 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 496 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

The Jacksonville State Hospital is located in Morgan County. It is presently undergoing reorganization and has moved into a geographical unit system, in which hospital teams will relate to patients from a given planning area or an intramural and extramural basis.

Early in the year an effort was made to establish an interagency council composed of 37 social and welfare agencies. The group, which included the local UCFC met to discuss problems of coordination, services and referrals. Objectives in terms of goals were clarified and apparently agreed upon, but the group has not yet identified, clarified or agreed on means to achieve them nor has it apparently assessed the conditions which prevail or the problems that arise from them. Until this is done, there is little likelihood that the interagency council can have viability.

Zone and State Hospital personnel have met with a citizen's group in Jersey County to begin an exploration of community needs and discuss collaborative efforts.

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ZONE V

Planning Area 59

Logan, Mason, Menard and
Sangamon Counties

1960 Population 204,636

1965 Estimate 212,100

1. Socio-demographic Description

This four-county planning area lies in the northeastern sector of the zone. The combined population is 204,636 persons, and it occupies an area of 2,355 square miles.

Springfield, the principal city in the planning area, is the planning area hub. Its population of 83,271 persons is the service base not only for the planning area and the zone, but as capitol of the state serves as an important locus for political, economic and social action. Public administration and government is the city's chief industry.

In the 10,000 to 24,999 population group, Lincoln (16,890), in Logan County, is the second largest city in the planning area. Its major role is that of a shopping center and producer of glass and pottery products. It is the site of the Lincoln State School.

All other places fall below the 2,500 population mark except for Havana (4,363), in Mason County.

This area is one of the richest agricultural sections in America, and Sangamon is one of the major coal-producing counties in Illinois, as well as an industrial center specializing in machinery manufacture. Tourist trade is also important because of the association of this area with the life of Abraham Lincoln who lived and worked here, and whose tomb is located in the area.

Agriculture is the principal activity in the non-urban areas and constitutes the economic base for much of the manufacturing plants. Corn, wheat, soy beans and oats are the predominating crops, constituting about ninety percent of the agricultural produce, the remaining farm land being used for hay crops.

Much of these crops is sold for cash rather than used for feeding cattle and swine. The land is tillable and productive, and provides a greater financial return when tilled than pastured.

Logan and Sangamon Counties have shown population growth in the 1950-1960 decade, during which period Menard lost four percent of its population and Mason 0.9 percent. Menard is wholly rural, Mason is three-quarters rural, Logan is half rural, and Sangamon one-quarter rural.

ZONE V Planning Area 59 (continued)

Foreign born population ranges from 0.7 percent to 3.1 percent, well below the state average. The non-white population is negligible, ranging from a tenth to a fifth of one percent in the more rural counties, 1.6 percent in Logan and 4.1 percent in Sangamon.

In age distribution, the median age is slightly above the state average of 31.2 years. The under 18 years group constitutes approximately one-third of the population, but the aged group exceeds the average of 9.7 percent in all counties, ranging from 11.4 percent to 15.3 percent.

Education characteristics reveal that except for Sangamon County, the median years school completed by the population 25 years and older, is below the state average of 10.5 years. The same pattern prevails for percent completing high school or more, and for the percent with less than eight years of education. The high school dropout rate in all four counties is less than the state average.

Families under the \$3,000 mean level are above the state average, ranging from 15.8 percent in Sangamon to 26.4 percent in Mason County.

Logan and Sangamon Counties produce a larger percentage of payroll for manufacturing than from any other source, with government employment ranking second, and trade third. The communications and public utility industries provide an important payroll source in Mason and agriculture in Menard.

Unsound housing ranges from 18.3 percent in Sangamon to 27.2 percent in Menard County.

Unemployment rates range between 2.9 percent of the labor force in Mason to 5.8 percent in Menard.

The birth rate is low in Logan, but falls within one percent of the average in the other three counties. Infant death rates are below average in Logan and Sangamon Counties but above average in Mason and Menard. The infant death rate is below the state average in the entire planning area.

The suicide rate ranged from 2.9 per hundred thousand in Logan County to 22.5 in Menard County. Five murders occurred in Sangamon County in 1965.

Public assistance rates range from 15 to 30 per thousand in the planning area, and in the categorical programs the rate of recipients of old age

ZONE V Planning Area 59 (continued)

assistance ranges from 55 to 93 per thousand persons 65 years of age and over, with Mason's rate almost one-third higher than the next highest county. ADC rates range from 6 to 23 per thousand children under 18, well below the state average for this category.

Three hundred and fifty-nine children from the planning area are on the books in state facilities for the mentally retarded. Seven hundred and twenty-seven people from the planning area are on books in state hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1965, and constitute a rate in excess of three per thousand of population.

There is no public health department in any of the counties in the planning area. Only Sangamon has an IAMR unit, and mental health associations are found in Logan and Sangamon Counties.

Except for Sangamon County, and particularly Springfield, there are few social, health and welfare resources under voluntary resources. Two children's service agencies operate in Logan County which is also the locus of one of the state schools for retarded children, and there is also a 102-bed general hospital. Mason County has a small 45-bed general hospital. Menard has no professional voluntary services.

Sangamon County, on the other hand, has a full array of social, health, and welfare services, including three children's service agencies, four family service agencies, a state-aided mental health clinic, recreational services, services for retarded children, an alcoholic rehabilitation center, two general hospitals with a total of 1,066 beds, including beds for inpatient psychiatric units. This is supplemented by an arsenal of public services.

This constellation of resources, projected against the volume of patients in state institutions, suggests the need for an examination of the role of these services in mental health, and the effectiveness of the voluntary planning and coordinating agencies in Springfield. There is great potential for genuine growth in this area.

Communications media are ample and adequate. Springfield, the planning area hub and Zone Center, is easily and quickly accessible from all sectors of the area and zone.

The population of this planning area, which exceeded 204,000 in 1960, will probably show further growth, but this is due to the large concentration in Springfield which constitutes more than half of the Sangamon County population. The interdependence of these counties on economic,

ZONE V Planning Area 59 (continued)

social, and other cohesive factors makes this area indissoluble despite the fact that there will probably be further increase by 1970 because of the location of many state employees in the area.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 30 facilities in Planning Area 59 serving 5,057 retardates. The majority of these retardates (n=4,515) are being served in the state institution located in Lincoln. In addition to the Lincoln State School, there is one private institution (Hope School for the Blind, Springfield), 2 nursing homes, 1 sheltered care home, 2 day programs (Little Red Schoolhouse, Springfield; and Harry Hodde School for Cerebral Palsy, Springfield), 1 sheltered workshop (Land of Lincoln Goodwill Industries, Springfield), 20 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH. Hope School has received a PL 88-164 grant.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 59, it is estimated that 747 (36 percent) of the estimated 2,087 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,340 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Many discussions have been held with the Director of the Springfield Mental Health Center by Zone Staff. Recently, a meeting with the Center's Executive Board resulted in a commitment by the Board and Zone V Staff to work jointly in selection of a 4-county citizen's group, this group to assist in planning comprehensive programs for the entire subzone.

The Board has also voted to work for a tax referendum (H. B. 708) in 1968.

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ZONE V

Planning Area 60

Christian, Macoupin and
Montgomery Counties

1960 Population 111,975

1965 Estimate 109,100

1. Socio-demographic Description

This planning area is located in the southeast sector of the zone, with a combined population of 111,975, and covers an area of 2,287 square miles. Taylorville, the planning area hub city, is in the center of a web of converging highways, easily accessible from all parts of the planning area, and is located within thirty miles of Springfield, the Zone Center.

No city in the area exceeds 10,000 persons, and in the 2,500 to 10,000 person class there are eight places--Pana (6,432) and Taylorville (8,801) in Christian County; Carlinville (5,440), Gillespie (3,569), Staunton (4,228) and Virden (3,309) in Macoupin County; Hillsboro (4,232) and Litchfield (7,330) in Montgomery County.

The planning area is 59 to 63 percent rural. Its population has a foreign-born element ranging from 2.2 to 5.0 percent. The non-white population is but one-half of one percent of the total in the county where non-whites are most heavily concentrated.

The age distribution is approximately one-third in the under 18 years group, and ranges from 13.5 to 16.4 percent in the 65 year and older group. The aging population is disproportionately high in comparison to the state average of 9.7 percent. Median age is above the state average of 31.2 years, ranging from 32.9 to 36.0 years.

Educationally, the median school years completed is below the state average of 10.5 years, but a smaller proportion completed high school or more than prevails in the state, and a higher proportion has achieved less than eight years of education. The high school dropout rate is high in Christian County but below the state average of 25.0 percent in Macoupin and Montgomery Counties.

The percent of families with incomes under \$3,000 is lowest in Montgomery, about one half the state average, but reaches 25.8 and 28.5 percent in Christian and Macoupin Counties, respectively. Per capita buying income is low.

Unsound housing comprises from 21.1 percent to 33.7 percent of the total number of housing units.

ZONE V Planning Area 60 (continued)

Unemployment rates are within the normal range in Christian and Montgomery Counties, but Macoupin County--particularly Carlinville -- is an area of substantial and persistent unemployment.

Manufacturing provides the bulk of payroll in Christian and Montgomery Counties. Trading establishments are an important source of payroll in all of them, as is government. Macoupin provides a substantial source of payroll from selected trade and services, unlike the other two counties.

Birth rates are below average in all but Christian County. Infant death rates are above average except in Macoupin County.

The suicide rate ranged from 6.5 per hundred thousand population in Montgomery County to 14.0 percent in both Christian and Macoupin Counties. Two murders occurred in the planning area in 1965.

Public assistance rates range from 25 to 28 per thousand of population with old age assistance high, ranging from 60 to 77 per thousand among those 65 years of age and older. ADC rates, on the other hand, are low, ranging from 6 to 23 per thousand children under 18 years of age.

One hundred and ninety-four patients are on books in state schools for the retarded. There are ten EMH classes in the three county school systems. Patients on books in state hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1965 totaled 427, or a rate of almost 3.9 per thousand of population.

Montgomery is the only one of these counties which has a public health department. Macoupin has adopted Freidrick's law which enables a referendum to tax property for funds to aid the mentally retarded. It also has a unit of the IAMR but there is no mental health association in the planning area.

Although there are some basic health resources, such as general hospitals, Taylorville has the largest with 156 beds, and Pana in the same county has one with 70 beds. In Macoupin County, Carlinville has a 58-bed hospital, and Staunton a 50-bed hospital. Montgomery County has a 68-bed general hospital in Hillsboro, and a 140-bed hospital in Litchfield, the second largest in the planning area.

Other than children's services in Carlinville and a school for retarded children, there are virtually no adequate social services under voluntary auspices in the planning area.

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ZONE V Planning Area 60 (continued)

Agriculturally, the area is devoted to cash crop farming with corn and soy beans as the major crops. Christian County has a large proportion of its farms in Woodland, while apple-growing is an important agricultural product in Macoupin.

Non-agricultural activity is coal production in Christian County, and a lesser volume in Montgomery. Fruit and vegetable processing and distributing is common in the area, particularly in Montgomery, while soy bean flour milling is an important industry in Taylorville. Milk manufacturing plants produce evaporated milk in the three counties, and poultry and egg processing are common economic activities. In the hard goods line, feed crop machinery parts and feed and livestock feeding equipment are made in some quantity.

Taylorville is the primary trade and service center which occupies the top spot in the hierarchy of trade and service centers which serve the agricultural hinterland, and as such is suitable and viable to serve as the planning area hub.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 13 facilities in Planning Area 60 serving 148 retardates. The facilities include 3 day care programs (Day Care Center, Christian County; Council for Mentally Retarded Children, Taylorville; Macoupin County Trainable Mentally Handicapped Class, Carlinville; and Montgomery Association for Retarded Children, Hillsboro), and 10 public school classes for the EMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 60, it is estimated that 406 (39 percent) of the estimated 1,038 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 632 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

During the summer of 1966, Montgomery County met with Zone and Planning Division Staff to consider whether the planning area city might be changed from Taylorville to another city in the area. In discussing the concept of community based comprehensive mental health services, a representative group from Montgomery County agreed to urge Christian and Macoupin Counties to hold similar meetings after which the three counties would attempt to come together for a joint meeting.

ZONE V Planning Area 60 (continued)

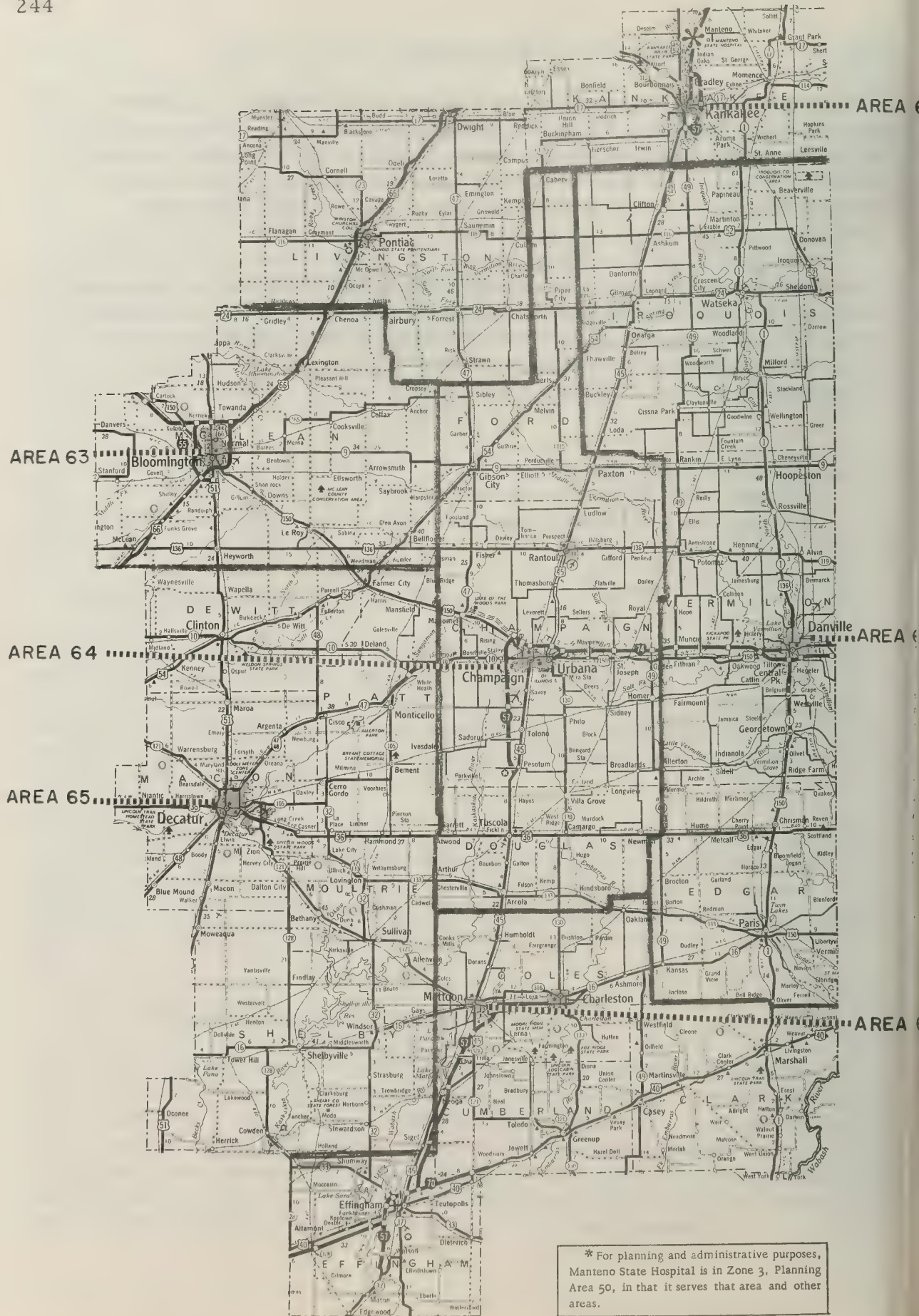
Montgomery County leadership spearheaded by Judge Wm. A. Ginos, Associate Circuit Court Judge, made arrangements for a November meeting at which representatives from the three counties were to meet to explore the possibilities for a planning area service. The meeting was not held because of external reasons and was postponed on that account.

In Macoupin County, a citizen's group has been formed and is currently conducting a needs determination study. Zone V Staff have spurred this effort. Mr. John Russell and Reverend Richard Brownfield of Carlinville have been leaders in this endeavor. The Department continues to provide assistance.

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ZONE 6 - DECATUR-CHAMPAIGN

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ZONE VI - DECATUR-CHAMPAIGN

Planning Areas 61 through 66

Zone VI (Decatur-Champaign) consists of eighteen counties in the east central sector of the state, including: Kankakee, Livingston, McLean, Macon, DeWitt, Piatt, Moultrie, Shelby, Coles, Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, Vermilion, Iroquois, Edgar, Champaign, Ford, and Douglas, with a combined population in 1960 of 816,812 persons in the 11,749 square miles. The Zone is divided into six sub-zones or planning areas. In 1960 there were six cities with populations of 25,000 and over: Decatur (78,004) in Macon County; Champaign (49,583) and Urbana (27,294) in Champaign County; Bloomington (36,271) in McLean County; Kankakee (27,666) in Kankakee County; and Danville (41,856) in Vermilion County.

There are five communities with populations ranging from 10,000 to 24,999: Normal (17,525) in McLean County; Pontiac (10,069) in Livingston County; Rantoul (22,116) in Champaign County; Charleston (10,505) and Mattoon (19,088) in Coles County.

The principal industry is agriculture, especially corn and soybeans. These crops are either processed for animal feed or for human consumption. Corn is sold to food processors in Decatur, to feeders in other areas and to distillers in Peoria. The farm land is among the best in Illinois and in the corn belt and is relatively expensive because of its great productivity. A large part of the area is tenant operated because it is so expensive to buy. Mechanized equipment is heavily used in order to increase efficiency of operation and to meet the need for heavy fertilization to increase the yield per acre. There is almost no dairy farming, poultry raising, or truck farming. Livestock raising is not as widespread as in Zones I, IV and V but is still an important source of income.

While most industry is related to farming, in recent years a variety of industries have moved into the Zone VI cities. The complexion of the communities is shifting away from the agriculture toward other types of industries.

The large cities are thus farm marketing and manufacturing centers. Coal is mined in at least one county and there are oil wells in three or more counties and other mineral resources in additional counties. Chemical and plastic industries are developing as well as those manufacturing such items as refrigerators, air conditioners, electronic equipment, tires, road equipment, shoes, and glass. Major industrial centers in Zone VI include Mattoon, Bloomington, Decatur, Kankakee and Effingham. There are advertising agencies, pharmaceutical houses,

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insurance companies, and other service industries.

There are universities in several of the Zone cities: Decatur, Champaign-Urbana, Bloomington-Normal, and Charleston.

Many Federal and State highways traverse the Zone. There are major highways from Chicago to Bloomington and to a lesser extent between Decatur and Champaign-Urbana, Champaign-Urbana and Kankakee, and Effingham.

There is easy access between the Zone cities and both Springfield and Chicago. There is plane service to most of the larger cities and railroads serving several of them.

The Adolf Meyer Zone Center in Decatur will serve adults and a limited number of adolescents; the Herman M. Adler Children's Unit will operate in Champaign-Urbana. The Kankakee State Hospital is the only major State facility in the Zone; the William W. Fox Children's Center, a smaller institution, is in Dwight.

Zone-wide planning has been substantially advanced during 1965-67. Four counties have passed referenda under HB 708 and are in the process of planning for increased services for mental health and mental retardation: Coles, De Witt, Macon and Moultrie. Several counties have programs under Senate Bill 377 which pertains to the mentally deficient. There are new mental health associations in Livingston, Kankakee, and Moultrie Counties. The Effingham-Mattoon sub-zone staff (Planning Area 66) was activated in 1966 and has been conducting a program of community organization and service improvement in the Effingham area concurrent with the beginning of active treatment programs in the Zone Center. An administrator for the Champaign (Planning Area 64) sub-zone has been appointed. Plans are under development for referenda in several other counties during 1967 and 1968: Kankakee, Livingston, Vermilion and Iroquois. A referendum in Champaign County failed in April 1967. The Herman M. Adler Zone Center has organized both intramural and extramural programs in Zone VI. The adult and children's programs will be coordinated.

There are 157 facilities in Zone VI serving 2,309 retardates. Of the 2,309 retardates, 1,675 are enrolled in some form of day program, and 634 are institutional residents. Of the latter, 152 are at the William W. Fox Children's Center, Dwight.

An estimated 2,955 (34.2 percent) of the estimated 8,199 retardates requiring special programs in Zone VI are being served.

ZONE VI Planning Area 61

Kankakee and Livingston
Counties

1960 Population 132, 404

1. Socio-demographic Description

This two-county planning area has Kankakee as a planning area hub and forms the northern edge of the Zone. Livingston has three communities with more than 2,500 population: Pontiac (10,069) the county seat; Dwight (3,086), and Fairbury (2,937).

Kankakee (27,666) is the principal city in the planning area and is a primary trade and service center. Other nearby communities in Kankakee County include Bourbonnais (3,336), Momence (2,949), and West Kankakee (3,197). Part of northern Kankakee County is in Zone III (Chicago South) and includes Manteno the site of a major State hospital serving the Chicago area.

Livingston is primarily an agricultural county while Kankakee is principally manufacturing.

The percentage of foreign born in Kankakee is a low 3.6 percent, the percentage of non-white is 8.8 percent; the same data for Livingston are 1.9 percent foreign born and 2.4 percent non-white.

In age distribution the median age for Kankakee was 33.4; in Livingston was 29.9. Kankakee had 55.5 percent in the 18 to 64 age range while Livingston had 52.8 percent. The Livingston County figure was below the state average of 31.2 percent.

As to education of the population 25 years and over, Kankakee showed 33.9 percent having completed high school or more while Livingston showed a somewhat surprising 38.8 percent. The median school years of the two counties were quite similar at 9.4 and 10.0; however Kankakee had a percentage of 21.7 with less than eight years education compared to Livingston's 16.1 percent. The high school dropout rate for Livingston County between 1960-64 was 25.6 percent while Kankakee had 21.2 percent. These two figures compare to a state average of 25.0 percent for the same period.

The percent of families with under \$3,000 income in 1959 was 15.9 percent for Kankakee and 21.1 percent for Livingston as compared with 15.0 percent for the state. Effective buying income in 1963 was \$7,979 per household in Kankakee and \$6,721 for Livingston.

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ZONE VI Planning Area 61 (continued)

The proportion of unsound housing in Kankakee was 18.9 percent while in Livingston it was 21.7 percent.

Unemployment has not been a problem in either county.

The birth rate for Kankakee was 20.1 per thousand and for Livingston it was 18.1.

Public assistance rates per thousand total population in Kankakee and Livingston were 18 and 15 respectively in 1965; in the categorical assistance programs the rate in Kankakee per thousand for population over age 65 was 28 while in Livingston it was 43 for the year 1960.

The ADC rate for children was 29 per thousand in Kankakee in 1966 and 13 per thousand in Livingston in that year. Kankakee County had 90 children in the state schools on June 30, 1965, with 20 on the waiting list while Livingston County had 53 with 8 on the waiting list at that time. There were 303 persons from Kankakee in state hospitals on June 30, 1965, which was a rate per hundred thousand of 305.6 while at the same time Livingston County had 71 in the state hospitals with a rate of 172.7 per hundred thousand.

Kankakee had 5 suicides in 1964 for a rate of 5.1 per hundred thousand while Livingston with the same number of suicides had a rate of 12.1 per hundred thousand. Kankakee County had 25 in prison January 1, 1966, and Livingston had 12 in prison as of the same time.

Neither Kankakee County or Livingston County has a public health department. Both counties have new mental health associations, Livingston having started one in 1966 and Kankakee in 1967. There is an association for the mentally retarded in Kankakee but not in Livingston.

Livingston County has a daily paper in Pontiac. Kankakee has a daily paper and two radio stations.

Kankakee is the sub-zone's primary trade and service center though it is partially overshadowed by Chicago.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 16 facilities in Planning Area 61 serving 547 retardates. The facilities include one state institution for the retarded (William W. Fox Children's Center, Dwight), one state mental hospital (Kankakee State Hospital), 1 day program (Kankakee Exceptional School for the Mentally

ZONE VI Planning Area 61 (continued)

Retarded, Kankakee), 1 sheltered workshop (Kankakee County Training Center for the Disabled, Bradley), and 11 public school classes for the EMH, and 1 for TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 61, it is estimated that 331 (32 percent) of the estimated 1,025 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 694 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Planning for mental health services has been directed toward increasing the scope of the Mental Health Clinic in Kankakee so that it would provide expanded services for Kankakee County as well as accommodating Livingston. It is hoped that in either 1967 or 1968 that county referenda under HB 708 can be successfully conducted to provide for necessary funds for expansion of services both for mental health and for mental retardation.

The two hospitals in Kankakee have discussed joining with the Mental Health Clinic and other health services in a comprehensive health program but until local funds can be found there is little possibility of such a plan being put into operation. The hospitals in Pontiac and Fairbury have not as yet been included in planning for mental health services in Livingston County but undoubtedly will be.

Kankakee County has not only the Kankakee State Hospital, which is a Zone VI facility, but also Manteno State Hospital, a Zone III facility. The presence of these two hospitals in the same county but in different zones is a complicating factor for county planning. Kankakee has a United Fund operation which provides funds for a number of local private agencies and helps to finance the Mental Health Clinic which also receives some State grant-in-aid.

Both counties are served by one of the extramural units of the Adler Zone Center.

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ZONE VI

Planning Area 62

Iroquois, Vermilion and
Edgar Counties

1960 Population 152,288

1. Socio-demographic Description

Land in square miles for the three counties totaled 2,648.

This sub-zone of three counties is in the eastern part of the Zone along the Indiana border, in vertical arrangement, with Vermilion in the center, the location of Danville the hub city of the sub-zone. The significant communities in the three counties in addition to Danville (41,856) are Watseka in Iroquois County, population 5,219, and Paris in Edgar County, population 9,823.

Iroquois County is agricultural in nature for the most part and this is also true of Edgar County but in Vermilion County modal employment is manufacturing. However, agriculture is important in this county as well. There are social changes in all three of the counties because of the increasing industrialization.

The rural population for Vermilion County was 36.8 percent in 1960, whereas Iroquois was 84.4 percent and Edgar was 56.4 percent.

The number of foreign born or non-white in the three counties was negligible.

The age distribution was as follows: Vermilion, under 18, 34.8 percent; 18 to 64, 53.5 percent; and 65 and over, 11.6 percent. The Iroquois distribution was: under 18, 35.7 percent; 18 to 64, 52.0 percent and 65 and over, 12.3 percent. In Edgar it was: under 18, 33.1 percent; 18 to 64, 52.6 percent and 65 and over, 14.3 percent. These show by comparison, little variation among the three counties.

The situation with respect to education is as follows: Vermilion, median school years completed 9.9; Iroquois 9.9; Edgar 10.3. The percentage of those completing high school or more was for Vermilion 37.4, for Iroquois 38.2 and for Edgar 39.9. Those with less than 8 years education by percentage: Vermilion, 19.9; Iroquois 16.4, and Edgar 13.9. This actually reveals very little differentiation among the three counties with respect to education.

Families with incomes under \$3,000 in 1959 were as follows: Vermilion, 20.1 percent; Iroquois, 26.7 percent; and Edgar 33.5 percent. This indicates clearly that at that time Edgar County was worse off than the

ZONE VI Planning Area 62 (continued)

other two in this sub-zone.

As to unsound housing units in 1959, Vermilion had a percentage of 23.9, Iroquois 27.5, and Edgar 25.0. This reveals a similarity between these three counties.

The number of high school dropouts for the year 1960-64 showed a contrast between Vermilion at 28.7 percent, Iroquois at 22.2 percent and Edgar at 7.2 percent. This is a very wide range.

The comparison for live births per thousand population for 1964 shows that Vermilion had a rate of 18.7; Iroquois a rate of 18.1 and Edgar 18.0--almost identical. Infant death rates for the same year per thousand live births were 33.8 for Vermilion, 24.8 for Iroquois, and 22.8 for Edgar--a surprising variation.

With respect to persons on Public Assistance in 1965, the rate per thousand in Vermilion was 25, for Iroquois 12, and for Edgar 40. At that same time the rate per thousand population over 65, Old Age Assistance was 54 in Vermilion, 45 in Iroquois and 77 in Edgar. For ADC the rates for children per thousand under 18 was 30 in Vermilion, 8 for Iroquois and 30 for Edgar. All of these data seem to indicate that at the time of the census the economic situation in Edgar County was rather precarious.

As to numbers in state schools the following picture was true in 1965: Vermilion, 172 in residence with 37 on the waiting list; Iroquois, 35 in residence with 6 on the waiting list; Edgar, 42 in residence and 4 on the waiting list. The high number for Vermilion needs exploration.

At the same time the numbers in state hospitals were as follows: Vermilion, 300 (rate per hundred thousand 301.1); Iroquois, 97 (rate per hundred thousand 289.6); Edgar, 61 (rate per hundred thousand 279.8). This would indicate a rather high rate for Vermilion but not notably greater than that for the other two counties in this sub-zone.

The number in prison in the three counties as of January 1, 1966, was as follows: Vermilion, 62; Iroquois 10 and Edgar 26. The suicide rate in the three counties in 1964 per hundred thousand was: Vermilion, 13.1, Iroquois, 11.9, and 22.8 in Edgar. A small number of actual suicides in a county with a small population produces a very high rate per hundred thousand.

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ZONE VI Planning Area 62 (continued)

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 18 facilities in Planning Area 62 serving 250 retardates. The facilities include 1 sheltered care homes, 2 day programs (Welles School, Watseka, and Retarded Children's Center, Danville), 13 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 62, it is estimated that 423 (28 percent) of the estimated 1,526 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,103 retardates from this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

None of the three counties have passed HB 708 referenda but Iroquois County has applied Freidrick's Law.

The three counties are reported to have units of the Illinois Association for Mental Retardation, but at least one of these is inactive and this is also true of the Mental Health Association Chapter in Vermilion County. There are no such chapters in either Iroquois or Edgar Counties.

Mental health planning for this sub-zone has been directed toward working with the Mental Health Clinic in Danville which also provides out-post service to the other two counties.

ZONE VI Planning Area 63

McLean County

1960 Population 83,877

1. Socio-demographic Description

In 1960 the population of this county, which constitutes a planning area by itself was 83,877. The county seat of McLean County as well as the hub city for the county is Bloomington. The county has 1,173 square miles.

The county has an urban population of 49,628 which is almost 60 percent of the total county population. The twin city of Bloomington is Normal with a population in 1960 of 17,525. Between the two cities, obviously, there is a population of nearly 70,000 persons. Other than the twin cities there are no communities of any great size.

McLean can be considered essentially an agricultural trading area. The foreign born and non-white populations are negligible since each constitutes only 1.6 percent of the total.

For age distribution it is notable that the population under 18 is almost exactly one-third of the total while those in the 18 to 64 age group constitute 54.7 percent of the total of those 65 and over come to 11.9 percent. There is a median age of 29.8 in the county.

The educational picture in McLean County is skewed by the presence of Illinois State University and Illinois Wesleyan University. The median school year completed is 11.5; the number who have completed high school or more are 47.1 percent (nearly half the population) and those who have completed less than 8 years of education make up only 13.5 percent.

The number of families per thousand who had less than three thousand dollars annual income in 1959 was 18.5. Major payrolls are provided by manufacturing, trade and government.

In 1960 the number of unsound housing units was 5,473 for a percentage of 19.7 which is slightly under the state average.

Unemployment has not been a problem in McLean County for several years.

The birth rate in McLean County is 21 per thousand population and the infant death rate per thousand live births in 14.2.

The Public Assistance rates for McLean County are as follows: in 1965,

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ZONE VI Planning Area 63 (continued)

17 per thousand; Old Age Assistance as of July 1966 was 55 per thousand population over 65; the ADC rate per thousand population under 18 was 10 in 1960; the General Assistance rate per thousand in 1965 was 3.

McLean County has a public health department. In general, the county seems to be well supplied with mental health and social welfare resources under voluntary auspices. There are two hospitals in Bloomington with a total of 334 beds and one in Normal with 151 beds. The latter hospital is at present constructing a psychiatric unit which will be a sizeable addition to the community resources.

Communications media in the county include a daily paper in Bloomington and one in Normal as well as radio stations.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 23 facilities in Planning Area 63 serving 310 retardates. The facilities include 1 nursing home, 8 sheltered care homes, 1 day program (Retarded Children's Center, Normal), 10 public school classes for the EMH, and 3 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 63, it is estimated that 335 (39 percent) of the estimated 867 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 532 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Mental health planning has been directed toward bringing together the various organizations which provide services related to mental health in the county. These have included the Mental Health Association, the Mental Health Clinic, the Family Service Agency, the Association for the Retarded, the hospitals and several other organizations--in particular the public schools. So far these efforts have been partially successful. In 1967 or 1968 it may be possible to have a successful referendum in McLean County to provide a more satisfactory financial base and planning structure for mental health services for this county and planning area.

ZONE VI Planning Area 64

Ford, Champaign, and
Douglas Counties

1960 Population 168,285

1. Socio-demographic Description

Land in square miles 1,908.

The sub-zone of three counties is basically Champaign, a large county with distinctive educational facilities, and Ford and Douglas Counties which are primarily rural though Douglas County does have some sizeable industrial facilities.

The urban population by percentage for the three counties was as follows in 1960: Champaign, 75.6 percent; Douglas, 20.1 percent and Ford 47.1 percent.

The rural population of the three counties by percent was: Champaign, 24.4 percent, Douglas, 79.9 percent and Ford 52.9 percent.

So far as the foreign born and non-white populations are concerned Champaign had percentages of 2.9 and 5.9 percent respectively but for Douglas and Ford Counties the percentages were negligible.

In age distribution the counties were as follows: Champaign, under 18, 32.2 percent; 18 to 64, 61.2 percent; 65 and over, 6.5 percent. This very low percentage of older persons is no doubt due to the large number of university students. For Douglas County, the percentages were as follows: under 18, 37.1 percent; 18 to 64, 51.3 percent and 65 and over, 11.6 percent. For Ford County the distribution as follows: under 18, 36.0 percent; 18 to 64, 51.5 percent, 65 and over, 12.5 percent. The median age in Champaign County was 23.6 years as compared to 29.7 and 31.0 for the other two counties.

The educational pattern for the population 25 years and over was as follows: Champaign, median school years completed 12.3; Douglas, 11.1 and Ford, 11.2. For completion of high school or more the three percentages were: Champaign, 58.9; Douglas, 45.4 and Ford, 46.2. For those with less than 8 years education the percentages were: Champaign, 10.5 percent; Douglas, 14.4 percent; Ford, 12.5 percent. Again one sees the skewing of the picture due to the presence of the university in Champaign-Urbana.

With respect to the percentage of families with incomes under \$3,000 in 1959, the percentage for Champaign was 17.2 percent, for Douglas it

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ZONE VI Planning Area 64 (continued)

was 23.3 percent and for Ford it was 25.6 percent. The reasons for this wide spread are again perhaps due to the difference in patterns in the three counties because of the presence of the university and of Chanute Air Field.

The number of unsound housing units in 1959 housing units in 1959 in Champaign County yielded a percentage of 14.0 percent compared to 12.7 percent in Douglas and 21.9 percent in Ford. The discrepancy between Ford and the other two is evident.

Unemployment has not been a factor in any of the three counties for several years.

The number of high school dropouts as reflected by percentage in the three counties was: Champaign, 19.8 percent; Douglas 18.3 percent and Ford 14.5 percent for the 1960-64 period.

The live births per thousand population in 1964 were: 17.5 in Champaign, 16.5 in Douglas and 16.8 in Ford. At the same time the infant deaths per thousand live births were: 23.7 for Champaign, 23.1 for Douglas and 14.4 for Ford. Again, there is a contrast between Ford and the other two counties.

With respect to Public Assistance the situation in 1965 was as follows: Champaign, rate per thousand population, 15; Old Age Assistance, rate per thousand population over 65, 44; ADC per thousand children under 18, 25. This compared to Douglas County with a rate per thousand for persons receiving Public Assistance of 19; Old Age Assistance rate per thousand population over 65, 59; and ADC rate per thousand children under 18, 10.

Ford was characterized by a rate per thousand for persons receiving Public Assistance of 15, Old Age Assistance rate per thousand population over 65, 50, while for ADC per thousand children under 18 the rate was 10.

The number of persons for Champaign in state schools in 1965 was 132 with none on the waiting list; for Douglas there were 33 in residence with 1 on the waiting list, and in Ford there were 27 with none on the waiting list. The small number on the waiting list for these three counties is noteworthy by comparison with some of the other counties.

The numbers in state hospitals on June 30, 1965, were as follows: Champaign, 197 (rate per hundred thousand 135.9); Douglas, 44 (rate

ZONE VI Planning Area 64 (continued)

per hundred thousand 218.4); and Ford, 45 (rate per hundred thousand 271.9).

The numbers in prison at the beginning of 1966 were: Champaign, 56; Douglas, none; and Ford none. The suicide rate in 1964 per hundred thousand were: 9.7 in Champaign; 9.5 in Douglas and 18.2 in Ford. The last is a high rate in a small county.

None of the three counties has put either HB 708 or SB 377 into effect. It is reported that there are public health departments in Champaign and Ford Counties, but none in Douglas. However the Champaign Department referred to is actually in Champaign-Urbana only.

There is an Association for Mental Retardation in Champaign County, but not in the others and there is a mental health association chapter in Champaign, but none in either Douglas or Ford.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 51 facilities in Planning Area 64 serving 551 retardates including 1 day program (Happy Day School, Champaign), 1 sheltered workshop (Champaign County Rehabilitation Center, Urbana), 44 public school classes for the EMH, and 5 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 64, it is estimated that 770 (42 percent) of the estimated 1,852 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,082 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Mental health planning for these three counties has been directed toward improving and extending the services in Champaign County in the expectation that these would provide a source of service for Ford and Douglas Counties. In early 1967 there was considerable movement toward a referendum under HB 708 in order to provide funds for the expansion of services in Champaign County, but it failed in the April elections. At that same period there were moves afoot in both Ford and Douglas Counties to organize mental health associations and to move toward an expansion of services in those three counties.

An outpatient clinic is in operation in Champaign and in process of

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ZONE VI Planning Area 64 (continued)

expanding its service role. An inpatient psychiatric unit is in operation at Mercy Hospital. Discussions are now going on to provide for a more integrated relationship between the clinic and the hospital.

The clinic is operated by the mental health association and there is realization that the two should separate and that each should have related, interdependent, but separate roles. The clinic provides consultation services to the clergy and other civic and community groups in Champaign and Urbana which have potential for more meaningful expansion.

ZONE VI Planning Area 65

Macon, DeWitt, Piatt, Shelby,
and Moultrie Counties

1960 Population 187, 509

1. Socio-demographic Description

This five county planning area is in the western part of the Zone. The planning area hub city is Decatur which is also the location of the Zone Center for adults. The four counties surrounding Macon each have county seats with populations in excess of 2,500: Clinton (7,355) in DeWitt; Monticello (3,219) in Piatt; Sullivan (3,946) in Moultrie; and Shelbyville (4,821) in Shelby County.

The four counties other than Macon are principally agricultural though there are some industries worthy of note in DeWitt County and in Moultrie County. Macon County has a large amount of manufacturing and is the trade and service center of this metropolitan five county area.

Macon County is 75 percent urban and the other four counties are principally rural.

The non-white population amounts to 5.0 percent in Macon County but in the other counties is of negligible proportions.

As to age distribution in the five counties there are the following variations: Macon has 35.8 percent under 18 while DeWitt has a 33.8 percentage, Moultrie 34.2 percent, Shelby 34.6 percent, and Piatt 36.6 percent. From these data one might say that Piatt is the most youthful.

The range of percentages for the 18 to 64 age group is as follows: Macon 54.3 percent; Moultrie 51.1 percent; Shelby 50.1 percent; Piatt 5.1. percent; and DeWitt 52.5 percent. One could say that the county with the greatest proportion of middle-aged persons was Macon.

For the 65 and over age range the percentages are as follows: Macon 10 percent; Moultrie 14.7 percent; Shelby 15.3 percent; Piatt 12.3 percent; and DeWitt 13.7 percent. This would indicate that Shelby County has a greater proportion of persons 65 years of age and over. This tends to be further substantiated by the fact that the median age in Shelby County was 33.6 compared with lower figures for the other counties.

In the educational area for the population 25 years and over, the pattern

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ZONE VI Planning Area 65 (continued)

was as follows: median school years completed, Macon 11.1; Moultrie 9.5; Shelby 8.9; Piatt 10.9; and DeWitt 10.2. Shelby County had the lowest median school years completed. For the percentage completing high school or more it was: Macon 43.2 percent, Moultrie 36.3 percent; Shelby 30.1 percent; Piatt 43.3 percent; and DeWitt 38.7 percent. Shelby County was again at the low end of the range.

On the other side of the picture, with respect to those with less than 8 years education, the percentages were as follows: Macon 14.9 percent; Moultrie 19.1 percent; Shelby 17.5 percent; Piatt 14.5 percent; and DeWitt 14.7 percent. The highest figure in this instance was that of Moultrie County.

With respect to the percentage of families with income under \$3,000 in 1959, the range was as follows: Macon 15.2 percent; Moultrie 25.8 percent; Shelby 35.4 percent; Piatt 21.7 percent and DeWitt 26.7 percent. Shelby was clearly worst at that time.

The percentage of unsound housing units in 1959 in the five counties ranged as follows: Macon 16.6 percent; Moultrie 25.5 percent; Shelby 21.4 percent; Piatt 17.2 percent and DeWitt 27.6 percent. Moultrie County and DeWitt County clearly had the largest percentage of unsound housing units at that time. It seems unlikely that there has been any substantial change in that situation in the past six or seven years with the exception of Macon County where in Decatur there has been considerable removal of unsound housing structures as well as commercial structures which could be characterized by the same condition.

Unemployment has not been a factor in any of the five counties in recent years. From time to time the large industries in Decatur may have temporary unemployment because of strikes but these appear to be the only periods of unemployment in the planning area.

The number of high school dropouts in the five counties by percentages ranged as follows: Macon 30.0 percent; Moultrie 25.8 percent; Shelby 22.0; Piatt 14.5 percent and DeWitt 37.2 percent. These were for the period 1960-64. The discrepancy between two of the counties is worthy of note. Why DeWitt should have a dropout percentage of 37.2 whereas Piatt had only 14.5 percent for the same period is not clear.

The live birth rate per thousand population in 1964 for Macon County was 20.0; for Moultrie County 17.9; for Shelby 18.4; for Piatt 16.1 and for DeWitt 19.9. The infant death rate per thousand live births ranged from

ZONE VI Planning 65 (continued)

a low 12.4 in Moultrie to a high 26.5 in Macon, but the others were very much at the Macon County level.

The Public Assistance rates for the several counties in this planning area were as follows: Macon 37; Moultrie 29; Shelby 24; Piatt 19 and DeWitt 20. These were for the year 1965.

Old Age Assistance rates per thousand population over 65 ranged from 74 in Macon to 99 for Moultrie, and 76 for Shelby, 61 for Piatt and 75 for DeWitt.

The picture for ADC as of 1960 showed that Macon had a rate of 48 per thousand, Piatt 11, Shelby 13, DeWitt 10, and Moultrie 11.

The numbers in state schools for the five counties were as follows: Macon 170 in residence with 24 on the waiting list; Moultrie 25 in residence with 1 on the waiting list; Shelby, 32 in residence with 7 on the waiting list; Piatt, 27 in residence with 4 on the waiting list and DeWitt, 36 in residence with 2 on the waiting list. These figures were for June 30, 1965.

The numbers in state hospitals on June 30, 1965 were: Macon, 325 (rate per hundred thousand 261.4); Moultrie 46 (rate per hundred thousand 348.5); Shelby 81 (rate per hundred thousand 345.5); DeWitt 58 (rate per hundred thousand 342.2) and Piatt 28 (rate per hundred thousand 187.9). The reasons for Moultrie's and Shelby's high rate is not known.

There are public health departments in Macon, Piatt and DeWitt Counties; none in Moultrie and Shelby. Most health, mental health, and social welfare resources are located in Decatur which is the service center for the five county area. Clinton has a 51-bed general hospital, Monticello a 41-bed general hospital and Shelby a small general hospital. There is no hospital in Moultrie County. Decatur has a mental health clinic, two family service agencies, a school for the mentally retarded as well as a mental health association and an association for the retarded.

There are a number of public agencies providing vocational rehabilitation, employment and social security services as well as those particularly for mental health and child and family service.

The Zone Center is located in Decatur and serves not only the five county sub-zone but the entire 18 county zone.

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ZONE VI Planning Area 65 (continued)

The five counties have a number of newspaper, radio and TV communication media. The largest circulation daily newspapers are those in Decatur but there is a daily in Clinton and weekly papers in several of the other counties. There is a radio station in Clinton, two in Decatur and a TV station in Decatur.

Macon County has a United Fund as well as a Council of Community Services which provides coordination for private agencies and to some extent public agencies for the county. This particular fund and council organization has impact on the four counties nearby both through fund raising and through provision of services.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 26 facilities in Planning Area 65 serving 340 retardates. The facilities included 2 sheltered care homes, 1 day Program (Progress School, Decatur), 19 public school classes for the EMH, and 4 public school classes for the TMH. Progress School has been approved for a construction grant.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 65, it is estimated that 610 (32 percent) of the estimated 1,913 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,303 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Mental health planning is of course centered in Decatur; with the passage of referenda under HB 708 in De Witt, Macon, and Moultrie and eventually others of the five counties, this planning area becomes a most important one for the entire Zone. It seems likely that a well coordinated and fully developed mental health-mental retardation service program can be arrived at in this planning area earlier than in the others.

ZONE VI Planning Area 66

Clark, Coles, Cumberland
and Effingham Counties

1960 Population 92, 449

1. Socio-demographic Description

This four county planning area is in the southwest part of the Zone. Mattoon in Coles County and Effingham in Effingham County are dual hub cities. The two hub cities more or less complement each other in resources and influence on neighboring counties.

Coles County is noteworthy for manufacturing and this is true to some extent of Effingham County but both Clark and Cumberland Counties are notably agricultural.

The principal cities in the four counties, in addition to Effingham and Mattoon, are Charleston (10, 505), and in the 2, 500 to 24, 999 size, Casey (2, 890), and Marshall (3, 270) in Clark County. There are of course a number of smaller communities in the several counties.

Coles County is a predominantly urban county while Effingham County is 35 percent urban.

The foreign born and non-white populations in the four counties are negligible at below 1 percent in each county.

With respect to age distribution the pattern is as follows: Coles, under 18, 32.7 percent; 18 to 64, 55.2 percent; 65 and over, 12.1 percent. Clark, under 18, 32.4 percent; 18 to 64, 51.4 percent; 65 and over, 16.1 percent. Cumberland, under 18, 34.9 percent; 18 to 64, 50.7 percent; 65 and over, 14.4 percent. Effingham, under 18, 37.7 percent; 18 to 64, 50.5 percent; 65 and over, 11.7 percent. From these data one could conclude that Effingham was the most youthful and that Clark was the most elderly in age of population. This is borne out by the fact that Clark County has a median age of 35.9 years.

With respect to education of the population 25 years and over, Coles had median school years completed 10.1, Clark 8.9, Cumberland 8.8, and Effingham 8.9. The percentage for high school completed or more was Coles 38.9 percent, Clark 31.7, Cumberland 27.9, and Effingham 32.4 percent. From this it appears that Coles County was characteristically better educated. By contrast the percentages for less than 8 years of education are very similar for the four counties, Effingham showing a slight margin.

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ZONE VI Planning Area 66 (continued)

The number of high school dropouts for the four years 1960-64 were by percentage for the four counties: Coles, 19.3; Clark, 21.8; Cumberland, 30.1 and Effingham, 20.7. As in the previous planning area it is not clear why there should be so great a discrepancy between one county (Cumberland) at 30.1 percent and the other three counties clustered around twenty percent.

In 1959, the percentages of families with incomes under \$3,000 were as follows in the four counties: Coles, 23.1 percent; Clark, 37.0 percent; Cumberland, 36.8 percent and Effingham, 26.6 percent. There is a range from 23.1 to 37 percent in these four counties which appears to reflect the lower income in Cumberland and Clark Counties, perhaps because of lower cash income.

The numbers of unsound housing units in the four counties by percent in 1959 were: Coles, 21.3 percent; Clark, 37.6 percent; Cumberland, 30.4 percent and Effingham, 19.2 percent. One notes the greater prevalence of unsound housing in the two rural counties.

Unemployment has not been a factor for several years in these four counties. In 1960 the percentage in Clark County was 7.3 but that seems to have been temporarily high.

The rates per thousand for live births for the year 1964 in the four counties in this sub-zone were as follows: Coles, 17.6; Clark, 17.6; Cumberland, 19.5; and Effingham, 24.4. The infant death rate per thousand live births for the year 1964 indicated a low rate of 5.3 in Cumberland and a high rate of 27.7 in Effingham with the other two counties at 13.1 for Coles and 17.6 for Clark. This seems a surprising differential.

The situation with respect to Public Assistance in these four counties was as follows: Coles, Public Assistance rate per thousand in 1965, 36; Old Age Assistance per thousand population over 65, 101; ADC rate per thousand children under 18, 29. In Clark County the picture was as follows: persons on Public Assistance, rate per thousand in 1965, 27; Old Age Assistance rate per thousand population over 65, 77; ADC rate per thousand children under 18 in 1960, 20. For Cumberland County the following was the situation: persons receiving Public Assistance rate per thousand total population (1965), 16; Old Age Assistance rate per thousand population over 65, 4; and ADC rate per thousand children under 18, 5. For Effingham County the situation was as follows: persons receiving Public Assistance, rate per thousand total population, 32;

ZONE VI Planning Area 66 (continued)

Old Age Assistance, rate per thousand population over 65, 76; and ADC rate per thousand children under 18, 23.

In Coles County the number in state schools in residence in 1965 was 56 with 13 on the waiting list; in Clark County the number in residence was 24 with 2 on the waiting list; in Cumberland County the number in residence was 14 with 1 on the waiting list; and in Effingham the number in residence was 33 with 5 on the waiting list. The numbers in state hospitals on June 30, 1965 were: Coles, 119 (rate per hundred thousand 274.5); Clark, in state hospitals, 57 (rate per hundred thousand 356.2); in Cumberland, 26 (rate per hundred thousand 275.1); and in Effingham, 83 (rate per hundred thousand 249.5). There is a considerable range here which warrants further study.

The numbers in prison for the four counties at the beginning of 1966 were: Coles, 25; Clark, 0; Cumberland, 0; and Effingham 11.

The suicides for the four counties in 1964 were as follows: Coles, 1; Clark 1; Cumberland, 2; and Effingham, 3. For its small population Cumberland County had a high rate of suicides. Compare this with the similar high rate for Moultrie County.

There is a public health department in Effingham County but none in the other three counties in this sub-zone.

Coles County has a mental health clinic which was made possible by passage of the HB 708 referendum in 1965. The other counties have yet to pass referenda. The Mental Health Association has a chapter in Effingham and in Coles County (the latter with 1,000 members). The Mental Retardation Association likewise has units in those two counties but there are none of either in Clark and Cumberland Counties.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 23 facilities in Planning Area 66 serving 311 retardates. The facilities include 3 sheltered care homes, 2 day programs (Effingham County Achievement School, Effingham; and New Hope Day Care Center, Mattoon), 1 sheltered workshop (Effingham County Opportunity Shop, Effingham), 16 public school classes for the EMH, and 1 public school class for the TMH. Effingham County has the special MR tax.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 66, it is estimated that 298 (33 percent) it is implied that additional programs should be developed for

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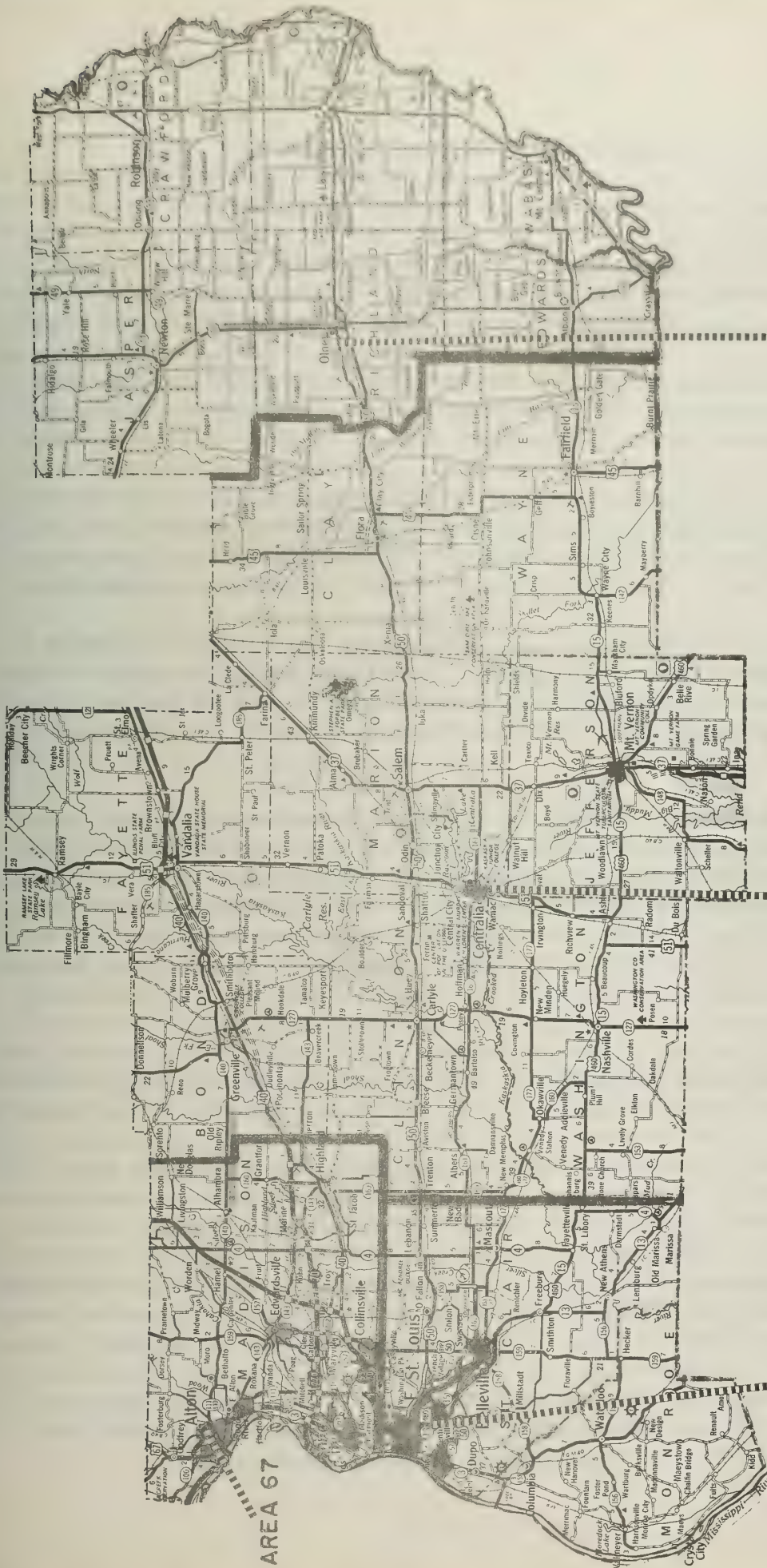
ZONE VI Planning Area 66 (continued)

approximately 607 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Mental health planning for this sub-zone has been materially affected by two factors: The passage of the referendum in Coles County and the activity of the unit from the Zone Center during the past six months or so. The unit has worked actively in Effingham to establish contact with all the significant forces in that community: the State's Attorney, judges, physicians, public health department, hospital, and the Mental Health Association. There is now a 10-bed psychiatric unit in St. Anthony's Hospital, and there is an active program of treatment for persons in that county. This has been correlated with the work of the unit at the Zone Center which has included brief intensive treatment for patients from Kankakee State Hospital preliminary to their return to their home communities as well as similar programs of treatment for persons from Effingham who might otherwise have been committed to the State hospital. For several months following the beginning of the unit's work in the county there were no commitments from any of the four counties. Whether this was a temporary coincidence or whether because of the work of the unit, cannot at this stage be reported.

Effingham and Coles County will hopefully be exploring the reciprocal use of facilities and services. Cumberland County has made inquiries in regard to the purchase of service from the outpatient clinic in Mattoon and there is probability that Clark County may do the same.



AREA 70

AREA 69

AREA 68

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ZONE VII - EAST ST. LOUIS

Planning Areas 67 through 70 Inclusive

Zone VII, East St. Louis, consists of seventeen counties lying in the south central part of the state, and ranges across the breadth of the state from the Mississippi to the Wabash Rivers. It includes Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Bond, Clinton, Fayette, Washington, Clay, Jefferson, Marion, Wayne, Crawford, Edwards, Jasper, Lawrence, Richland, and Wabash Counties, with a combined population of 771,719 persons in 1960, and occupies 8,399 square miles.

There are four cities in this zone with populations of 25,000 or more, namely Alton and Granite City in Madison County, and Belleville and East St. Louis in St. Clair County. These, together with satellite cities comprise the Illinois part of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area.

Places with a population of 10,000 and over are: Wood River and Collinsville in Madison County, Cahokia and Centreville in St. Clair County, Centralia overlying both Clinton and Marion Counties, and Mt. Vernon in Jefferson County, all but the last two also in the St. Louis Metropolitan area.

The counties on the Mississippi are heavily metropolitan and industrailized except for Monroe, which is agricultural. Moving eastward to the Kaskaskia River counties, Clinton is the major industrial county, with other three predominantly agricultural. Wayne County, on the Little Wabash River is agricultural, but Marion, Jefferson, and Clay are trading centers. Between the Little Wabash, Embarras, and Wabash Rivers on the far east side of the state, we have an unusual mixture of manufacturing, trade, and agricultural counties.

Coal, limestone, pigments and clay provide the basic non-agricultural resources in Madison and St. Clair Counties. Monroe is similar to the corn belt in that it grows corn, wheat, and soy beans, but there is also a great deal of dairying and truck farming. The Kaskaskia River counties have oil resources, but rural and small town settlement farming constitute the principal occupation. Soy beans predominate over corn production and winter wheat, to protect the area from soil erosion, is also a common crop. The commercial farms are grain farms, but the smaller farms engage in general farming which emphasize livestock, grain production for feed, and dairying but none of these latter three are major production factors. Poultry raising and egg production are also common. Farm tenancy is common, and is usually operated on a share cropping basis, being the major source of cash grain crops. There is also some crude oil and crude oil production.

East of U. S. 51, the proportion of land devoted to farming increases. Farms are less productive than the lands to the north, but higher in productivity than in Zone VIII to the south. Drainage is poor, and land is comparatively cheap, but farmers apparently do not have enough land to offset the lower yields. There is more acreage in woodland that is commonly found in the corn belt. There is some coal, but crude oil and natural gas are emerging as the important mineral resources.

The eastern portion of the zone tends to be more level than the land to the west, and a combination of cash grain and livestock farming, small manufacturing industries, coal mining, and crude oil production are mixed. No one type of farming or industry predominates. In the river valleys feed crops are grown; on the uplands corn growing and pasturing are combined with hay crops providing feed. Oat production is unimportant, but wheat production is. Mining, and part-time farming are common.

Coal is mined in Jefferson and Clay Counties. Oil and gas are produced in Fayette, Marion, Jefferson, Clay, Wayne, and in all six counties in the eastern part of the zone. Gypsum is mined in Madison, Crawford, Lawrence, and Wabash Counties, and feldspar in the Wabash River counties, Crawford, Lawrence and Wabash.

U. S. Route 40 crosses the northern tier from Effingham, which is the literal trade and service center for Fayette, Clay, and Jasper Counties, and goes on to St. Louis. U. S. Route 50 cuts across the middle of the zone in an east-west direction and marks the northern boundary of "Egypt," the name given to the southern portion of the state. Major U. S. and state routes traverse the area north-south and diagonally.

Agricultural associations, manufacturers' associations, trade associations, and labor unions are spread across the area, and unite people in common interest activities. Railroads criss-cross the area, and reach all important cities and towns.

East St. Louis is the major service center for the area. The zone is divided into four planning areas.

There are 101 facilities in Zone VII serving 2,385 retardates. Of the 2,385 retardates, 1,000 are enrolled in some form of day program and 1,385 are institutional residents. Of the latter, 690 are at the Warren G. Murray Children's Center, Centralia.

An estimated 2,372 (27.9 percent) of the estimated 7,815 retardates requiring special programs in Zone VII are being served.

ZONE VII

Planning Area 67

Madison County

1960 Population 224,689

1965 Estimate 242,000

1. Socio-demographic Description

Madison County comprises a planning area in itself. It has a population of 224,689 persons, occupies 731 square miles, and is one of the most rapid population growth areas in the state. It is an integral part of the St. Louis Metropolitan area, and has a complex of vigorous industrial cities which exploit local natural resources and supplement it with manufactured goods made from raw materials which are shipped into the area. Alton is the planning area hub city. Alton (43,047) and Granite City (40,073) are the two cities in the 25,000 and over group. In the 10,000 to 24,999 class are Wood River (11,694), and Collinsville (14,217). In the 2,500 to 9,999 are Bethalto, Cottage Hills, East Alton, Edwardsville, the county seat; Godfrey, Highland, Madison and Venice.

The county is 71.8 percent urban, 28.2 percent rural non-farm, and only 4.0 rural farm.

The foreign born comprise but 2.3 percent of the population, and non-white persons comprise 5.4 percent. A relatively large proportion, 36.4 percent, are under 18 years of age, and a relatively small proportion, 8.2 percent, are 65 years of age and over. The median age of the population is 29.5 years, below the median age level for the state.

Educationally, the population as a whole ranks below the median for the state in school years completed; it ranks below the state level in percent completing high school or more, and has a larger percentage than prevails in the state for those who had less than eight years of education. Its high school dropout rate, however, is but one percentage point above the state rate.

Median income for families is close to the state level of \$6,566, and families with income below \$3,000 constitute one percent less than prevails for the state. Manufacturing is the modal source of wages and salaries.

Its proportion of unsound housing is a few decimal points above the state average and its unemployment rate likewise is about one-half of one percent above the state's level.

The birth rate is the same as the state average and the infant death rate is below the state average. However, disparity between the infant

ZONE VII Planning Area 67 (continued)

death rate for white and non-white children prevails.

Public assistance recipients comprise 27 per thousand of population, and in the categorical programs, old age assistance shows a rate of 54 per thousand 65 years of age and over. The ADC rate is 41 per thousand children under 18.

Two hundred and seventy-nine children are on books in state schools for the retarded and 728 patients on books in state hospitals approximate a rate of about 3 per thousand of population.

Twenty suicides occurred in Madison County in 1964 and eight murders were committed.

There is no county public health department nor chapter of the IAMH, but an Alton-Granite City Chapter of the IAMR is active.

Voluntary health and welfare services are located in Alton, Godfrey and Maryville. In Alton there are two family service agencies, two residential children's institutions and a 491-bed general hospital. Public services include offices of vocational rehabilitation, state employment, social security and a state hospital. In Godfrey, the Beverly Farms Foundation, a voluntary residential school for the mentally retarded is located. A mental health clinic is in Alton. Maryville has a children's residential home. There is a general hospital in Granite City (220 bed's), as well as a mental health clinic. Highland has a 133-bed general hospital, Wood River a 74-bed hospital and Edwardsville a 90-bed tuberculosis hospital. State employment offices are located in Edwardsville and in Granite City. The latter also has a public youth service operation under municipal auspices.

In addition to weekly newspapers there are daily papers published in Alton and Edwardsville. Radio stations are located in Alton, Granite City, Highland and Wood River.

Alton and Granite City are highly developed industrially. In Alton is a major steel product fabricator, producing munitions, explosives and fuses; also three large oil refineries; and foundries which produce brass, bronze and copper goods. Owens Illinois Glass Company has its largest bottle plant in the city, and paperboard, paints, brick, and shoe factories are located there. Granite City is also heavily industrialized, containing railroad yards, stockyards, meat packing plants, blast furnaces, foundries, rolling mills, and coke ovens. Granite ware was one of its original industries and while still important, is comparatively small.

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ZONE VII Planning Area 67 (continued)

Agricultural products include canned vegetables, flour milling, corn processing, evaporated milk production, cheese production, and poultry canning. Farms produce corn, soy beans, wheat, grapes and strawberries.

The planning area is an urbanized, industrial complex served by an agricultural hinterland, and serves a huge metropolitan area.

This is a rapidly growing urban industrial county which, with St. Clair County, now has four mental health clinics. It is part of the St. Louis Metropolitan complex and will no doubt continue to grow. However, the fact that four existing mental health clinics are all engaged in an effort to coordinate their activities and services and to develop significant relationships with a variety of burgeoning developments related to the poverty, educational, public welfare, and social and health services, indicates that the planning area is a manageable one in which primary responsibility in a given geographic sub-area will be allocated to a specific clinic.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 32 facilities in Planning Area 67 serving 809 retardates. The facilities include 1 private institution (Beverly Farm Foundation, Godfrey), 1 state mental hospital (Alton State Hospital, Alton), 1 sheltered care home, 1 day program (Madison County Association for the Mentally Retarded, Edwardsville), 1 sheltered workshop (Specialized Services, Alton), 24 public school classes for the EMH, and 3 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 67, it is estimated that 757 (30 percent) of the estimated 2,478 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,721 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Madison County passed an HB 708 referendum in the November 1966 elections. The referendum was placed on the ballot by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. Promotion was conducted by a citizens group stimulated by the executive director of the Alton Mental Health Clinic. Passage was achieved by but a few hundred votes, due in part to the fact that neither the Granite City Mental Health Clinic was not initially involved in the process nor were other influential civic groups until the project was well underway.

ZONE VII Planning Area 67 (continued)

There is need for representatives of the two clinics to meet with a representative cross section of organizations who play roles in mental health to plan a program of comprehensive mental health services. There was little planning prior to the time the resolution to place the referendum on the ballot was approved by the Board of Supervisors. Press promotion stressed the fact that by passage of the referendum, substantial savings would accrue to the community because of the availability of State and Federal funds.

Therefore, there is immediate need for the county to develop a plan for comprehensive mental health services, give consideration to facilities which may need to be constructed if it wishes to apply for construction funds under PL 88-164 and to establish the essential elements of comprehensive mental health services in order to be eligible for personnel grants under PL 89-105.

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ZONE VII

Planning Area 68

St. Clair and Monroe Counties

1960 Population 218,016

1965 Estimate 284,300

1. Socio-demographic Description

St. Clair and Monroe Counties are Mississippi River counties, south of Madison County. They have a combined population of 218,016 and occupy 1,050 square miles. East St. Louis, population 81,712, is the planning area hub.

There is one city in the 25,000 and over population class besides East St. Louis, namely Belleville (37,264). In the 10,000 to 24,999 class are Cahokia (15,829) and Centreville (12,769). In the 2,500 to 9,999 class are Columbia and Waterloo in Monroe County and Dupon, Fairmount City, Lebanon, Mascoutah, O'Fallon, Swanea, and Washington Park in St. Clair County.

St. Clair County is 8.18 percent urban and is part of the Metropolitan St. Louis industrial complex. Monroe is essentially an agricultural county.

The foreign born population is negligible, but the non-white population in St. Clair comprises 18.3 percent, almost six percent above the state average.

The age distribution shows a larger percentage of the under 18 group in St. Clair (37.7 percent), and a lower than average percent of persons 65 years of age and over. The median age of the St. Clair population is 28.7, a figure below the 31.2 year median for the state.

Educationally, both counties fall below the state average of 18.0 percent for those with less than eight years of education, six percent higher in St. Clair, and eight percent higher in Monroe.

The high school dropout rate in Monroe is more than five percent less than the state average of 25.0 percent, but in St. Clair, it is nineteen percent higher, constituting a rate of 43.4 percent.

The families with income under \$3,000 comprises 19.7 and 18.7 percent respectively in Monroe and St. Clair, both higher than the state average of 15.0 percent.

Manufacturing is the primary payroll resource in St. Clair, with trade and government providing the next two sources. Contract construction is an important source of payroll in Monroe, which has but one

ZONE VII Planning Area 68 (continued)

manufacturing plant employing between 20 and 100 persons.

Unsound housing accounts for 21.1 percent of the housing units in St. Clair and for 14.5 percent in Monroe.

Unemployment is a minor problem in Monroe, but reaches a high level in St. Clair (6.4 percent).

The birth rate is slightly above the state average in both counties, and the infant death rate exceeds the state average only in St. Clair (28.8 per 1,000 live births). The racial differential in infant death rates reflects the two to one average in the state.

Public assistance rates are low in Monroe (14 per thousand) and unusually high in St. Clair (103 per thousand).

In the categorical programs both rank high with Monroe's rate 55 per thousand persons 65 years of age and over and St. Clair's rate 108 per thousand.

The ADC rate in Monroe is low at 10 per thousand children under 18, but among the highest in St. Clair with a rate of 155 per thousand compared to the state level of 57 per thousand.

Three hundred children were on books in state schools for the retarded in June 30, 1965. Nine hundred and twenty-one persons were on books in state hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1965, a rate of almost 3.3 per thousand.

Thirty-four suicides occurred in this planning area in 1964, of which thirty-three occurred in St. Clair County. Twenty-seven murders occurred in St. Clair in 1965 and none occurred in Monroe.

St. Clair has a public health department, but Monroe does not. There is also a chapter of the IAMH in St. Clair, voluntary health and welfare services are abundant in East St. Louis and Belleville. These include a mental health clinic in Belleville and two in East St. Louis. East St. Louis has two public health nursing units, three family service agencies, three children's service agencies, recreational services, a united cerebral palsy association, three general hospitals with 717 beds, a children's residential institution, and a detention home. Belleville has a parent group for retarded children, two general hospitals with 404 beds, one of them including a 30-bed psychiatric unit. Under public auspices each has special education services operating in the county

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ZONE VII Planning Area 68 (continued)

school system, state employment offices, and East St. Louis has a vocational rehabilitation office and Social Security Administration office. Belleville is also the site of a 300-bed U.S. Air Force hospital.

Both have daily newspapers and radio stations.

St. Clair, like Madison has extensive diversified industrial operations, and similar natural resources. Coal is produced in the Belleville region, as are stoves and heating equipment, shoes, beer, stencil cutting machines, meat packing and textile products. It also is the locus of a U.S. Air Force Base. East St. Louis has iron and steel foundries, machine shops, oil refineries, produces aluminum products, chemicals, paints, bottles, railroad equipment, feed and fertilizer. It is a huge railroad center and has stockyards, meat packing plants, rock quarries, and rubber reclaiming plants. Feldspar is mined in both counties.

Agriculturally, the planning area produces corn, soy beans, and wheat. About one-fifth of Monroe County is in wooded area. St. Clair is an important peach growing center and both produce strawberries and grapes. Although dairying and livestock are not major industries, they are nevertheless not absent in the area.

All roads in the planning area converge on the hub city of East St. Louis, making it quick and easy to reach.

St. Clair County has the bulk of the area's population within the city of East St. Louis accounting for more than one-third of the population. This planning area is adjacent to Planning Area 67 and is included in the effort to coordinate the mental health clinics so that each, although serving the whole area, will have primary responsibility for a particular geographical section. It would be most impractical from the standpoint of functional utility to subdivide the county in two or more planning areas because the bulk of the resources are located in East St. Louis and Belleville which are but a few miles from each other.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 47 facilities in Planning Area 68 serving 592 retardates. The facilities include 1 sheltered care home, 1 day program (Mamie O. Stookey School for Retarded Children, Belleville), 38 public school classes for the EMH, and 7 public school classes for the TMH.

ZONE VII Planning Area 68 (continued)

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 68, it is estimated that 899 (31 percent) of the estimated 2,929 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 2,030 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

St. Clair County has two mental health clinics, one in East St. Louis and the other in Belleville. A series of meetings were held during the year with the staffs of two clinics in which the staffs of the Alton and Granite City clinics participated. The aim was to spell out the elements of comprehensive mental health services, the importance of interagency relationships and the development of roles in primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. Part of the process plan provided for the involvement of the members of the boards of the four clinics, but as of this date, it has not yet materialized.

However, the staff has been working with board and lay leaders and there has been some preliminary discussion of the desirability or proposing a referendum under HB 708 and with it the exploration of needed services which may have to be developed.

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ZONE VII Planning Area 69

Bond, Fayette, Clinton,
Washington, Clay, Jefferson,
Marion and Wayne Counties

1960 Population 180,091

1965 Estimate 173,200

1. Socio-demographic Description

The eight counties constituting the planning area lie in the central part of the zone. It has a combined population of 180,091 persons and occupies 4,497 square miles.

There are two cities in the 10,000 to 24,999 population class; Mount Vernon (15,566) in Jefferson and Centralia (13,904) in Clinton and Marion Counties. There are seven cities in the 2,500 to 9,999 group; Salem (6,165) in Marion County, Fairfield (6,362) in Wayne County, Vandalia (5,537) in Fayette County, Flora (5,331) in Clay County, Greenville (4,569) in Bond County, Carlyle (2,903) in Clinton County, and Nashville (2,606) in Washington County.

Except for Clinton County which had a 6.4 percent population gain from 1950 to 1960, all the others lost from 0.7 to 10.7 percent of their 1950 population.

The foreign born and non-white groups constitute a very small part of the population.

In age distribution, Clinton has 37.8 percent of its population in the 18 and under group; the remainder of the counties have about one-third of their population in the under 18 group. The aged, 65 years and over, range from 11.2 to 17.3 percent, well above the state average of 9.7 percent. The median age range from 29.2 years in Clinton to 38.4 years in Washington compared to the state average of 31.2 years.

Educationally, all the counties fall below average in median years of school completed, and range from 20.9 percent to 30.8 percent of the population which completed high school or more, compared to the State's 40.4 percent. A large percentage had less than eight years of education, ranging from 19.1 percent to 34.8 percent of the 25 year and over group, compared to the State's 18.0 percent. The high school dropout rate ranges from 16.5 percent in Washington County to 33.4 percent in Wayne County, compared to the State's 25.0 percent. Jefferson County also exceeds the state average for dropouts.

Median family income is on the very low side, and the percent of those with income under \$3,000 range from 25.6 percent to 38.4 percent,

ZONE VII Planning Area 69 (continued)

compared to the 15.0 percent rate for the State.

Manufacturing and trade are important sources of income in almost all the counties in the planning area. Mining is an important income source in Clay, Jefferson and Wayne. Transportation is important in Marion.

Unsound housing ranges from 21.9 percent in Washington to 44.2 percent in Clay, compared to the 15.4 percent for the state.

Unemployment is relatively high in Clay, Jefferson, Marion and Wayne Counties with Jefferson County, an area of substantial and persistent unemployment. Unemployment is not a serious problem in the other counties and rates fall within normal limits.

The birth rates are low in all counties but Clay and the infant death rates are above the state average in all counties except Clinton and Fayette Counties.

Public Assistance rates range from 9 in Clinton to 74 per thousand in Jefferson. In the categorical programs OAA ranges from 32 (Clinton) to 106 (Jefferson) persons 65 years of age and over. The ADC rate is on the low side, except for Jefferson County where it is 77 per thousand children under 18, compared to the State's rate of 58.

Two hundred and fifty-nine children were on books June 30, 1965 in the state institutions for the retarded. Thirty-five children are presently on the waiting list for the schools. Six hundred and fourteen residents of the planning area are on books in the state mental hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1965, constituting a rate of 3.5 per thousand persons.

No homicides were reported in the planning area in 1965. Very few suicides occurred.

IAMR units exist in Fayette, Jefferson, Marion and Wayne Counties. There are no county public health departments but mental health associations exist in Marion and Washington Counties.

Except for eleven general hospitals, the only volunteer services in the planning area are children's residential institutions in Mount Vernon, Centralia, and Hoyleton. The only public resource other than special education services in the school systems, units of state departments, etc. is a state employment office in Centralia. Mount Vernon has offices of public services such as a vocational rehabilitation, state employment,

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ZONE VII Planning Area 69 (continued)

and a social security administration. The Warren G. Murray Children's Center is located outside Centralia in Clinton County.

Communication media are weekly papers, but there are daily papers published in Flora, Mount Vernon and Centralia. Radio stations exist in Mount Vernon, Centralia, Salem and Fairfield.

Centralia, the planning area hub, and Mount Vernon are easily accessible from all parts of the zone, but Clay County, Fayette County and part of Marion are oriented to Effingham as the principal trade and service area. The fact that there are three cities of consequence in the planning area may give rise to some problems in mental health planning.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 15 facilities in Planning Area 69 serving 891 retardates. The majority of the retardates (n=690) are residents of the state institution for the retarded located in Centralia. In addition to the Warren G. Murray Children's Center, there are: 1 nursing home, 1 sheltered care home, 3 day programs (Andy Hall School Special Class for Mentally Retarded Children, Mt. Vernon; Edison School Special Class for Mentally Retarded Children, Mt. Vernon; and Jefferson Association for Mentally Retarded Children), and 9 public school classes for the EMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 69, it is estimated that 473 (30 percent) of the estimated 1,586 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 1,113 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Irvington, in Washington County, had established the rudiments of a mental health outpatient service in 1965 and began to provide diagnostic services to school systems in five counties through the use of psychiatrists who were paid on a per diem basis. The project was initiated by a young physician who paid the clinic operating costs out of his own pocket. In the fall of 1966 the Department of Mental Health gave a grant in aid to the Irvington Clinic to support a limited service which is expected to be upgraded and expanded.

St. Mary's Hospital in Centralia indicated an interest in applying for a

ZONE VII Planning Area 69 (continued)

PL 88-164 grant, but before eligibility can be established, all of the elements of a comprehensive mental health service have to be projected.

A dormant mental health association in Marion County was revitalized and now has 180 members. A new association was established in Washington County.

A series of meetings have been held with representatives from the two mental health associations, from St. Mary's Hospital and from the Irvington Mental Health Clinic. Pressure has been exerted by the Marion County Mental Health Association for a needs determination study, but it is already known that except for the hospital in Centralia and small community hospitals in the constituent counties, there are literally no existing resources in the private sector and but sparse resources in the public sector.

The staff of the Irvington Clinic is explaining possible projects that can be developed under the Economic Opportunity Act and under Title XIX of the Social Security Amendments. The establishment of neighborhood or area centers which would help people meet a variety of problems: economic, physical, social and mental, is a high priority need and would be one initial step in developing a program of primary prevention. Cooperation and collaboration between the Washington and Marion County associations and an effort to involve representatives of the other six counties is highly indicated and is a step that does not require a survey. There is also a need for each of the counties to provide funds under HB 708 in order to purchase necessary mental health services for its residents. Therefore, programs designed to seek referenda on HB 708 should be given high priority.

The experience in Planning Area 69, which shows what can be done by a determined group of citizens in one county who have a commitment to meet mental health needs versus the efforts of a group of citizens in another county which seeks a survey as the solution to mental health needs is worthy of special study.

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ZONE VII Planning Area 70

Crawford, Edwards, Jasper,
Lawrence, Richland, and
Wabash Counties

1960 Population 88,923

1965 Estimate 84,900

1. Socio-demographic Description

This six county planning area is located in the eastern part of the zone, with three counties bordering on the Wabash River. Two of them also lie in the Embarrass River valley which also flows through Jasper, and all are just east of the Little Wabash River. The area had a population of 88,923 in 1960, and occupies 2,121 square miles. Olney (8,780) in Richland County is the planning area hub. There are four other cities in the 2,500 to 9,999 class: Newton (2,901) in Jasper County; Robinson (7,226) in Crawford County; Lawrenceville (5,492) in Lawrence County; and Mount Carmel (8,594) in Wabash County.

All six counties lost population in the 1950-1960 decade, ranging from 1.8 percent to 12.3 percent. Except for Richland and Wabash Counties, they are primarily rural counties. However, only in Edwards and Jasper is the modal employment in agriculture. In Crawford it is manufacturing; in Lawrence it is manufacturing and trade; and in Richland and Wabash it is essentially trade.

Both foreign born and non-white populations each constitute one percent or less of the population respectively.

In age distribution those under 18 constitute approximately one-third of the population, and the aged group ranges from 12.4 percent to 15.5 percent. Median age ranges from 32.6 years to 36.2 years, from one to five years above the state median.

Educationally, the population as a whole falls below the state level for median years school completed, and four percent completing high school or more, with a range from 24.8 percent to 39.7 percent of the population 25 years of age and over in the latter category. The proportion with less than eight years of education varies widely with a range from 13.0 percent to 20.0 percent, but overall showing better than what prevails for the state as a whole. The high school dropout rate also ranges widely from 9.6 percent to 31.8 percent.

Median family income, though below the state median, also ranges widely from \$3,484 to \$5,197, and while the percent of families with income under \$3,000 is above the state average of 15.0 percent, the range, again, has a spread of from 22.6 percent to 42.9 percent.

ZONE VII Planning Area 70 (continued)

Sources of income from wages and salary vary in each county. In Crawford the top industries are manufacturing, trade and construction. In Edwards, Lawrence and Richland, it is manufacturing trade and government. In Jasper it is construction, government and mining; and in Wabash it is manufacturing, trade and mining.

Unsound housing ranges from 23.1 percent to 43.6 percent compared to the state average of 15.4 percent.

Unemployment in 1960 ranged from 4.1 to 7.6 percent with but one county below the 4.5 percent level for the state.

The birth rate is low. The infant death rate is above the state average in Lawrence (25.9), Richland (26.1) and Crawford Counties (41.3).

Public assistance rates range from 20 to 54 per thousand of population. In the categorical programs OAA ranges from 47 to 100 per thousand persons 65 years of age and over. ADC rates range from 13 to 57 per thousand children under 18.

One hundred and thirty-seven children are on books in state schools for the mentally retarded. Two hundred and thirty-eight patients in state hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1965 constituted a rate of 2.8 per thousand persons.

Seventeen suicides occurred in the planning area in 1964. No homicides were committed in 1965.

Lawrence is the only county with a public health department. There are no IAMR units, but a Southeastern Mental Health Association of these counties has been organized.

There are general hospitals in Robinson (64 beds), Lawrenceville (65 beds), Olney (112 beds), and Mt. Carmel (79 beds). The only voluntary welfare services are a children's service program in Lawrenceville.

Because of the river systems the fertility of the land varies, and no one type of farming predominates due in part to the extreme diversity of the soils. River bank fields are used for corn belt feed crops such as corn and soy beans, and because the fields are subject to flooding, they are not used for pasture. A second type of bottom lands has sandy soil. It lies within the river valleys, but on slopes above river level corn growing, cattle grazing, and hay crops are modal.

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ZONE VII Planning Area 70 (continued)

Oats are unimportant but wheat is because of the need to prevent sheet erosion. Mining and part-time farming are common in the area.

The farming activities are essentially devoted to cash grain crops and livestock, and non-agricultural activities are devoted to a small amount of manufacturing and coal mining.

Lawrenceville is one of the principal oil producing regions in the state, and is the site of a large Texaco refinery, but all the counties in the planning area produce oil and gas.

Feldspar is mined in three of the counties. There are more mineral establishments in each county than there are manufacturing establishments.

Poultry and egg processing and wholesaling are common in all but Wabash County. In Richland there are canned vegetable processors, poultry eviscerating and egg breaking plants.

In addition to the weekly papers there are four daily newspapers published in the planning area, Robinson, Lawrenceville, Olney and Mt. Carmel. Each of these places also has a radio station.

Olney, the planning area hub is accessible by highway and rail from all parts of the area. It is the primary trade and service center for all the counties except Jasper which may be oriented to Effingham.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 7 facilities in Planning Area 70 serving 93 retardates. The facilities include 1 sheltered care home and 6 public school classes for the EMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 70, it is estimated that 265 (32 percent) of the estimated 820 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 555 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

A Southeastern Illinois Mental Health Association was formed in which the six counties intended to act as a unit and joined the Illinois Association

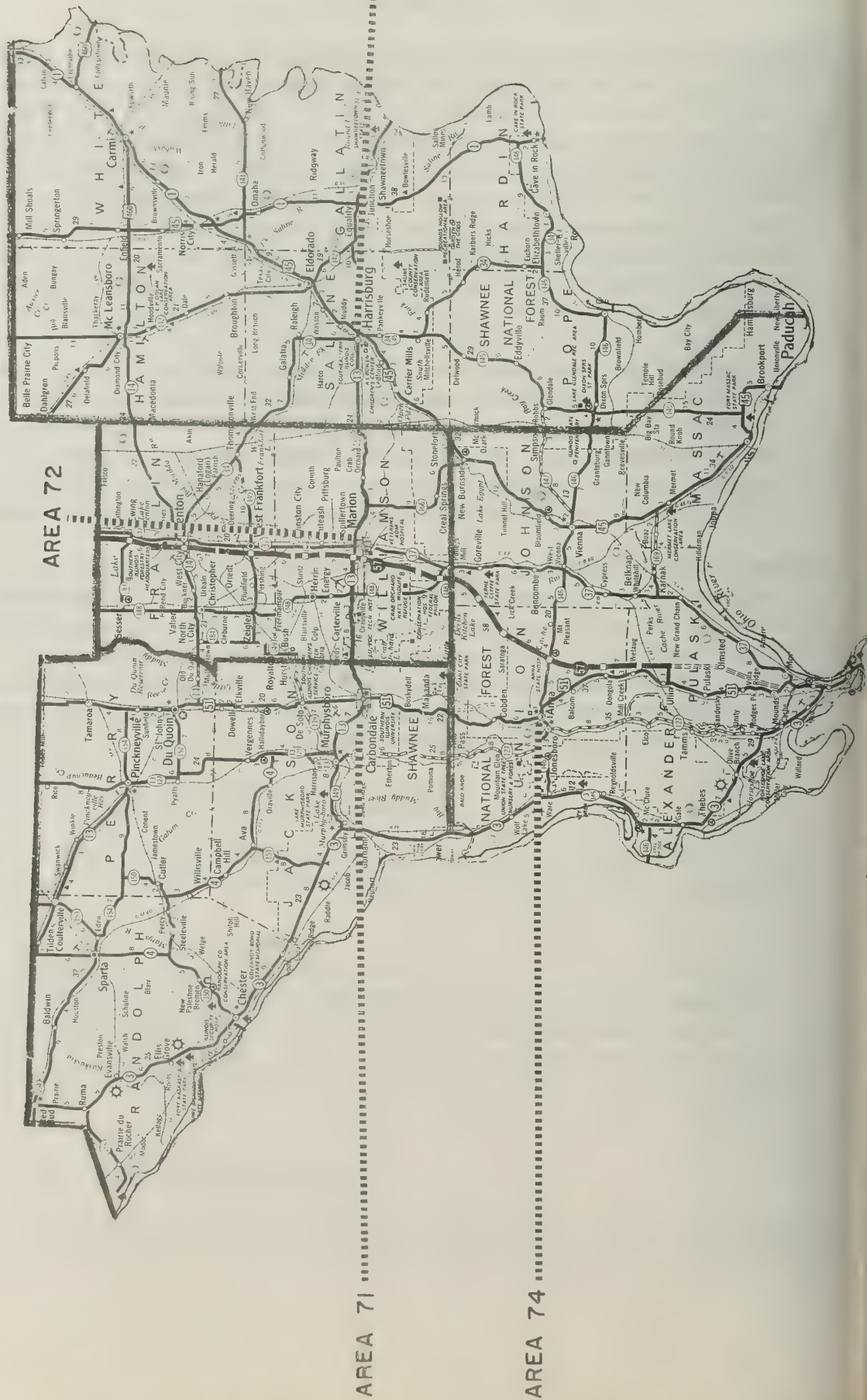
ZONE VII Planning Area 70 (continued)

of Mental Health as a full dues paying member without the two year free dues status. The Association's board of seven, which was much too small and not capable of representing the six county area, was finally enlarged with provision to include three representatives from each county. The board was urged to seek a broad base of membership enrollment, at least 200 from each county and to launch an educational program to develop understanding of comprehensive mental health services, the concepts of community mental health and to secure the involvement of a representative cross section of individuals, groups, and organizations in each county in order to make this process effective. However, there is little tradition in the Planning Area for joint action on a multi-county basis and Richland County, upon assessing its own needs, secured a grant of money from a local governmental unit and employed a psychologist. Jasper County arranged for a seminar for its clergy which was given assistance by the Zone. While events are good, it is quite remote from the goal of developing a planning area program which is the avowed task of the Southeastern Illinois Mental Health Association.

Much work needs to be done on a county by county basis before there can be any effective developments on the planning area level. With Alton State Hospital setting up a geographical unit structure, an important extramural role can be developed for the ASH staff in regard to the eastern and central planning areas of the zone. This is a program which will require participation by zone staff, hospital staff and the citizen leadership in the planning areas of the Zone.

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ZONE 8 - CARBONDALE



ZONE VIII - CARBONDALE

Planning Areas 71 through 74 inclusive

Zone VIII, Carbondale, lies in the southern sector of the state. It consists of sixteen counties: Randolph, Perry, Jackson, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski, Franklin, Williamson, Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope and Massac. Its combined population in 1960 was 315,374 persons, and it occupies 6,146 square miles.

The area is bounded by the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which separate Illinois from Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri. Randolph County lies in the lower valley of the Kaskaskia River, and White County in the lower valley of the Little Wabash River, both in-state rivers. Because of the rivers, the area is known as "Little Egypt," but unlike its middle east counterpart, the rivers have contributed little to the fertility of the Zone as a whole. The Zone also enjoys a more bountiful rainfall than do the other parts of the state. These fertile river bottom lands are subject to floods. The southern tier of the zone is part of the Ozarks, hilly and substantially wooded.

Agriculture is the modal form of employment in six counties, trade in five, and manufacturing in five. Mineral industries including coal mining, crude oil, natural gas, feldspar, flourspar, zinc and lead are also important sources of employment.

There are few areas in the Zone in which there is industrial or agricultural specialization. Economic activities are mixed, with a large proportion of the labor force working part-time in agriculture and part-time in non-agricultural vocations.

Corn is the most important crop, soy beans rank second. Apples and peaches are important agricultural products in nine of the counties, grapes in three, and commercial strawberry farming in one. Because of the southern climate which prevails in the Cairo area, which, incidentally, lies further south than Richmond, Virginia, and Lexington, Kentucky, cotton is grown in the river bottom lands. There is vegetable and truck farming in and around Union County, and vegetable processing and canning, as well as butter and production in the Zone, but these are of small importance. Poultry and egg processing are common in almost all the counties. Small manufacturing plants are scattered among the counties but few employ large numbers of people.

Fourteen of the sixteen counties were listed by the U. S. Department of Labor as areas of substantial and persistent unemployment as recently as May 1965, and were eligible for assistance in public works and aid to

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small business.

During the past decade, the coal mining industry showed a sharp decline. This is partially responsible for some of the chronic unemployment in the zone. Recent developments, however, are a little more promising. Several large coal mining companies are either in the process of developing new mines or plan to do so in the near future. Recent estimates are that these new mines will provide employment for approximately 1,000 men. This will by no means, however, take care of the massive problems of the area.

Unemployment, however, is not the only problem in the zone. If we examine the characteristics of the population in regard to mental health risks, such as low income, unemployment, ADC recipients, high school dropouts, persons with less than eight years of education, tuberculosis, infant deaths, and unsound housing, and ranked the 102 counties in Illinois by percent in each of these units, we would find that thirteen of the sixteen counties rank among the top fourteen. Jefferson County in Zone VII occupies ninth place. The remaining three counties rank 21st, 22nd and 40th.

This indicates that the people in the Zone are confronted with a whole complex of problems, and the area and its people may well be considered a culture of poverty and impoverishment in relation to the rest of the state.

Southern Illinois University in Carbondale has become a center for research on the economic and social problems of Southern Illinois.

The largest city in the Zone is Carbondale, population 20,516 and is followed by Marion, 11,274. Thirteen cities fall in the 2,500 to 9,999 population class.

The Zone lacks voluntary health and welfare services, and in some counties, the basic professional health services are grossly inadequate or totally lacking. For example, Pulaski County with a population of 10,490 persons has three physicians but no dentists: Johnson County with a population of 16,601 fares somewhat better having three physicians and three dentists.

Public services are available in the various counties, but their effectiveness and adequacy, particularly in relation to sufficient personnel, need to be evaluated. The mental health institutions are the Anna State Hospital, the A. L. Bowen Children's Center in Harrisburg, and the Illinois Security Hospital in Chester.

Much that is being done in the area of mental health has received its impetus from the zone director and his staff and developments which have been taking place at the Anna State Hospital. The zone staff operation is essentially in the area of community development in the health and welfare sector in which community groups are being helped to increase their capacity to help themselves. Relationships between the Anna State Hospital as an institution and other state and county operations are on a high level of cooperation. The result is that Zone VIII is on the threshold of many meaningful innovations which should have a great impact on the mental health needs of the people who are involved and should have much to contribute in developing knowledge pertaining to rural mental health services.

There are 64 facilities in Zone VIII serving 1,199 retardates. Of the 1,199 retardates, 677 are enrolled in some form of day program, and 522 are institutional residents. Of the latter, 153 are at the A. L. Bowan Children's Center, Harrisburg.

An estimated 1,272 (41 percent) of the estimated 2,748 retardates requiring special programs in Zone VIII are being served.

The Zone is divided into four planning areas.

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ZONE VIII Planning Area 71

Jackson, Perry, Randolph
Counties

1960 Population 91, 323

1. Socio-demographic Description

This three county planning area lies in the northwest section of the Zone and is bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. Its population of 91, 323 is spread over an area of 1, 640 square miles. The largest city in the area is Carbondale with a population of 20, 516. It is located in Jackson County which also includes Murphysboro (8, 673) the county seat, DuQuoin (6, 558) and Pinckneyville (3, 085) are in Perry County. Randolph County has two places with a population in excess of 2, 500 persons, Chester (4, 460) and Sparta (3, 452). Jackson County showed a population gain of 10.6 percent during the 1950-1960 decade. Randolph County had a population loss of 5.3 percent while Perry County had a population loss of 11.5 percent making a total planning area loss of 0.1 percent. Jackson County population is 55.4 percent urban, and Perry County is 50.3 percent.

The foreign born do not exceed 1.6 percent of the population in any of the three counties and Randolph County falls below 1 percent. The non-white population ranges from 7.3 percent in Jackson County to a low of 1.9 percent in Perry County.

In age distribution, the group under 18 years of age averages 30.6 percent for the area with Perry County having 32.2 percent and Jackson County 29.9 percent. The population over 65 years for the area is 12.4 percent with a high of 14.5 percent in Perry County and a low of 11 percent in Jackson County.

The median age for Jackson County is 27.3 years, Randolph County 34.6 years, and Perry County 36.5 years.

Median school years completed by the population 25 years of age or over averages 8.9 years with Perry and Randolph County having an identical 8.7 and Jackson County 9.8 years. In Jackson County 39.9 percent of the population completed high school or more. Randolph County has a low of 22.2 percent while Perry County has an even 26 percent completing high school or more. On the other hand 25.1 percent of the Perry County residents completed less than eight years education while 24.9 percent of Randolph County residents were in the same category. In Jackson County only 18.9 percent of the population completed less than eight years of education. The difference in Jackson County may be accounted for

ZONE VIII Planning Area 71 (continued)

by the fact that Southern Illinois University is located in Carbondale. In terms of high school dropouts the planning area has an average of 25.5 percent of those students entering school as freshmen in 1960 dropping out by the end of the 1964 school year. Jackson County has the highest rate of 27.8 percent while Randolph County has 22.2 percent.

Families with income less than \$3,000 range from 32 percent in Perry County to 27.8 percent in Randolph County, as compared to 15 percent for the state.

Jackson County has 28.1 percent of all housing units listed as unsound while Randolph County has 24 percent and Perry County 23.3 percent.

The unemployment rate ranges from a high of 7.8 percent in Perry County to a low of 4.9 percent in Jackson County. Randolph County has 5.3 percent unemployment rate.

The birth rate is below the state average of 21.6 per thousand in all three counties. Jackson County has the highest birth rate in the planning area with 21.2 percent while Randolph County has the lowest of 17.7 percent. The infant death rate ranges from a high of 20.4 per one hundred thousand in Perry County to a low of 13.5 per one hundred thousand in Randolph County.

The public assistance rates range from a low of 20 per thousand in Randolph County to a high of 45 in Jackson County. Those on old age assistance range from 65 per thousand in Randolph County to 110 per thousand in Jackson County. Rates for children on ADC are well below the state average of 58 per thousand in two counties, Perry 12, and Randolph 13 per thousand. Jackson County, on the other hand, is over the state average with 65 per thousand.

Health, welfare, and mental health resources under voluntary auspices are limited in the planning area. There are two general hospitals in Carbondale (154 beds) one each in Murphysboro (63 beds), Duquoin (68 beds), Chester (47 beds), Sparta (35 beds), Red Bud (74 beds) and Pinckneyville (28 beds).

In Carbondale there is a children's service agency, and a speech and hearing clinic which is operated by SIU. Jackson County has passed House Bill 708 and has a county mental health clinic located in Murphysboro. Jackson County also has a mental health association and an association for mental retardation. Randolph County has recently formed a County Mental Health Association.

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ZONE VIII Planning Area 71 (continued)

There are daily newspapers in Carbondale and DuQuoin. The newspaper in Carbondale has a circulation of over 27,000. Weekly newspapers operate in Steeleville, Murphysboro, Pinckneyville, Red Bud, Sparta and Chester. St. Louis daily newspapers are influential in both Randolph and Perry Counties. There are radio stations in Carbondale, Murphysboro, DuQuoin, Sparta and Chester, and a TV station operated by SIU in Carbondale.

Employment is mixed between manufacturing and farming. Randolph and Perry Counties have diversified manufacturing operations and produce such products as soy beans, cottonseed oil, meal, flour, shoes, cake mix, etc. There is a large printing plant located in Sparta which prints many of the multi-colored comic books sold throughout the world. Most farmers hold a non-agricultural job to supplement their farm income. More than one-fourth of the labor force in Randolph County is employed outside the county. The Illinois Security Hospital and Menard Penitentiary at Chester are an important source of employment in Randolph County. Southern Illinois University is a large employment center in Jackson County.

One hundred and twenty-five children from the planning area were in state schools as of June 30, 1965. This ranged from a low of 26 from Perry County to a high of 62 for Jackson. Each of the three counties have at least three EMH classes in the grade school system. Jackson County, however, is the only county with EMH classes in the high school system and also is the only county listed as having a TMH class. Two hundred and thirteen residents of the three counties were admitted to state hospitals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. The admission rate per hundred thousand from two of the counties was over the state average, Perry County with 303.9 per hundred thousand, and Jackson County with 253.3 per hundred thousand. Randolph County had an admission rate of 145.5 per hundred thousand.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 23 facilities in Planning Area 71 serving 388 retardates. The facilities include one state mental hospital (Illinois Security Hospital, Menard), 5 service agencies, 2 sheltered care homes, 1 sheltered workshop (Southern Illinois University - Employment Training Center, Carbondale), 13 public school classes for the EMH and 1 public school class for the TML.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 71, it is estimated that

ZONE VIII Planning Area 71 (continued)

377 (42 percent) of the estimated 902 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 525 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Process

Some work has been started in both Jackson and Randolph Counties with groups of citizens who are interested in the community mental health program. It is expected that this work will be intensified and expanded upon in the immediate future and that a sub-zone staff with headquarters in Carbondale will be available to that area.

The Jackson County Mental Health Clinic has a full-time director who is now in the process of exploring possibilities to make clinic services available to people in high risk of becoming mentally ill. One of the steps which is being considered is the establishment of a branch clinic in an area of the county in which OEO projects are in operation. This should bring the clinic in close proximity to persons served by the OEO.

The Chester Chamber of Commerce has held a series of meetings to explore what it can do to get funds for mental health services. Discussion has focused on how to go about forming a group that would be representative of the county and reflect its needs. Recognizing that it is part of a planning area, it has been considering appropriate ways of involving Perry County and ultimately to relate to Jackson County.

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ZONE VIII Planning Area 72

Franklin, Williamson
Counties

1960 Population 85, 398

1. Socio-demographic Description

This two-county planning area lies in the north central sector of the Zone. It has a combined population of 85, 398, and occupies an area of 861 square miles.

Both counties lost population in the decade 1950-1960, Franklin losing 19.3 percent and Williamson 5 percent.

Marion, in Williamson County, is the largest city in the area and the only one with a population in excess of ten thousand. Its 1960 population was 11,274. Herrin, in the same county has a population of 9,474, and there were but two other places in the county with a population between 2,500 and 9,999, namely, Carterville (2,643) and Johnston City (3,891).

Franklin County, lying to the north of Williamson, has three cities in the 2,500 and 9,999 classification: West Frankfort (9,027), Benton (7,023), and Christopher (2,854).

Franklin is 48.1 percent urban, Williamson is 59.2 percent urban, but differs only by 2.8 percent in the proportion of rural farm population.

The foreign born in Franklin County is 5.2 percent, in Williamson 2.6 percent. The non-white population is normal, 0.1 percent in Franklin, but although substantially small in Williamson, it nevertheless constitutes 1.5 percent.

In age distribution, the under 18 year group is almost identical in both counties, differing by 1.3 percent with the slightly larger proportion in Williamson. The aged group, however, is above average in both counties, constituting 17.2 percent in Franklin and 14.4 percent in Williamson, compared to the state average of 9.7 percent. The median age is relatively high in both counties, 39.1 in Franklin and 35.5 in Williamson, compared to the state's average of 31.2 years.

Both are below average in median years school completed by the population 25 years of age and over, and fall below nine years. Both are substantially below average in percent completing high school or more, with a smaller proportion in Franklin, 23.8 percent, compared to Williamson's 28.4 percent, in comparison to the state average of 40.4 percent. Both exceed the state average of 18.0 percent for those with less than eight

ZONE VIII Planning Area 72 (continued)

years of education, Franklin having 3.2 percent more than Williamson. The latter on the other hand has 3.2 percent more high school dropouts than does Franklin, although both exceed the state average of 25.0 percent.

The percentage of families with income under \$3,000 is more than double the state average of 15.0 percent, Franklin being high with 36.8 percent, and Williamson lower, with 31.5 percent. Per capita effective buying income is almost identical, both being more than \$800 below the state average. Both are mining counties, Franklin having a higher disbursement of salaries and wages in this industry than Williamson, but Franklin's payrolls in trading operations are important, while Williamson's major payrolls are derived from manufacturing rather than mining.

Unsound housing is relatively high in both counties, 46.9 percent of the housing units being unsound in Franklin, and 42.8 percent in Williamson, compared to the state average of 22.0 percent.

Unemployment is high in both counties, but higher in Franklin (12.7 percent of the labor force) than in Williamson (9.4 percent of the labor force).

Birth rates are low in both counties, and the infant death rate exceeds the state average of 24 per thousand live births by 2.7 only in Williamson. Franklin's infant death rate falls below this level.

Public assistance rates are high, 95 per thousand in Franklin, and 70 per thousand in Williamson. The number of persons over 65 on OAA is 115 per thousand in Franklin County and 139 per thousand in Williamson County. ADC rates in the two counties range from 61 per thousand in Williamson County to 78 per thousand in Franklin County of children under 18 receiving assistance in this category.

The two counties have a total of 144 children in state schools. There are 10 EMH classes in the two counties and 2 TMH classes. Two hundred and sixty residents from the two counties were admitted to state hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1965. These are almost evenly divided between the two counties. Both have a high admission rate, however, when compared to the population. Franklin County has a rate of 346 per one hundred thousand while Williamson County has a rate of 304.3 per one hundred thousand. This is well above the state average of 194.7 per hundred thousand. Public health departments exist in both counties. Williamson County has approved House Bill 708 for mental health and mental retardation services. Both counties have mental health associations

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ZONE VIII Planning Area 72 (continued)

and Williamson County has a mental health clinic in Herrin. Except for general hospitals in Benton (125 beds), Christopher (36 beds), West Frankfort (45 beds), Herrin (92 beds), and Marion (75 beds), there are no voluntary service agencies in either county. There is a VA general hospital with 176 beds located in Marion in Williamson County.

Franklin County produces coal, oil, and gas. It has a larger number of trade establishments than Williamson, but has few manufacturing plants that employ in excess of 100 persons. A large number of part-time and residential farmers are employed in the mines and other non-farm jobs. There is no specialization in farming, although soy beans, corn and wheat are grown. More than one-fifth of the Franklin County labor force is employed outside the county. Two new mines have recently been developed in this county, and two more are in the developmental stages. At least one more is being planned for the area.

Williamson is a mining and manufacturing center in which electrical equipment, mine supplies, blasting powder and drills are made. Like Franklin County to the north, corn, soy beans, and wheat are the major agricultural products, but coal is the major mineral product. There are at least seven plants that employ 100 or more persons, and only about eleven percent of the labor force work outside the county.

Daily newspapers are published in Benton and West Frankfort in Franklin County, and in Marion in Williamson County. West Frankfort, Herrin and Marion have radio stations.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 19 facilities in Planning Area 72 serving 241 retardates. The facilities include 6 sheltered care homes, 1 day program (Herrin Day Care Center, Herrin), 10 public school classes for the EMH, and 2 public school classes for the TMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 72, it is estimated that 348 (46 percent) of the estimated 752 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 404 retardates in this planning area.

ZONE VIII Planning Area 72 (continued)

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Both counties have active mental health associations which are in the process of exploring how they can make a greater contribution to their community.

The Franklin County Mental Health Association is still working on plans for an HB 708 referendum although it has as yet not set a date for action. There is a two-day-a-month mental health service provided by the mobile zone mental health clinic staff. Anna State Hospital is also extending some direct service, primarily in working with expatients in the county who are meeting at regular intervals to discuss common problems.

The Williamson County Mental Health Association is a very active group and it receives support from the United Funds in Herrin and Marion. A great deal of its energy has been devoted to establishing Senior Citizens Centers, but there is recognition that such program by itself is a narrow one and that other service areas have to be explored. The group has been involved with the needs of middle income people and it recognizes the need to help those on the lower economic levels. The group is in consultation with the Bi-County Public Health Department to explore problems with a view to finding areas where it can be of service.

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ZONE VIII Planning Area 73

Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin,
Pope, Saline and White Counties

1960 Population 73,188

1. Socio-demographic Description

This six-county planning area lies in the northeastern section of the zone and is bordered on the east by the Wabash and Ohio Rivers. The population of the area is 73,188 within a 2,212 square mile area. Saline County has 48.6 percent of its population listed as urban. The remainder of the counties are rural, three of which, Gallatin, Hardin and Pope, are one hundred percent rural. There are only four cities with a population of over 2,500 in the area. Harrisburg in Saline County is the largest, with 9,171, while Eldorado in the same county has 3,573. McLeansboro in Hamilton County has a population of 2,951 and Carmi in White County has a population of 6,152. Gallatin, Hardin and Pope Counties have no places which exceed 2,500 persons.

All six counties indicated a drop in population, ranging from a low of 7.5 percent in White County to a high of 29.7 percent in Pope County. The planning area average is a decrease of 18.4 percent.

The foreign born constitute one percent in Saline County, and less than that in the remainder of the planning area. The non-white population is also small, ranging from a low of no non-white in Hamilton County to a high of 3.3 percent of the population in Saline County.

The under 18 age group ranges from 29.3 percent to 35.4 percent. The population 65 years of age and over ranges from 12.1 percent in Hardin County to 16.6 percent in Pope County, all well above the state average of 9.7 percent. Median age average is 37 years.

In educational achievement, the median years completed by the population 25 years of age and over is above eight years, but the highest was 8.9 in White County. The percentage completing high school or more ranged from 20 percent to 30.8 percent, almost ten percent below the mean percentage for the state. Those with less than eight years of education ranged from 18 percent to 35.7 percent. High school dropouts rates were all above the 25 percent state average with the exception of Hamilton County which had 23.9 percent. Gallatin County has the highest rate in the area with 39 percent high school dropout rate.

Fifty-five percent of the families in Gallatin County had an average income of less than \$3,000 annually while the average for the entire planning area was 43.6 percent of families with less than \$3,000 annual income.

ZONE VIII Planning Area 73 (continued)

Unsound housing in the planning area is high, ranging from a low of 27.5 percent to a high of 47.6 percent. Three counties, Pope, Hardin and Gallatin, have over 40 percent of their housing listed as unsound.

Unemployment ranged from a low of 4.5 percent to a high of 12.7 percent.

The birth rate falls below the state average in five of the six counties with a range of 14.4 to 22.2 per thousand population. The infant death rate has a wide range from no infant deaths reported in Pope County in 1964 to a high of 35.6 per one hundred thousand in White County.

Public assistance rates are high, averaging 91 per one thousand population in the planning area. This ranges from a low of 53 in Hamilton County to a high of 145 in Hardin County. The categorical programs also reflect high rates, OAA ranging from 104 per thousand to 214 with an average of 151 for the planning area, and ADC ranging from 42 to 127 per thousand children under 18 years of age.

One hundred and twenty-four residents from the planning area are in state schools for the mentally retarded. For the year ending June 30, 1965, one hundred eighty-eight people had been admitted to state hospitals. This rate ranges from a low of 111.1 (Pope County) to 368.3 (Saline) per hundred thousand residents. The planning area total of 281.9 is well above the state average of 194.7.

All but Hamilton County have public health departments and no county has a mental health association or has passed House Bill 708 for mental health and mental retardation programming. Saline County has a mental retardation council.

There are general hospitals located in McLeansboro (46 beds), Rosiclare (27 beds), Eldorado (84 beds), Harrisburg (80 beds), and Carmi (61 beds). There is a children's home sponsored by the Baptist Church located in Carmi. Otherwise, no other voluntary supported services. Public services attempt, however, to fill the needs of the area. The A. L. Bowen Children's Center located in Harrisburg has been completed and is nearing capacity now. Area offices of other state and federal agencies are located primarily around Harrisburg. The zone mental health staff has established a community services center located at the A. L. Bowen Center in Harrisburg which will serve as the hub for mental health activities in the area.

Professional health resources are insufficient in some places, such as Pope, Hardin, and Gallatin Counties.

ZONE VIII Planning Area 73 (continued)

Hardin and Pope Counties constitute a major source of supply for fluorspar. Small amounts of zinc and lead are also mined in these two counties. The two northern counties are primarily agricultural and produce corn and soy beans as their major crop. White County also has some oil and gas resources and coal mining is produced in Saline County. Manufacturing plants are very small.

Four of the counties are in the locale of the Shawnee National Forest with wooded area constituting more than one-fourth of the area in Hardin and Pope counties.

Fruit and vegetable wholesaling and processing are common in the fruit growing areas located primarily in Pope and lower Saline and Gallatin Counties.

Only Carmi (White) and Harrisburg (Saline) have daily newspapers. Both cities also have radio stations and Harrisburg has a TV station. Harrisburg is the center for service and activity and is the major commercial center. It is easily and quickly accessible from all parts of the sub-zone.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 8 facilities in Planning Area 73 serving 225 retardates. The majority of these retardates are residents at the state institution located at Harrisburg. In addition to the A. L. Bowen Children's Center, there are 1 sheltered care home, 1 service agency, and 5 public school classes for the EMH.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 73, it is estimated that 253 (34 percent) of the estimated 736 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 483 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

A tri-county Public Health Department which serves White, Saline and Hamilton Counties has a cooperative working relationship with the zone staff.

A cooperative venture is getting underway in which the zone staff, the childrens division of the zone, the Bowen Center and the rehabilitation

ZONE VIII Planning Area 73 (continued)

institutes of SIU have joined with the mobile clinic of the zone in attempting to provide a more integrated service and to tie it in with community counseling.

Subzone staff will be hired to maintain coordination and to enhance community involvement on a higher level than has heretofore been possible.

White County has been discussing the need for mental health services and has involved a recently appointed school psychologist, lay leaders and clergy.

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ZONE VIII Planning Area 74

Alexander, Johnson, Massac,
Pulaski and Union Counties

1960 Population 65,465

1. Socio-demographic Description

This five-county planning area lies in the southern sector of the zone. It is bounded on the west by the Mississippi River and on the east by the Ohio. The 65,465 residents live in a 1,433 square mile area. Two of the counties are listed as urban, Alexander with 58.2 percent and Massac with 51.2 percent. The other three counties are rural with Pulaski and Johnson Counties being one hundred percent rural. Only three cities have population of 9,348. Metropolis in Massac County has a population of 7,339, and Anna in Union County has a population of 4,280. Pulaski and Johnson have no place which exceeds 2,500 persons.

All but Massac County had a population loss during the decade 1950-1960. This ranged from a loss of 13.9 percent in Union County to 23.1 percent in Pulaski County. Massac County had a gain of 5.5 percent. The planning area average population loss was 14.7 percent during that same period of time.

The foreign born constitute only a small portion of the population, ranging from a low of 0.1 percent to a high of 1.5 percent. Non-white population ranges from 0.3 percent to 36.2 percent with Pulaski and Alexander counties both having over 30 percent non-white population.

The under age 18 group averaged 32.5 percent for the area, ranging from a low of 27.5 percent in Union County to a high of 36.4 percent in Union County to a high of 36.4 percent in Pulaski County. The population age 65 and over averaged 15.4 percent, ranging from a low of 13.2 percent to a high of 17.3 percent, above the state average of 9.7 percent, with a median age of 36.3 years, 5 years above the state average.

In educational achievement, the median years completed by the population 25 years of age and over is 8.6 years. 25.1 percent of the population completed high school or more, which is well below the state average of 40.4 percent. 31.7 percent of the population had less than an eighth grade education, with Alexander County leading with 39 percent of their population 25 years and over having less than an eighth grade education. High school dropouts ranged from a low of 28.2 percent to 41.3 percent. The area's average of 34.1 percent of students entering high school in 1960 and dropping out before 1964 is the highest in the zone.

ZONE VIII Planning Area 74 (continued)

Families with income under \$3,000 range from a low of 34.3 percent in Union County to a high of 53.3 percent in Pulaski County, with an average of 42.8 percent for the entire sub-zone. Industries distributing salaries and wages reflect the fact that government is among the top in all but Massac County and there runs a close second to manufacturing.

Unsound housing is extensive in the sub-zone ranging from a low of 29.9 percent of dwellings considered unsound in Johnson County to a high of 50.2 percent of those considered unsound in Pulaski County, with an average of 37.7 percent for the entire planning area which is the highest for the entire zone.

Unemployment is also high, ranging from a low of 5.9 percent in Union County to a high of 10.6 percent in Alexander County.

The birth rate ranges from the low of 14.7 percent to 21.6 percent. The infant death rate is extremely high, ranging from 18.1 percent in Union County to a high of 73.7 percent per one thousand live births in Alexander County. Pulaski County also has a high rate of 64 per one thousand live births.

Public assistance rates are again the highest in the zone, ranging from a low of 34 per thousand in Union County to a high of 266 per thousand in Pulaski County. Both Pulaski and Alexander Counties are over the 200 mark in public assistance rates. The categorical programs reflect high rates, OAA ranging from 77 per thousand to 256 per thousand, again with Pulaski and Alexander both being over the 200 mark, the ADC rates range from a low of 23 per thousand children under 18 years of age to a high of 243.

One hundred twenty-seven people are hospitalized in state schools for the retarded. The sub-zone had 9 EMH public school classes. Two hundred fifty-two residents were admitted to state hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1965. Although this is not a large number the rate per one hundred thousand is extremely high, ranging from a low of 193.8 percent in Massac County, which is just below the state average of 194.7 percent, to a high of 573.4 percent for Alexander County. Two counties, Alexander and Union, have an admission rate of over 500 per hundred thousand population, giving the sub-zone total average of 410.8 per one hundred thousand. Alexander County has the highest admission rate to state hospitals in the entire state.

Every county in the planning area has a public health department. Massac County has passed a referendum under House Bill 708 and has an active

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ZONE VIII Planning Area 74 (continued)

mental health association. There are general hospitals located in Metropolis (42 beds), Cairo (124 beds) and Anna (61 beds). In addition to this, there is a skilled nursing unit associated with the Anna Hospital. The Anna State Hospital is also located in this planning area. Beyond this, health, welfare, and mental health resources under voluntary auspices are totally lacking with exception of a part-time mental health clinic located in Metropolis. This clinic is currently being staffed by Department of Mental Health personnel. There is a 95-bed tuberculosis hospital located in Cairo.

Cairo has the only daily newspaper in the area. Anna, Vienna, Metropolis and Mounds have weekly newspapers. Anna, Cairo and Metropolis have radio stations.

Union, Pulaski and Johnson Counties are primarily agricultural while Alexander and Massac Counties are primarily trading centers. There is some manufacturing located in Union, Alexander and Massac Counties, these are primarily small in nature. The Anna State Hospital employs over 1,000 residents of the area, many of which also operate small farms. Johnson County does not have a single manufacturing plant which employs more than 20 workers. Shoes, gloves, clothing and electrical products are the major manufactured items.

The mental health risk indices rank among the highest in the state for this planning area. Although it is below the population figure currently considered necessary for a planning area, we see the impoverished condition as a symptom of community illness and a signal which calls for major intervention. Although this area contains only one-fifth of the population of the entire zone, this group of counties contributed about one-third of the patients hospitalized for mental illness from the entire zone. It has been listed as a chronic unemployment area for several years. The entire five counties have many OEO programs in operation and are eligible for many others.

A part-time counseling center has been established in Cairo (Alexander County) with staff being loaned from the Department of Mental Health. There is also a group of citizens in the Alexander-Pulaski County area who are involved in exploring the needs of the community and making bold efforts to do something about the problems which exist there. This is being done with consultation from the zone mental health professions, as well as consultants from other professions. Cairo is situated at the point where the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers meet, as well as where many major railroads enter the State of Illinois. With these natural resources, however, they continue to have high unemployment rate, high public

ZONE VIII Planning Area 74 (continued)

assistance rates, and many other symptoms of community problems.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 14 facilities in Planning Area 74 serving 345 retardates. The facilities include 1 state mental hospital (Anna State Hospital, Anna), 3 sheltered care homes, and 9 public school classes for the EMH, and 1 service agency.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 74, it is estimated that 292 (82 percent) of the estimated 359 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 67 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

Alexander and Pulaski Counties have been involved for some time in taking a look at the overall situation in the two-county area. Out of their deliberations a Travelers Aid Society has been established. The two-day-a-week mobile clinic has been successful in involving lay people who visit people in need. Another project which is emerging is a study to determine the number of disturbed children, identify them and see what services are needed for them.

The leadership group is planning a mass meeting to which leaders of the various civic, fraternal and other local organizations will be invited in order to report on the developments which have taken place and to ask for invitations for the mental health group to appear before the various membership bodies to describe the work that has been done, is being done and to seek direction and subsequent participation by the host groups.

In Johnson County, the tenants of a housing project for the aged asked for assistance in developing a recreational program. The zone office has provided staff to work with them.

Massac County has advertised in various journals for a clinic director. There have been a number of responses and candidates are being interviewed. There has been no action as of this date in regard to any plan to purchase service from Paducah, Kentucky which has received a PL 88-164 grant for the construction of facilities. With all of the elements of comprehensive community mental health services available across the

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ZONE VIII Planning Area 74 (continued)

river, Massac may consider the purchase of service for its residents and could possibly concentrate its local activities in the areas of primary and tertiary prevention.

FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

1. FUNDAMENTAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The State traditionally has provided mass institutional care for the mentally retarded and will need to continue in this role for the foreseeable future. It is imperative, however, that alternative solutions be found and implemented which will provide a continuum of services for the retarded within the community; thus, decreasing the emphasis upon the need for residential facilities. Basic to this goal of alternative solutions is the desirability of enabling the retardate to remain in his home and community as long as feasible. As is generally recognized, most retardates can function quite adequately within their communities, even in those instances where maximum supervision is required.

The Department's comprehensive plan for mental retardation, contained in Patterns for Planning,⁵ emphasizes this need for developing alternative solutions. Included in the recommendations was the desirability of establishing a widespread educational program to acquaint the public with the problem and to secure support for programs from community agencies and citizens. One of the specific proposals, which has been implemented, was the establishment of Zone Advisory Councils. These Councils are composed of knowledgeable citizens and representative regional personnel of the various "departments" of the State who will be concerned with implementing the comprehensive plan and in the establishment of comprehensive community services for the retarded. The Councils are coordinated at the State level by the assistant director of the Division of Mental Retardation Services, and their major role is to evaluate existing state programs and propose recommendations directly to the Interdepartmental Committee on Mental Retardation, a committee appointed by the Governor to make recommendations directly to him on matters affecting the retarded. This Interdepartmental Committee on Mental Retardation is composed of the directors of the various State departments, including the Office of Public Instruction, Attorney General, Labor, Public Aid, Public Health, Mental Health, Services for Crippled Children, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Children and Family Services.

⁵Patterns For Planning, The Illinois Approach to Mental Retardation, The State Advisory Council on Mental Retardation, July, 1965.

Also, in the achievement of goals will be the promotion of diagnostic, treatment, and social services; prevention programs; classes for trainable and educable children in public and private schools; manpower to staff facilities; vocational training of adults; day care, workshops, and recreational programs; research in the causes and remedial methods; legal measures to adequately protect the retarded; improved methods for care; residential facilities where indicated; and central referral agencies--all directed toward a continuum of services.

Zone Center staff will provide consultation and professional services to the communities. Also provided by the Zone Centers will be some diagnostic, inpatient, and outpatient services, as well as referral services. General office staff of the Department also will be active and available.

As previously observed, State-wide involvement of communities and community leaders, local and state officials, and professional and mental retardation organizations is an essential feature in the establishment and operation of community services. In order to encourage development of programs at the community level, it is not planned to request Federal matching construction funds for State facilities. To this end, Federal construction funds for mental retardation facilities will be limited to community projects only.

Zone and Planning Area	Project Number	Project Name	City	County	Federal Funds		
					Fiscal Year 1965	Fiscal Year 1966	Total
4-52	MR-1	Warren Achievement School	Monmouth	Warren	96,982.00	9,167.00	106,149.00
2-8	MR-2	Clearbrook Center for the Retarded	Rolling Meadows	Cook	42,097.38	22,438.62	64,536.00
3-47	MR-3	Park Lawn School and Activities Center	Oak Lawn	Cook	171,809.00	27,762.00	199,571.00
2-8	MR-4	Little City	Palatine	Cook	87,357.62	83,927.38	171,285.00
5-59	MR-5	Hope School	Springfield	Sangamon		136,610.11	136,610.11
6-65	MR-6	Progress School	Decatur	Macon		310,632.84	310,632.84
Total					398,246.00	590,537.95	988,783.95

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3. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

a. General Data (PHS-4774-1) - Explanation of columns by number

1. Planning area number.
2. City or town, county, and name of facility.
3. A - diagnostic/evaluation clinic; B - day facility;
C - residential facility.
- 4-5. Type of ownership of property and sponsorship of programs within facility, using the following codes:

	<u>Nonprofit</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Proprietary</u>
01 Community non-profit association	11 City	21 Individual	
02 Church	12 County	22 Partnership	
03 Fraternal order	13 State	23 Corporation	
04 Other nonprofit	14 Other public	24 Other proprietary	

6. Interest program sponsor has in property, using the following codes:

A - own; B - rent or lease; C - free use.

7. Number of buildings in facility by design classification in the following coded columns:

A - originally designed as a facility for the mentally retarded.
B - remodeled into a facility for the mentally retarded.

8. For the originally designed buildings (Item 7A), column 8a the number Suitable; and in column 8b, the number Unsuitable on the basis of established criteria for structural adequacy.
9. Total number of different mentally retarded individuals served by the facility.
10. a, b, c, and d. The number mentally retarded individuals served by the facility.
11. a, b, and c. The number mentally retarded individuals served for each specified age group.

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSI- FIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY				TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION AND DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	A	B	C	S	U	MILD	MODERATE		SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT			
					A	B																		C		
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c				
1	Freeport	Stephenson	"ARC" School	-	X	-	02 01	C	-	-	-	1	N. A.	-	18	2	10	6	-	2	16	-				
	Total, . . .			-	1	-									18	2	10	6	-	2	16	-				
2	Rockford	Winnebago	Children's Convalescent Home	-	-	X	04 23	A	-	1	-	N. A.	-	23	-	13	7	3	10	13	-	-				
2	Rockford	Winnebago	Rockford Goodwill Industries, Incorporated	-	X	-	01 01	A	-	-	1	N. A.	-	19	15	4	-	-	-	-	4	15				
2	Rockford	Winnebago	School of Hope	-	X	-	04 01	A	1	-	-	1	-	120	18	102	-	-	-	8	87	25				
2	Rockford	Winnebago	Winnebago County Child Development Association	-	X	-	23 01	B	-	-	2	N. A.	-	35	19	3	13	-	-	22	13	-				
	Total,			-	3	1								197	52	122	20	3	40	117	40					
3	Dixon	Lee	Dixon State School	X	-	X	13 13	A	69	3	-	-	69	-	4,330	708	646	1,238	1,738	68	1,285	2,977				
3	Dixon	Lee	Truman School and Workshop	-	X	-	01 01	A	-	1	-	N. A.	-	68	25	35	7	1	-	-	51	17				
3	Rock Falls	Whiteside	Self Help Enterprises	-	X	-	01 01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	8	6				
	Total,			1	2	1								4,412	747	681	1,245	1,739	68	1,344	3,000					
																							3			

STATE PLAN
 MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
 ZONE I

 FORM APPROVED
 BUDGET BUREAU NO. 88-8576

 DATE 06/30/67
 STATE Illinois

INVENTORY - GENERAL DATA

Page 2 of 2 pages

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSI- FIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				A	B	C	S	U	MILD		MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c		
4	Sandwich	De Kalb	Hope-Haven, Incorporated	-	X	-	01	01	C	-	-	1	N. A.	-	7	-	7	-	-	3	4	-	-	
4	Sandwich	De Kalb	"Open Door" Sandwich Community Workshop	-	X	-	02	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	-	20	10	8	2	-	-	20	-	-	
4	Sycamore	De Kalb	Opportunity House, Incorporated	-	X	-	23	01	-	-	-	2	N. A.	-	40	25	15	-	-	-	16	24	-	
	Total,			-	3	-									67	35	30	2	-	3	40	24	-	
5	LaSalle	LaSalle	United Cerebral Palsy Center	-	X	-	01	01	A	-	-	3	N. A.	-	31	11	12	8	-	4	27	-	-	
5	Ottawa	LaSalle	Echo School	-	X	-	24	01	C	-	-	1	N. A.	-	8	3	4	1	-	-	2	6	-	
5	Ottawa	LaSalle	LaSalle County Chapter for Crippled Children, Incorporated	-	X	-	24	24	A	-	-	1	N. A.	-	29	29	-	-	-	6	23	-	-	
5	Streator	LaSalle	Streator Unlimited, Incorporated	-	X	-	23	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	
	Total			1	4	-									75	50	16	9	-	10	53	12	-	

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY		SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM		SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY		NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN					NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY				
																				LEVEL OF RETARDATION					AGE GROUPING
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		A	B	C	A	B	C	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	U	TOTAL	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	U	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c	
6	Elgin	Kane	Elgin State Hospital	X	-	X	13	13	A	-	-	-	-	N. A.	-	193	117	76	-	-	-	30	163	
6	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry County Association for Retarded Children Training Center	-	X	-	02	01	C	-	-	1	N. A.	N. A.	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	8	2	
6	Woodstock	McHenry	Johnson Foster Home	-	X	X	21	21	A	-	-	1	N. A.	N. A.	-	6	-	2	3	1	1	5	-	
6	Woodstock	McHenry	Windgate	-	-	X	21	21	A	1	-	-	1	-	-	30	1	29	-	-	15	15	-	
	Total,			1	1	3										239	118	117	3	1	16	58	165	
7	Antioch	Lake	Chalet Workshop	-	X	-	22	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	N. A.	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	4	
7	Barrington	Lake	Countryside Center for the Retarded	-	X	-	01	01	A	-	2	-	N. A.	N. A.	-	35	2	22	8	3	4	27	4	
7	Lake Zurich	Lake	Mount Saint Joseph	-	-	X	02	02	A	8	-	-	8	-	-	157	11	78	48	20	-	42	115	
7	Mundelein	Lake	Klingberg School, Home, and Treatment Center	-	-	X	23	23	A	4	1	-	4	-	-	89	26	53	8	2	1	48	40	
7	Waukegan	Lake	Retarded Children's Education Society of Lake County	-	X	-	11	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	N. A.	-	41	-	41	-	-	6	16	19	
	Total,			-	3	2										327	39	199	64	25	11	134	182	
																							31	

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STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE II

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R678

DATE
06/30/67
STATE
Illinois

INVENTORY - GENERAL DATA

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	A	B	C	S	U		MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
					3a	3b																			3c
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c		
8	East Dundee	Cook	Beverly Lake School	-	X	-	01	01	B	-	1	-	N. A.		20	2	6	10	2	2	18	-		
8	Elgin	Cook	Little Angel's	-	-	X	21	21	A	1	-	-	1	-	45	2	-	28	15	45	-	-		
8	Palatine	Cook	Little City, Incorporated	X	-	X	23	23	A	9	1	-	9	-	91	45	22	17	7	-	55	36		
8	Rolling Meadows	Cook	Clearbrook Day Center	X	X	-	01	01	A	1	-	-	1	-	115	18	70	15	12	23	74	18		
8	Wheeling	Cook	Direction to Opportunity Through Occupation and Rehabilitation	-	X	-	01	01	C	-	-	1	N. A.		12	9	3	-	-	-	7	5		
8	Total,			2	3	2									283	76	101	70	36	70	154	59		
8	Glenview	Cook	Glenkirk School for Retarded Children	-	X	-	01	01	A	1	-	-	1	-	29	1	19	6	3	12	17	-		
9	Highland Park	Lake	Highland Park Community Nursery School	-	X	-	11	01	A	-	-	-	N. A.		5	4	1	-	-	5	-	-		
9	Lake Forest	Lake	Grove School	-	X	-	01	01	A	-	2	1	N. A.		34	34	-	-	-	3	30	1		
	Total,			-	3	-									68	39	20	6	3	20	47	1		

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				A	B	C	S	U	MILD		MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c		
10	Park Ridge	Cook	Junior Shelter	-	X	-	23	23	A	-	-	1	N. A.		71	39	19	-	13	5	47	19		
10	Park Ridge	Cook	Park Ridge Vocational Training Shelter	-	X	-	01	01	A	-	-	1	N. A.		20	19	1	-	-	-	3	17		
	Total.....			-	2	-									91	58	20	-	13	5	50	36		
11	Skokie	Cook	Orchard School for Special Education	X	X	-	23	23	A	1	-	-	1	-	43	13	16	14	-	18	20	5		
	Total.....			1	1	-									43	13	16	14	-	18	20	5		
12	Evanston	Cook	Shore School and Training Center	-	X	-	01	01	B	1	-	-	1	-	70	30	26	10	4	9	32	29		
	Total.....			-	1	-									70	30	26	10	4	9	32	29		
13	River Grove	Cook	Jim Busby Center	-	X	-	01	01	A	1	1	-	1	-	61	4	48	9	-	-	42	19		
	Total.....			-	1	-									61	4	48	9	-	-	42	19		
14	No Facilities																							
15	Chicago	Cook	Chicago School for Retarded Children	-	X	-	01	01	A	1	-	-	1	-	88	38	41	9	-	13	41	34		
	(continued on next page)																						31	

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSI- FIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY						
																LEVEL OF RETARDATION					AGE GROUPING	
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				A	B	C	S	U	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
																						A	B	C	S	U
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c
15	Chicago	Cook	Klingberg School for Mentally Retarded Children	-	X	-	23	23	A	-	1	-	N. A.	-	81	24	57	-	-	3	75	3
	Total, . . .			-	2	-									169	62	98	9	-	16	116	37
16	Chicago	Cook	Blackhawk Park	-	X	-	11	11	A	-	-	1	N. A.	-	15	10	5	-	-	-	8	7
16	Chicago	Cook	Chicago State Hospital	-	-	X	13	13	A	-	-	-	N. A.	-	212	18	88	75	31	-	44	168
16	Chicago	Cook	Logan Day School	-	X	-	01	01	A	-	1	-	N. A.	-	50	40	10	-	-	-	50	-
16	Chicago	Cook	Saint Mary of Providence	-	X	X	02	02	A	6	2	-	6	-	284	112	162	10	-	-	232	52
	Total			-											561	180	265	85	31	-	334	227
17	Chicago	Cook	Deborah Boys Club	-	X	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	N. A.	-	55	40	15	-	-	-	55	-
17	Chicago	Cook	Independence Park	-	X	-	11	11	A	-	-	1	N. A.	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	25	3
	Total,			-	2	-									83	68	15	-	-	-	80	3
18	Chicago	Cook	Hamlin Park	-	X	-	11	11	A	-	1	-	N. A.	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	29	4
	Total,			-	1	-									33	33	-	-	-	-	29	4

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY								
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	A	B	C	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION			AGE GROUPING	
					A	B														C	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c		
19	Chicago	Cook	Child Evaluation Center	X	-	-	21 01	B	-	-	-	1	N. A.	N. A.	8	2	2	2	2	8	-	-		
19	Chicago	Cook	Royal Manor	-	-	X	23 23	A	-	-	-	1	N. A.	N. A.	22	5	12	5	-	-	-	22		
	Total,			1	-	1									30	7	14	7	2	8	-	22		
20	No Facilities																							
21	Chicago	Cook	Austin Special School	-	X	-	01 01	C	-	-	1	-	N. A.	N. A.	45	42	3	-	-	-	-	40	5	
21	Chicago	Cook	Austin Town Hall	-	X	-	11 11	A	-	-	-	1	N. A.	N. A.	51	47	4	-	-	-	-	40	11	
	Total,			-	2	-									96	89	7	-	-	-	-	80	16	
22	Chicago	Cook	Victor C. Neumann Children's Center	-	X	-	23 23	B	-	-	1	-	N. A.	N. A.	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	35	-	
22	Chicago	Cook	Victor C. Neumann Training School	-	X	-	23 23	B	-	-	2	-	N. A.	N. A.	45	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	45	
	Total,			-	2	-									80	15	65	-	-	-	-	35	45	
23	Chicago	Cook	Child Development Clinic, at Children's Memorial Hospital	X	-	-	01 01	A	-	-	-	-	N. A.	N. A.	190	115	45	30	-	80	110	-	-	
23	Chicago	Cook	Hampden Manor Nursing Home, Incorporated	-	-	X	23 23	A	-	-	-	-	N. A.	N. A.	19	9	-	10	-	-	-	-	19	
	(continued on next page)																					31		

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION					AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		A	B	C				A	B	C	S	U	MILD		MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT			
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c			
23	Chicago	Cook	Seward Park	-	X	-	11	11	A	-	-	1	N. A.	-	22	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-		
23	Chicago	Cook	The Lambs, Incorporated	-	X	-	23	23	B	-	-	4	N. A.	-	30	20	10	-	-	-	-	2	23		
23	Chicago	Cook	Vocational Adjustment Center Jewish Vocational Service	X	X	-	04	04	A	-	-	1	N. A.	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	10	4		
24	Total,			2	3	1									275	170	65	40	-	-	80	144	51		
	Chicago	Cook	Child Development Center of United Cerebral Palsy of Greater Chicago	-	X	-	11	04	B	-	-	1	N. A.	-	55	-	25	30	-	-	4	51	-		
26	Total			-	1	-									55	-	25	30	-	-	4	51	-		
	Chicago	Cook	Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind	-	X	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	14	-	-		
26	Chicago	Cook	Dr. Julian D. Levinson Research Foundation	X	-	-	04	04	C	-	-	1	N. A.	-	900	567	198	108	27	288	612	-	-		
26	Chicago	Cook	Goodwill Industries of Chicago	-	X	-	04	04	A	-	-	-	N. A.	-	138	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	138		
26	Chicago	Cook	Illinois State Pediatric Institute	X	-	X	13	13	A	1	-	-	1	-	176	-	6	90	80	35	141	-	-		
			(continued on																						

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LOCATION			NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSI- FIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		LEVEL OF RETARDATION					AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY		
AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC AND DIAGNOSTIC	A	B				C	4	5	6	A	B	C	S	U	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL		SCHOOL AGE	ADULT
1																										
26	Chicago	Cook	Mental Health Center	X	-	-	13	13	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	534	426	77	31	-	52	457	25			
26	Chicago	Cook	Mental Health Center Section for Mental Retardation	X	-	-	13	13	A	-	-	2	N. A.			325	100	86	139	-	130	168	27			
	Total, . . .			4	2	1										2,087	1,245	367	368	107	505	1,392	190			

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSI- FIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		A DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CLINIC	B DAY FACILITY	C RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				4	5	6	A	B	C	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
																							MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		</

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING		
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	A	B	C	S	U		MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT
					A	B																		C	S	U
j	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c	
30	Chicago	Cook	Gage Park	-	X	-	11	11	A	-	-	1	N. A.	-	60	30	15	15	-	-	47	12	
30	Chicago	Cook	Southwest School	-	X	-	01	01	A	1	-	-	1	-	74	22	46	6	-	-	64	10	
	Total,			-	2	-									134	52	61	21	-	-	111	23	
31	Chicago	Cook	Mary McDowell Settlement House	X	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	N. A.	-	32	31	-	1	-	-	16	16	
31	Chicago	Cook	Misericordia Home	-	-	X	02	02	A	1	-	-	1	-	132	8	25	22	77	132	-	-	
31	Chicago	Cook	Saint Rose Day Center	-	X	-	02	02	B	1	-	-	1	-	60	30	30	-	-	-	56	4	
	Total,			1	1	1									224	69	55	23	77	132	72	20	
32	Chicago	Cook	Child Evaluation Center	X	-	-	21	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	-	8	2	2	2	2	8	-	-	
32	Chicago	Cook	Washington Park	-	X	-	11	11	A	-	-	2	N. A.	-	41	41	-	-	-	-	33	8	
	Total,			1	1	-									49	43	2	2	2	8	33	8	
33	Chicago	Cook	Southeast School	-	X	-	02	04	B	1	-	-	1	-	52	8	31	13	-	4	48	-	
	Total,			-	1	-									52	8	31	13	-	4	48	-	
																						3	

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY			TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION			AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		A	B	C				A	B	C	S	U	MILD	MODERATE		SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c		
40	No Facilities																							
41	Aurora	Kane	John F. Kennedy School for Retarded Children	-	X	-	01	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.			57	-	50	7	-	20	37	-	
41	Aurora	Kane	Kennedy Training Center for Retarded Children	-	X	-	01	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.			20	8	12	-	-	-	8	12	
41	Baravia	Kane	Valley School for Exceptional Children	-	X	-	01	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.			25	3	20	2	-	-	25	-	
41	Baravia	Kane	Valley Sheltered Workshop	-	X	-	23	23	B	-	-	1	N. A.			6	4	2	-	-	-	-	6	
41	Oswego	Kendall	Valley Haven for the Exceptional, Incorporated	-	X	-	02	01	C	1	-	-	1			8	4	2	2	-	-	8	-	
	Total,			-	5	-										116	19	86	11	-	20	78	18	
42	Addison	Du Page	Bonaparte School	-	X	-	01	01	B	-	-	2	N. A.			105	20	71	14	-	15	84	6	
42	Bloomington	Du Page	Elaine Boyd Creche, Incorporated	-	-	X	23	23	A	1	-	-	1			92	6	5	46	35	33	59	-	
42	Bloomington	Du Page	Mark Lund Hilltop Incorporated	-	-	X	24	24	A	1	-	-	1			65	-	-	33	32	65	-	-	
42	Naperville	Du Page	Little Friends School	-	X	-	01	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.			9	3	6	-	-	9	-	-	
	Total,			-	2	2										271	29	82	93	67	122	143	6	

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	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				A	B	C	S	U	TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION			PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
																MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE				PROFOUND	
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c	
43	Elmhurst	Du Page	Ray Graham Rehabilitation Center	-	X	-	23	23	C	-	1	-	N. A.		30	19	9	2	-	-	8	22	
43	Lombard	Du Page	West Suburban School	-	X	-	01	01	A	1	-	-	1		43	15	23	5	-	3	5	35	
	Total, . . .			-	2	-									73	34	32	7	-	3	13	57	
45	Berwyn	Cook	Seguin School	-	X	-	23	23	A	-	2	-	N. A.		66	-	36	23	7	-	34	32	
45	Oak Park	Cook	Oak Community School and Workshop	-	X	-	01	01	B	-	1	-	N. A.		26	26	-	-	-	-	3	23	
	Total,			-	2	-									92	26	36	23	7	-	37	55	
46	LaGrange	Cook	Helping Hand School	-	X	-	01	01	B	-	-	2	N. A.		37	7	28	2	-	8	25	4	
46	LaGrange	Cook	The Summer Workshop	-	X	-	01	01	C	-	1	-	N. A.		50	46	4	-	-	-	50	-	
	Total,			-	2	-									87	53	32	2	-	8	75	4	

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	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	A	B	C	S	U		MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
					3a	3b																			3c
1																									
47	Evergreen Park	Cook	Park Lawn School	-	X	-	01 01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c	-			
47	Oaklawn	Cook	Garden School	-	X	-	01 01	A	1	-	-	1	-	40	5	35	-	-	-	30	10	-			
47	Palos Heights	Cook	Thelma Lindquist Home	-	-	X	21 21	A	-	-	1	N. A.	-	9	-	-	1	8	7	2	-	-			
47	Palos Park	Cook	Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Job Training Center	-	X	-	04 04	B	1	-	-	1	-	67	59	8	-	-	-	51	16	-			
47	Palos Park	Cook	Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. School for Exceptional Children	-	X	-	23 23	A	9	-	-	9	-	215	195	20	-	-	-	195	20	-			
47	Tinley Park	Cook	Tinley Park Mental Health Center	-	-	X	13 13	A	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	3	1	-	-	-	10	-			
	Total,			-	4	3								381	270	91	12	8	13	312	56	-			
48	Chicago Heights	Cook	Happiday School	-	X	-	01 01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	-	50	-	45	5	-	-	50	-	-			
48	Park Forest	Cook	Good Shepherd Center for Exceptional Children	-	X	-	02 01	C	-	1	-	N. A.	-	22	7	8	6	1	11	11	-	-			
48	Steger	Cook	Happiday Work Center	-	X	-	01 01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	3	11	-			
	Total,			-	3	-								86	7	67	11	1	11	34	11	-			
																						325			

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE III

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R878

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DATE 06/30/67	STATE Illinois
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INVENTORY - GENERAL DATA

LOCATION			NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN					NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY								
AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				A	B	C	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING		
																			MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c			
49	Calumet City	Cook	Calumet City School for Special Education	-	X	-	01	01	A	1	-	-	1	-	17	4	13	-	-	-	17	-			
49	Lansing	Cook	Lansing School of Special Education	-	X	-	01	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	-	44	6	31	6	1	-	44	-			
49	South Holland	Cook	New Hope School	-	X	-	02	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	-	25	13	9	3	-	-	25	-			
	Total,			-	3	-									86	23	53	9	1	-	86	-			
50	Joliet	Will	Cerebral Palsy Center of Will County	-	X	-	21	01	B	-	1	-	N. A.	-	20	1	17	2	-	-	20	-			
50	Joliet	Will	Trinity School	-	X	-	04	01	B	1	-	-	1	-	59	-	59	-	-	2	52	5			
50	Manteno	Kankakee	Manteno State Hospital	X	-	X	13	13	A	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	3	197			
	Total,			1	2	1									279	201	76	2	-	2	75	202			

LOCATION		TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY										AGE GROUPING										
AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING		
				FACILITY						A	B	C	S	U	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
				EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY																
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c	
51	East Moline	Rock Island	East Moline State Hospital	X	-	X	13	13	A	-	-	-	N. A.	-	16	43	24	-	-	12	71	
51	Edgington	Rock Island	RockRidge Handicapped School	-	X	-	02	01	C	-	-	2	N. A.	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	
51	Moline	Rock Island	Rock Island County Child Guidance and Mental Health Center	X	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	N. A.	-	10	3	-	-	1	12	-	
51	Moline	Rock Island	Rock Island County Sheltered Workshop	-	X	-	01	01	C	-	1	-	N. A.	-	-	19	4	-	-	17	6	
51	Rock Island	Rock Island	Department of Children and Family Service of Rock Island County	X	-	-	13	13	B	-	-	-	N. A.	-	11	11	4	-	6	20	-	
51	Rock Island	Rock Island	Retarded Children's Day Care Center	-	X	-	02	01	C	-	-	1	N. A.	-	3	15	2	-	10	10	-	
51	Sherrard	Mercer	Sherrard Day Care Center	-	X	-	02	01	C	-	-	1	N. A.	-	5	3	-	-	-	8	-	
	Total, . . . . .		. . . . .	3	4	1									47	96	34	-	17	83	77
																					3	

INVENTORY - GENERAL DATA

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE IV

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 63-R878

DATE 06/30/67
STATE Illinois

INVENTORY - GENERAL DATA

Page 2 of 3 pages

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSI- FIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				A	B	C	S	U	TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING		
																MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c
52	Galesburg	Knox	Galesburg State Research Hospital	X	-	X	13	13	A	-	-	-	N. A.	-	92	13	52	27	-	3	66	23
52	Galesburg	Knox	Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Knox County	-	X	-	01	01	B	-	-	-	N. A.	-	6	4	1	1	-	-	6	-
52	Galesburg	Knox	Sunnyside School and Training Center	X	X	-	01	01	A	1	-	-	1	-	28	6	17	5	-	5	22	1
52	Kewanee	Henry	Organization for Retarded Children, Incorporated	X	X	-	13	01	C	-	-	1	N. A.	-	20	-	6	14	-	-	18	2
52	Monmouth	Warren	Warren Achievement School for Handicapped Children	X	X	-	01	01	B	-	2	-	N. A.	-	34	18	12	4	-	15	19	-
	Total,			4	4	1									180	41	88	51	-	23	131	26
53	No Facilities																					
54	No Facilities																					
55	Peoria	Peoria	Bishop Dunne Special Educational School	-	X	-	02	02	A	1	-	-	1	-	27	27	-	-	-	-	27	-
55	Peoria	Peoria	Children and Family Services	X	-	-	01	01	B	-	-	-	N. A.	-	13	13	-	-	-	7	6	-

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSI- FIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		LEVEL OF RETARDATION					AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		A	DAY FACILITY					C	A	B	C	S	N	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
					EVALUATION CLINIC	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY																	7a		7b	7c	8a	8b	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c		
55	Peoria	Peoria	Schlarman Children's Home	X	-	X	02	02	A	-	1	-	N.	A.	15	1	4	10	-	15	-	-	-	
55	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria State Hospital	X	-	X	13	13	A	-	-	-	N.	A	189	109	55	23	2	-	-	7	182	
55	Peoria	Peoria	Comm. Wkshp. & Train. Cent.	X	X	-	01	01	B	-	1	-	N.	A.	32	28	4	-	-	-	-	5	27	
	Total, . . .			4	2	2									276	178	63	33	2	22	45	209		
56	East Peoria	Tazewell	Heart of Illinois United Cerebral Palsy	X	X	-	11	01	C	-	-	-	N.	A.	36	18	13	5	-	15	21			
56	East Peoria	Tazewell	Peoria Association for Retarded Children	X	X	-	11	01	C	-	1	1	N.	A.	250	35	171	35	9	40	172	24		
56	El Paso	Woodford	Elderly Citizen's Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	2	-	N.	A.	21	9	10	2	-	-	-	-	21	
56	Eureka	Woodford	Woodford County Training Center	-	X	-	01	01	A	-	1	-	N.	A.	6	3	2	1	-	-	2	4		
56	Eureka	Woodford	Woodmoore School	X	X	-	01	01	A	-	1	-	N.	A.	15	2	13	-	-	-	15	-		
56	Pekin	Tazewell	Holliday School	X	X	-	01	01	A	1	-	-	1	-	28	8	13	5	2	3	19	6		
	Total, . . .			4	5	1									356	75	222	48	11	58	229	69		
																							3	

INVENTORY OF MENTAL RETARDATION

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE V

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-RB-74

DATE
06/30/67

STATE
Illinois

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INVENTORY - GENERAL DATA

Page 1 of 1 pages

LOCATION			NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSI- FIED BY M.R. DESIGN					NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION					AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY	
AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		A	B	C				A	B	C	7a	7b	7c	8a		8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b		11c
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c					
57	Barry	Pike	Pike County Exceptional Children's Program for Trainable Children	-	X	-	01	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.		7	-	6	-	1	-	3	4					
57	Carthage	Hancock	Welborn Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	B	-	-	1	N. A.		12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12					
57	Mt. Sterling	Brown	Mt. Sterling Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	-	N. A.		6	6	-	-	-	-	-	6					
57	Plymouth	Hancock	Thomas Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	1	N. A.		5	5	-	-	-	-	-	5					
57	Quincy	Adams	Beever Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	22	22	A	-	-	1	N. A.		18	16	2	-	-	-	-	18					
57	Quincy	Adams	Cerebral Palsy Center	-	X	-	02	01	C	-	-	1	N. A.		5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-					
57	Quincy	Adams	Frances Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	-	N. A.		7	7	-	-	-	-	-	7					
57	Warsaw	Hancock	Carlson Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	B	-	-	1	N. A.		13	13	-	-	-	-	-	13					
	Total.....		.....	-	2	6									73	59	8	5	1	-	8	65				

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY OR PROGRAM	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSORS INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	A	B	C	S	U		MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
					A	B																			C	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c		
58	Hardin	Calhoun	Calhoun County Day Care Center	-	X	-	04	04	C	-	-	1	N. A.	-	8	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	Elm City Rehabilitation Center	-	X	-	02	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	Illinois Braille and Sight Saving School	-	X	X	13	13	A	-	-	-	N. A.	-	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	Illinois School for the Deaf	-	-	X	13	13	A	-	-	-	N. A.	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	Jacksonville Area Association for Retarded Children, Incorporated	-	X	-	02	01	B	-	-	1	N. A.	-	18	1	12	4	1	3	15	-	-	
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	Jacksonville State Hospital	X	-	-	13	13	A	-	-	-	N. A.	-	198	78	63	57	-	-	3	195	-	
58	Virginia	Cass	Virginia Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	1	N. A.	-	17	1	11	5	-	-	-	-	17	
	Total,			2	4	3									355	194	91	69	1	3	118	224		
59	Havana	Mason	Reid Nursing Home	-	-	X	23	23	A	-	-	1	N. A.	-	32	-	29	3	-	-	-	-	32	
59	Lincoln	Logan	Lincoln State School	X	-	X	13	13	A	39	-	-	39	-	4,515	775	963	1,192	1,585	75	1,061	2,272		
59	Lincoln	Logan	Tuhl House	-	-	X	13	13	A	-	-	1	N. A.	-	12	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	12	
	(continued on next page)																						3	

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STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE V

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 62-86-78

DATE
01/30/67

STATE
Illinois

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INVENTORY - GENERAL DATA

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN					NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		A	B	C				3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a		7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b		10c	10d	11a	11b	11c																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	A	B	C	S	D	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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INVENTORY - GENERAL DATA

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE VIFORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-RB78DATE
06/30/67
STATE
Illinois

INVENTORY - GENERAL DATA

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN					NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION					AGE GROUPING			ADULT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	A	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b		U	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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LOCATION		TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY													AGE GROUPING							
AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING		
				DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				A	B	C	S	U	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c
64	Champaign	Champaign	Happy Day School	-	X	-	02	01	C	-	-	1	N.	A.	25	2	23	-	-	13	10	2
64	Urbana	Champaign	Champaign County Rehabilitation Center	-	X	-	12	01	B	-	-	1	N.	A.	12	4	-	8	-	-	6	6
	Total...			-	2	-									37	6	23	8	-	13	16	8
65	Bement	Piatt	Bement Rest Haven	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	-	N.	A.	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
65	Decatur	Macon	Progress School	-	X	-	21	01	B	-	1	-	N.	A	50	4	7	37	2	2	34	14
65	Lovington	Moultrie	Gaddis Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	23	23	A	-	-	1	N.	A.	15	3	12	-	-	-	-	15
	Total...			-	1	2									73	15	19	37	2	2	24	37
66	Ashmore	Coles	Ashmore Estates Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	12	23	B	-	-	1	N.	A.	42	25	15	2	-	-	-	42
66	Charleston	Coles	Young Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	1	N.	A.	18	9	8	1	-	-	-	18
66	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham County Achievement School	-	X	-	01	01	A	-	1	-	N.	A.	24	-	20	4	-	-	22	2
66	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham County Opportunity Shop	-	X	-	12	01	B	-	1	-	N.	A.	10	-	5	5	-	-	10	-
	(continued on next page)																					3

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSI- FIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY	Page	of	pages			
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				A	B	C	7a	7b	7c		8a	8b	U	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND					PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	U	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c							
66	Effingham	Effingham	Marks Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	B	-	-	1	N.	A.	A.	19	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	19						
66	Mattoon	Coles	New Hope Day Care Center	-	X	-	14	01	C	-	1	-	N.	A.	A.	16	-	11	5	-	1	15	-	-						
	Total			-	3	3										129	44	68	17	-	1	47	81							

LOCATION			NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN					NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY
AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				A	B	C	S	U	MILD	MODERATE		SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT			
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c	12		
67	Alton	Madison	Alton State Hospital	-	-	X	13	13	A	-	-	-	N.	A.	188	158	15	10	5	-	3	155			
67	Alton	Madison	Specialized Services, Incorporated	X	X	-	23	23	A	-	2	-	N.	A.	92	78	14	-	-	-	51	41			
67	Collinsville	Madison	Burler Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	1	N.	A.	8	3	3	2	-	-	-	8			
67	Edwardsville	Madison	Madison County Association, for Mentally Retarded - Day School	-	X	-	02	01	C	-	-	1	N.	A.	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-			
67	Godfrey	Madison	Beverly Farm Foundation	-	-	X	01	01	A	15	-	-	15	-	423	99	228	55	41	17	125	281			
	Total,			1	2	3									717	338	260	73	46	17	185	515			
68	Belleville	St. Clair	Mamie O. Stookey School for Retarded Children	-	X	-	01	01	A	-	1	-	N.	A.	22	-	22	-	-	-	22	-			
68	East St. Louis	St. Clair	Carr Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	1	N.	A.	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3			
	Total,			-	1	1									25	-	25	-	-	-	22	3			
69	Centralia	Clinton	Warren G. Murray Children's Center	X	-	X	13	13	A	1	-	-	1	-	690	2	139	237	312	-	667	23			
69	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Andy Hall School Special Class for Mentally Retarded Children	-	X	-	01	01	C	-	-	1	N.	A.	6	1	4	1	-	-	6	-			
	(continued on next page)																								

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE VII

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-0874

DATE
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STATE
Illinois

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INVENTORY - GENERAL DATA

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSI- FIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY	
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				A	B	C	S	C	MILD		MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT			
2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c				
69	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Edison School Special Class for Mentally Retarded Children	-	X	-	01	01	C	-	-	1	N.	A.		8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
69	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Hearthside Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	1	N.	A.	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
69	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Jefferson County Association For Mentally Retarded Children	-	X	-	01	01	C	-	-	2	N.	A.	14	3	10	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	
69	Okawville	Washington	Washington Springs Nursing Home	-	-	X	23	23	B	-	-	1	N.	A.	45	29	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
	Total,			1	3	3									768	42	171	243	312					695	73
70	Olney	Richland	Colonial Manor Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	22	22	A	-	-	1	N.	A.	23	10	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	Total,			-	-	1									23	10	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN					NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				A	B	C	S	U	MILD	MODERATE		SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT			
2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c				
71	Carbondale	Jackson	Children's Clinical Services	X	-	-	13	13	B	-	-	-	N.	A.	37	18	11	8	-	-	6	26	3		
71	Carbondale	Jackson	Children and Family Services District Office	X	-	-	13	13	B	-	-	-	N.	A.	24	9	4	9	2	4	20	-	-		
71	Carbondale	Jackson	Southern Illinois University Clinical Center	X	X	-	13	13	A	-	-	-	N.	A.	67	61	3	2	1	36	29	2	-		
71	Carbondale	Jackson	Southern Illinois University Employment Training Center	X	X	-	01	01	A	-	-	3	N.	A.	11	10	1	-	-	-	4	7	-		
71	Carbondale	Jackson	Zone Mental Health Clinic	X	-	-	13	13	B	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	2	2	-	-	-	10	-		
71	Coulterville	Randolph	Coulterville Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	1	N.	A.	9	3	-	4	2	-	-	9	-		
71	Menard	Randolph	Illinois Security Hospital	-	-	X	13	13	A	-	-	-	N.	A.	30	24	6	-	-	-	1	29	-		
71	Murphysboro	Jackson	River Bend Manor Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	23	23	A	-	-	1	N.	A.	13	7	5	1	-	-	-	13	-		
71	Murphysboro	Jackson	Southern Illinois Mental Health Clinic	X	-	-	01	01	B	-	-	-	N.	A.	9	8	1	-	-	-	5	2	-		
	Total.....		6	2	3									210	146	33	26	5	47	87	78	3		

INVENTORY - GENERAL DATA

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSI- FIED BY M.R. DESIGN					NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		LEVEL OF RETARDATION					AGE GROUPING			TOTAL	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		A	B	C				A	B	C	S	U	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
72	Benton	Franklin	Good Samaritan Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	1	N.	A.	11	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY			OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY PROGRAM	SPONSORSHIP OF PROPERTY INTEREST	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN FACILITY CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN				NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY		TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION				AGE GROUPING			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN THE FACILITY				
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY		EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY				RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	A	B	C	7a	7b		7c	8a	8b	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND		PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
					A	B																					C
1			2c	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	11a	11b	11c					
74	Anna	Union	Anna State Hospital	-	-	X	13	13	A	-	-	-	N.	A.	178	87	76	8	7	-	-	-	178				
74	Cairo	Alexander	Alexander-Pulaski County Counseling Center	X	-	-	14	14	C	-	-	-	N.	A.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-				
74	Jonesboro	Union	Henard Sheltered Care Home	-	-	X	21	21	A	-	-	1	N.	A.	10	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	10				
74	Metropolis	Massac	Care Homes, Incorporated	-	-	X	23	23	A	-	-	2	N.	A.	51	22	12	14	3	-	-	-	51				
74	Mounds	Pulaski	Children and Family Services District Office	X	-	-	13	13	B	-	-	-	N.	A.	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-				
	Total.....			2	-	3									242	112	92	26	12	1	2		239				

b. Inventory - Services Data (PHS-4774-2) - Explanation of columns by number.

1. Planning area numbers.
2. City or town, county, and name of facility.
3. Caseload for diagnostic and evaluation clinic program.
4. Column 4a, the total number of persons served in the day facility program.

Columns 4b through 4f, caseload for each of the specified services.

5. Column 5a, the total number of persons served in the residential facility program.

Columns 5b through 5f, the caseload for each of the specified services.

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP		TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
1	Freeport	Stephenson	ARC School	-	18	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	18	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Rockford	Winnebago	Children's Convalescent Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-
2	Rockford	Winnebago	Rockford Goodwill Industries, Incorporated	-	19	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Rockford	Winnebago	School of Hope	-	120	-	98	-	120	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Rockford	Winnebago	Winnebago County Child Development Association	-	35	-	16	6	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	174	-	114	6	174	41	23	-	-	-	23	-
3	Dixon	Lee	Dixon State School	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,330	598	381	4,330	4,330	-
3	Dixon	Lee	Truman School and Workshop	-	68	-	20	28	68	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Rock Falls	Whiteside	Self Help Enterprises	-	14	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			121	82	-	20	28	82	34	4,330	598	381	4,330	4,330	-

MS-4773-2
REV. 11-66

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE I

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NC 68-68

DATE
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INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				RESIDENTIAL FACILITY AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES							
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
4	Sandwich	De Kalb	Hope-Haven, Incorporated	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sandwich	De Kalb	"Open Door" Sandwich Community Workshop	-	20	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sycamore	De Kalb	Opportunity House, Incorporated	-	40	10	-	17	40	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	67	10	7	17	67	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	La Salle	La Salle	United Cerebral Palsy Center	-	31	-	16	23	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Ottawa	La Salle	Echo School - Retarded Children's Educational Association of La Salle County	-	8	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Ottawa	La Salle	La Salle County Chapter for Crippled Children, Incorporated	-	29	29	10	17	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Streator	La Salle	Streator Unlimited, Incorporated	-	7	-	-	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	75	29	34	47	75	7	-	-	-	-	-	-

INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA				Page 1 of 6 pages												
AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED		
					TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING		CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
6	Elgin	Kane	Elgin State Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	193	-	-	193	-
6	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry County Association for Retarded Children Training Center	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Woodstock	McHenry	Johnson Foster Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
6	Woodstock	McHenry	Windgate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	30	-
	Total,			-	10	-	-	-	10	10	229	193	-	30	229	-
7	Antioch	Lake	Chalet Workshop	-	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Barrington	Lake	Countryside Center for the Retarded	-	35	-	-	35	35	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Lake Zurich	Lake	Mount Saint Joseph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	-	11	89	157	-
7	Mundelein	Lake	Klingberg School, Home and Treatment Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	27	16	73	89	-
7	Waukegan	Lake	Retarded Children's Education Society of Lake County	-	41	-	-	14	41	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	81	-	-	49	81	41	246	27	27	162	246	-
34																

INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE II

FORM APPROVED BY
BUDGET ESTABLISHING 68-5-1-1
DATE 06/30/67
STATE Illinois

INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA

Page 2 of 6 pages

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION & TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY				RESIDENTIAL FACILITY							
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
8	East Dundee	Cook	Beverly Lake School	-	20	-	20	20	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Elgin	Cook	Little Angel's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	45	-
8	Palatine	Cook	Little City, Incorporated	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	91	91	91	91	35
8	Rolling Meadows	Cook	Clearbrook Day Center	115	115	-	70	97	115	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Wheeling	Cook	Direction to Opportunity through Occupation and Rehabilitation	-	12	-	-	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total.....		.....	206	147	-	90	129	147	48	136	91	91	91	136	35
9	Glenview	Cook	Glenkirk School for Retarded Children	-	29	-	29	8	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Highland Park	Lake	Highland Park Community Nursery School	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Lake Forest	Lake	Grove School	-	34	-	34	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total.....		.....	-	68	-	68	42	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Park Ridge	Cook	Junior Shelter	-	71	71	71	71	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Park Ridge	Cook	Park Ridge Vocational Training Shelter	-	20	-	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total.....		.....	-	91	71	91	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA				Page 3 of 6 pages												
AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP		TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
11	Skokie	Cook	Orchard School for Special Education	43	43	-	43	43	43	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			43	43	-	43	43	43	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Evanston	Cook	Shore School and Training Center	-	70	10	15	12	70	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	70	10	15	12	70	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	River Grove	Cook	Jim Busby Center	-	61	35	7	35	61	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	61	35	7	35	61	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	No Facilities															
15	Chicago	Cook	Chicago School for Retarded Children	-	88	7	88	88	88	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Chicago	Cook	Klingberg School for Mentally Retarded Children	-	81	-	-	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	169	7	88	169	169	88	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATE PLAN MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM ZONE II

FORM APPROVED:
BUDGET BUREAU NO: 68-R6

DATE	STATE
06/30/67	Illinois

STATE
Illinois

348

INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
21	Chicago	Cook	Austin Special School	-	45	-	45	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Chicago	Cook	Austin Town Hall	-	51	-	-	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	96	-	45	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Chicago	Cook	Victor C. Neumann Children's Center	-	35	-	32	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Chicago	Cook	Victor C. Neumann Training School	-	45	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	80	-	32	35	80	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Chicago	Cook	Child Development Clinic, at Children's Memorial Hospital	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Chicago	Cook	Hampden Manor Nursing Home, Incorporated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	9	19	-
23	Chicago	Cook	Seward Park	-	22	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Chicago	Cook	The Lambs, Incorporated	-	30	-	-	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Chicago	Cook	Vocational Adjustment Center Jewish Vocational Service	-	14	-	-	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			190	66	-	-	66	66	44	-	-	-	9	19	-
																3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE IIFORM APPROVED
BUDGET FISCAL YEAR 1966-67DATE
06/30/67
STATE
Illinois

INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA

Page 6 of 6 pages

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY						RESIDENTIAL FACILITY					
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING		CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
24	Chicago	Cook	Child Development Center of United Cerebral Palsy of Greater Chicago	-	55	-	11	44	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Total, . . .			-	55	-	11	44	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	No Facilities															
26	Chicago	Cook	Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind	-	14	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Chicago	Cook	Dr. Julian D. Levinson Research Foundation	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Chicago	Cook	Goodwill Industries of Chicago	-	138	-	-	138	138	138	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Chicago	Cook	Illinois State Pediatric Institute	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	176	10	10	176	-
26	Chicago	Cook	Mental Health Center	534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Chicago	Cook	Mental Health Center Section for Mental Retardation	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			1,935	152	-	14	138	152	138	176	176	10	10	176	-

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
27	Chicago	Cook	ABC Youth Center	-	20	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Chicago	Cook	Boys Brotherhood of the Republic Youth Center	-	40	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Chicago	Cook	Child Evaluation Center	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			8	60	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Chicago	Cook	Child Evaluation Center	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Chicago	Cook	Dvorak Park	-	28	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total			8	28	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Chicago	Cook	Ada S. McKinley Community Service	60	60	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Chicago	Cook	Evaluation Center Michael Reese Hospital	-	57	57	-	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Chicago	Cook	Michael Reese Hospital Evaluation Center	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Chicago	Cook	Monterey Convalescent Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	23	33	-
	Total,			253	117	117	60	117	117	-	33	-	-	23	33	-

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STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE III

FORM APPROVED:
BUDGET BUREAU NO 68-RB-A

DATE 06/30/67
STATE Illinois

INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA

Page 2 of 7 pages

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
30	Chicago	Cook	Gage Park	-	60	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Chicago	Cook	Southwest School	-	74	-	55	19	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	134	-	55	79	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Chicago	Cook	Mary McDowell Settlement House	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Chicago	Cook	Misericordia Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	132	132	-
31	Chicago	Cook	Saint Rose Day Center	-	60	-	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			32	60	-	30	30	60	-	132	-	-	132	132	-
32	Chicago	Cook	Child Evaluation Center	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Chicago	Cook	Washington Park	-	41	-	-	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			8	41	-	-	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Chicago	Cook	Southeast School	-	52	-	52	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	52	-	52	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Chicago	Cook	Walter's Private Nursery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
	Total,			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
35	No Facilities			-	28	-	28	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Chicago	Cook	ABC Adjustment School	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Chicago	Cook	Greater Institutional Day Care Center for Mentally Retarded Children	-	32	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Chicago	Cook	Tuley Park	-	72	-	40	72	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Total,			-	15	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Chicago	Cook	Russell Square	-	75	-	-	9	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Chicago	Cook	Vocational Center	-	90	-	-	24	90	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Total			-	15	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Chicago	Cook	Victor C. Neumann Training Center - South Branch	-	15	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Total,			-	15	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Chicago	Cook	West Pullman Park Special Recreation Program	-	95	-	-	70	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Total,			-	95	-	-	70	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	No Facilities			-	95	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION #	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			2c	TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				
							TOTAL	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING		CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TOTAL	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
41	Aurora	Kane	John F. Kennedy School for Retarded Children	-	57	35	67	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Aurora	Kane	Kennedy Training Center for Retarded Children	-	20	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Batavia	Kane	Valley School for Exceptional Children	-	25	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Batavia	Kane	Valley Sheltered Workshop	-	6	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Oswego	Kendall	Valley Haven for the Exceptional, Incorporated	-	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	116	35	67	110	116	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Addison	Du Page	Bonaparte School	-	105	-	48	79	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Bloomingtondale	Du Page	Elaine Boyd Creche, Incorporated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	1	2	9	92	-
42	Bloomingtondale	Du Page	Mark Lund Hilltop, Incorporated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	65	-
42	Naperville	Du Page	Little Friends School	-	9	-	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	114	-	57	88	114	-	157	1	2	9	157	-

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY						RESIDENTIAL FACILITY					
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				
						TOTAL	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TOTAL	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
43	Elmhurst	Du Page	Ray Graham Rehabilitation Center	-	30	-	-	15	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Lombard	Du Page	West Suburban School	-	43	-	-	43	43	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	73	-	-	58	73	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	No Facilities															
45	Berwyn	Cook	Seguin School	-	66	-	-	62	66	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Oak Park	Cook	Oak Community School and Workshop	-	26	-	26	26	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	92	-	26	88	92	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	La Grange	Cook	Helping Hand School	-	37	-	17	17	37	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	La Grange	Cook	The Summer Workshop	-	50	-	-	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total			-	87	-	17	67	87	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Evergreen Park	Cook	Park Lawn School	-	40	40	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Oaklawn	Cook	Garden School	-	40	-	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Palos Heights	Cook	Thelma Lindquist Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-
47	Palos Park	Cook	Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Job Training Center	-	67	-	-	67	67	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(continued on next page)															35

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE III

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R3.4

356

DATE 06/30/67
STATE Illinois

INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA

Page 6 of 7 pages

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
47	Palos Park	Cook	Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Junior School for Exceptional Children	-	35	-	35	-	35	-	180	-	180	-	180	-
47	Tinley Park	Cook	Tinley Park State Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-
	Total, . . .			-	182	40	75	147	182	67	199	-	180	-	199	-
48	Chicago Heights	Cook	Happiday School	-	50	-	45	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Park Forest	Cook	Good Shepherd Center for Exceptional Children	-	22	22	7	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Steger	Cook	Happiday Work Center	-	14	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	86	22	52	65	86	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Calumet City	Cook	Calumet City School for Special Education	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Lansing	Cook	Lansing School of Special Education	-	44	-	31	38	44	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	South Holland	Cook	New Hope School	-	25	-	25	23	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	86	-	56	61	86	13	-	-	-	-	-	-

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
50	Joliet	Will	Cerebral Palsy Center of Will County	-	20	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Joliet	Will	Trinity School	-	59	-	-	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Manteno	Kankakee	Manteno State Hospital	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	200	-
	Total,			200	79	-	-	79	79	-	200	-	-	-	200	-

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE IV

FORM APPROVED:
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R078

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION CLINIC #	DAY FACILITY						RESIDENTIAL FACILITY					
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING		CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
51	East Moline	Rock Island	East Moline State Hospital	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	83	-
51	Edgington	Rock Island	Rock Ridge Handicapped School	-	4	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Moline	Rock Island	Rock Island County Child Guidance and Mental Health Center	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Moline	Rock Island	Rock Island County Shelter Workshop	-	23	-	23	23	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Rock Island	Rock Island	Department of Children and Family Service of Rock Island County	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Rock Island	Rock Island	Retarded Children's Day Care Center	-	20	-	20	20	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Sherrard	Mercer	Sherrard Day Care Center	-	8	-	5	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			122	55	-	52	55	55	33	-	-	-	-	-	-

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY											RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					TOTAL NUMBER SERVED			
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP		TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP				
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f				
52	Galesburg	Knox	Galesburg State Research Hospital	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	20	50	92	-				
52	Galesburg	Knox	Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Knox County	-	6	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
52	Galesburg	Knox	Sunnyside School and Training Center	28	28	-	28	28	28	14	-	-	-	-	-	-				
52	Kewanee	Henry	Organization for Retarded Children, Incorporated	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-				
52	Monmouth	Warren	Warren Achievement School for Handicapped Children	34	34	-	15	19	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	Total, . . .			174	88	6	69	73	88	34	92	-	20	50	92	-				
53	No Facilities																			
54	No Facilities																			
55	Peoria	Peoria	Bishop Dunne Special Educational School	-	27	-	27	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
55	Peoria	Peoria	Community Workshop and Training Center	32	32	-	-	3	32	30	-	-	-	-	-	-				
55	Peoria	Peoria	Children and Family Service	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	(continued on next page)															3				

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STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE IV

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU F.C. 68-P

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY						RESIDENTIAL FACILITY					
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED		
					TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING		CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
55	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria State Hospital	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	-	10	-	189	-
55	Peoria	Peoria	Schlarman Children's Home	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	15	15	-
	Total			249	59	-	27	30	59	30	204	15	10	15	204	-
56	East Peoria	Tazewell	Heart of Illinois United Cerebral Palsy Center	24	14	-	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	East Peoria	Tazewell	Peoria Association for Retarded Children	250	250	25	200	250	250	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	El Paso	Woodford	Elderly Citizens Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-
56	Eureka	Woodford	Woodford County Training Center	-	6	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Eureka	Woodford	Woodmoore School	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Pekin	Tazewell	Holiday School	28	28	28	28	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total			317	313	68	257	307	313	56	21	-	-	-	21	-

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
57	Barry	Pike	Pike County Exceptional Children's Program for Training Children	-	7	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Carthage	Hancock	Welborn Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	12	-
57	Mount Sterling	Brown	Mount Sterling Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	6	-
57	Plymouth	Hancock	Thomas Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
57	Quincy	Adams	Beever Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	18	-
57	Quincy	Adams	Cerebral Palsy Center	-	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Quincy	Adams	Frances Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	7	-
57	Warsaw	Hancock	Carlson Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	13	-
	Total,			-	12	-	-	12	12	-	61	-	-	56	61	-
58	Hardin	Calhoun	Calhoun County Day Care Center	-	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	Elm City Rehabilitation Center	-	22	-	-	22	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	Illinois Braille and Sight Saving School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	52	52	52	-
																3

STATE PLAN
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ZONE VFURNISHED BY
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IllinoisDATE
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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	
					TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHeltered Workshop	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHeltered Workshop
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	Illinois School for Deaf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40	40	40	-
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	Jacksonville Area Association for Retarded Children Incorporated (Pathway School)	-	18	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	Jacksonville State Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	198	-
58	Virginia	Cass	Virginia Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	17	-
	Total,			-	48	-	-	48	48	22	307	-	92	109	307	-
59	Havana	Mason	Reid Nursing Home, Incorporated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	32	32	-
59	Lincoln	Logan	Lincoln State School	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,443	266	310	2,968	4,443	3
59	Lincoln	Logan	Tuhl House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	12	-
59	Springfield	Sangamon	Harry L. Hodde School for Cerebral Palsy	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Springfield	Sangamon	The Hope School for the Blind, Multiple Handicapped Children	29	1	-	1	1	1	-	28	-	28	28	28	-
59	Springfield	Sangamon	Land of Lincoln Goodwill Industries	-	30	-	8	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Springfield	Sangamon	Little Red Schoolhouse	40	63	-	21	63	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
59	Tallula	Menard	Garden View	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
60	Total,			98	106	-	42	106	106	30	4,522	266	338	3,040	4,522	3
60	Carlinsville	Macoupin	Macoupin County Training Mentally Handicapped Class	-	27	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Hillsboro	Montgomery	Montgomery County Association for Retarded Children	-	5	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Taylorville	Christian	Christian County Council for Mentally Retarded Children	-	19	-	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	51	-	24	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATE PLAN
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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					
						TOTAL	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING		CUSTODIAL CARE	SHeltered WORKSHOP	TOTAL	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHeltered WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
61	Bradley	Kankakee	Kankakee County Training Center for the Disabled, Incorporated	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Dwight	Livingston	Wm. W. Fox Children's Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	152	-	-	152	-
61	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee Exceptional School for the Mentally Retarded	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee State Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	240	-
	Total,			-	30	-	20	-	30	10	392	152	-	-	392	-
62	Danville	Vermilion	Retarded Children's Center, Incorporated	-	37	-	37	37	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	Rankin	Edgar	Wheeler's Home-Farm School for Mentally Retarded Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	3	-
62	Watseka	Iroquois	Welles School	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			-	57	-	57	37	57	-	3	-	3	3	3	-

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING		CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
63	Bloomington	McLean	Hanson Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-
63	Bloomington	McLean	Lowry Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-
63	Bloomington	McLean	Rusk Haven Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-
63	Chenoo	McLean	Rose Lawn Sheltered Care Home #2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-
63	Danvers	McLean	Holman Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-
63	Heyworth	McLean	Lush Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-
63	Le Roy	McLean	Le Roy Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-
63	Lexington	McLean	Rose Lawn Sheltered Care Home #1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-
63	Lexington	McLean	Three Oaks Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-
63	Normal	McLean	Retarded Children's Center	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total, . . . . .		. . . . .	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	137	-	-	-	137	-
64	Champaign	Champaign	Happy Day School	-	25	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	Urbana	Champaign	Champaign Co. Rehab. Center	-	12	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	37	-	25	-	37	12	-	-	-	-	-	-

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
65	Bement	Piatt	Bement Rest Haven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-
65	Decatur	Macon	Progress School	-	50	-	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Lovington	Moultrie	Gaddis Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-
	Total			-	50	-	50	50	50	-	23	-	-	-	23	-
66	Ashmore	Coles	Ashmore Estates Shelter Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	42	-
66	Charleston	Coles	Young Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-
66	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham County Achievement School	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham County Opportunity Shop	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Effingham	Effingham	Marks Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-
66	Mattoon	Coles	New Hope Day Care Center, Incorporated	-	16	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total			-	50	-	40	-	50	10	79	-	-	-	79	-

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY						RESIDENTIAL FACILITY					
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					
					TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP		TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
67	Alton	Madison	Alton State Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	-	-	-	188	-
67	Alton	Madison	Specialized Services, Incorporated	65	92	-	-	92	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Collinsville	Madison	Butler Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-
67	Edwardsville	Madison	Madison County Association Mentally Retarded Day School	-	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Godfrey	Madison	Beverly Farm Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	423	-	-	250	423	-
	Total,			65	98	-	-	98	98	92	619	-	-	250	619	-
68	Belleville	St. Clair	Mamie O. Stookey School for Mentally Retarded	-	22	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	East, St. Louis	St. Clair	Carr Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
	Total,			-	22	-	-	22	22	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
69	Centralia	Clinton	Warren G. Murray Children's Center	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	690	350	690	690	-
69	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Andy Hall School Special Class for Mentally Retarded Children	-	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
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FORM APPROVED:
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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION & CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					
					TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE			SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
69	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Edison School Special Class for Mentally Retarded Children	-	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Hearthside Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
69	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Jefferson County Association for Mentally Retarded Children	-	14	-	3	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	Okawville	Washington	Washington Springs Nursing Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	45	-
	Total,	-	28	-	3	25	28	-	50	-	-	-	50	-
70	Olney	Richland	Colonial Manor Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-

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AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY							
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES						
						4a	4b	4c	4d		4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
1	2a	2b	2c	3													
71	Carbondale	Jackson	Children's Clinical Services	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Carbondale	Jackson	Children and Family Services District Offices	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Carbondale	Jackson	Southern Illinois University Clinical Center	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Carbondale	Jackson	Southern Illinois University Employment Training Center	11	11	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Carbondale	Jackson	Zone Mental Health Clinic	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Coulterville	Randolph	Coulterville Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
71	Menard	Randolph	Illinois Security Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-
71	Murphysboro	Jackson	River Bend Manor Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-
71	Murphysboro	Jackson	Southern Illinois Mental Health Clinic	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	158	11	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	52	52	-

INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE VIIIFORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU INC. 68-106DATE
06/30/67STATE
Illinois

INVENTORY - SERVICES DATA

Page 2 of 3 pages

AREA	LOCATION		NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY						RESIDENTIAL FACILITY					
	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				TOTAL NUMBER SERVED		
					TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE		SHELTERED WORKSHOP	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING		CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
72	Benton	Franklin	Good Samaritan Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-
72	Benton	Franklin	Shady Rest Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-
72	Benton	Franklin	Wirtz's Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
72	Herrin	Williamson	Mattingly Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-
72	Herrin	Williamson	Parents Educational Group (Herrin Day Care Center)	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	Johnston City	Williamson	Maple House Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
72	Marion	Williamson	Lee Manor Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	8	9	-
	Total,			-	7	-	7	-	7	-	71	-	-	8	71	-
73	Grayville	White	Hillcrest Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
73	Harrisburg	Saline	A. L. Bowen Children's Center	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	-	153	-	153	-
73	Harrisburg	Saline	Children and Family Services District Office	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			114	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	153	-	160	-

LOCATION			NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CLINIC TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	DAY FACILITY					RESIDENTIAL FACILITY						
AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY			TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES					TOTAL NUMBER SERVED	AVERAGE DAILY CASE LOAD IN SERVICES				
						TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP		TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
74	Anna	Union	Anna State Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	-	-	152	178	-
74	Cairo	Alexander	Alexander-Pulaski County Counseling Services	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	Jonesboro	Union	Henard Sheltered Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-
74	Metropolis	Massac	Care Homes, Incorporated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-
74	Mounds	Pulaski	Children and Family Services District Office	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,			3	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	-	-	152	239	-

4. SUMMARY OF NEED AND PRIORITY RANKING OF AREAS

- a. Priority by Planning Area - The seventy-four planning areas were ranked in order of priority. Both quantitative and qualitative factors were used.

The quantitative items included:

(1) Incidence of retardation - Unmet Need

- (a) Unmet need - actual number (estimated)
- (b) Unmet need - percent

(2) Economic Factor: Families with income less than \$3,000

- (a) Actual number
- (b) Percent of planning area population

For Item (1), the planning areas were ranked on the basis of statistical data provided by a recent survey conducted by the Division of Mental Retardation Services with the cooperation of the Assistant Zone Directors for Mental Retardation during July, August, and September 1966. With respect to the economic variable (Item 2), the planning areas were ranked according to information obtained from two sources: A report prepared by the Department of Mental Health (1965) and a demographic analysis of poverty compiled for the Illinois Office of Economic Opportunity (1965). The total possible score per planning area for the quantitative items ranged from 4 to 296 points.⁶

The qualitative items consisted of the following:

(3) Community Resources and Interest

- (a) Availability of essential manpower.
- (b) Availability of interested agencies financially capable of meeting costs associated with construction, maintenance, and operation of related facilities.
- (c) Community interest and support.

⁶ See page 373 for a copy of the worksheet form.

WORKSHEET
Priority Ranking of Planning Areas

one _____ Planning Area _____

counties:

Community Areas (Chicago only):

QUANTITATIVE FACTORS	Actual Number	Percent	Rank
<u>Incidence of Retardation and Unmet Need</u>			
a. Estimated number of retarded	_____		
b. Estimated number of MR requiring service	_____		
c. Unmet need - actual	_____		_____
d. Unmet need - percent		_____	_____
			(Subtotal)
<u>Economic Factor: Families with Income less than \$3,000</u>			
a. Actual number	_____		_____
b. Percent of planning area population		_____	_____
		Subtotal	(Subtotal)
<u>QUALITATIVE FACTORS</u>			
	E (1)	A (2)	P (3)
<u>Community Resources & Interest</u>			
a. Availability of essential manpower.	_____	_____	_____
b. Availability of interested agencies financially capable of meeting costs associated with the construction, maintenance, and operation of related facilities.	_____	_____	_____
c. Community interest and support.	_____	_____	_____
<u>Qualitative Needs and Outcomes</u>			
	G(1)	A(2)	L(3)
a. Need for specialized services for the retarded, taking into consideration zone/subzone planning.	_____	_____	_____
b. Extent to which new or additional facilities would enable the retarded to remain within their communities.	_____	_____	_____
Subtotal			_____
TOTAL			
RANK (State)			

(4) Qualitative Needs and Outcomes

- (a) Need for specialized services for the retarded, taking into consideration zone and subzone planning.
- (b) Extent to which new or additional facilities would enable the retarded to remain within their communities.

The qualitative items were judged subjectively by the Assistant Zone directors for Mental Retardation in the Zones.

The subjective evaluations were rated on a broad, three-divisional scale--above average, average, or below average. Inasmuch as the raters did not possess common criteria upon which to base their judgments, the total score for the qualitative variables (Item 3 + Item 4) was restricted to a range of 5 to 15 points.

The final ranking for each of the planning areas was based on the total score (quantitative + qualitative) and was inversely proportional. In other words, those planning areas with high total scores, received the lowest priority rankings.

The 20 highest ranked planning areas are presented in Table I (page 376). It will be observed that these 20 areas, with the exception of Planning Area No. 52 (Rank 20), had an actual unmet need (estimated) greater than 1,000 mentally retarded individuals, and at least 70 percent of the mentally retarded population within these planning areas was not being served. Each of these planning areas also ranked high with respect to both number and percent of families earning less than \$3,000 per year. In most instances, the subjective evaluations supported the high ranking of these planning areas.

Table II (page 377) shows planning areas ranked twenty-one through seventy-four.

The data utilized in establishing priorities, as well as the final rankings, for all planning areas are summarized in Table III (page 378). As will be observed, the planning areas are ranked according to both state and zone.

b. Priority Within a Planning Area - Projects within each planning area shall be considered in order of importance as given below:

- (1) Facilities which alone or in conjunction with other existing facilities provide comprehensive services for a particular community or communities.
- (2) Facilities which alone or in conjunction with other existing facilities provide multiple but less than comprehensive services for a particular community or communities.
- (3) Facilities which provide a single service for a particular community or communities.

References

Illinois Department of Mental Health. The Illinois State Plan for the Construction of Community Mental Health Centers. Springfield, Illinois: Department of Mental Health, 1966.

The Illinois Office of Economic Opportunity. A Demographic Analysis of Poverty in the State of Illinois. Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Office of Economic Opportunity, 1965.

TABLE I

PLANNING AREAS RANKED ONE THROUGH TWENTY

Rank	Zone	Planning area	Counties or Community Areas
1.5	3	33	Kenwood, Hyde Park, Woodlawy
1.5	7	69	Bond, Fayette, Clinton, Washington, Clay, Jefferson, Marion, and Wayne Counties
3	7	68	St. Clair and Monroe Counties
4	2	23	Lincoln Park, Near North Side, and Loop
5	6	62	Iroquois, Vermilion, and Edgar Counties
6	6	65	Macon, De Witt, Piatt, Shelby and Moultrie Counties
7	3	27	North Lawndale and South Lawndale
8	1	3	Carroll, Whiteside, Lee, and Ogle Counties
9	7	67	Madison County
10	3	32	Cook (Bremen, Rich and Bloom)
11	5	59	Mason, Logan, Menard and Sangemon Counties
12.5	1	2	Winnebago and Boone Counties
12.5	3	35	West Englewood and Englewood
14	4	51	Rock Island and Mercer Counties
15	2	7	Lake (except Shields, Deerfield, West Deerfield townships)
16	3	45	Cook (River Forest, Oak Park, Cicero and Berwyn)
17	2	25	West Town
18	7	70	Crawford, Edwards, Jasper, Lawrence, Richland and Wabash Counties
19	2	6	McHenry County and 6 Northern townships of Kane (Hampshire, Rutland, Dundee, Burlington, Plato, Elgin)
20	4	52	Henry, Knox, Warren and Henderson Counties

TABLE II

PLANNING AREAS RANKED TWENTY-ONE THROUGH SEVENTY-FOUR

Rank	Zone	Planning area	Rank	Zone	Planning area
21	2	21	56	2	8
22.5	3	48	57	3	49
22.5	5	60	58	3	40
24	3	31	59	3	37
25	8	73	60	3	39
26	4	56	61.5	2	14
27	4	54	61.5	2	17
28	5	57	63	3	41
29.5	2	26	64	3	46
29.5	4	55	65	1	4
31	4	53	66	2	10
32	6	64	67	2	11
33	2	19	68	3	42
34	3	29	69	3	36
35.5	1	5	70	2	18
35.5	3	44	71	3	28
37.5	2	16	72	3	47
37.5	2	24	73	3	43
39.5	2	9	74	2	12
39.5	3	34			
41.5	6	61			
41.5	8	72			
43	8	71			
44	5	58			
45	2	20			
46	1	1			
47	3	30			
48	6	66			
49	2	13			
50	8	74			
51	2	22			
52	6	63			
53	3	50			
54	2	15			
55	3	38			

TABLE III
RANKING OF PLANNING AREAS

Zone	Planning area	Quantitative items										Total score	Ranking	
		MR - Unmet needs			Economic variable				Qualitative items		State		Zone	
		Actual number	Rank	Percent	Rank	Actual number	Rank	Percent	Rank	Community interest				Need
1	1	461	69	69.42	34	4,288	41	23.6	19	7	2	179	46	4
	2	1,903	2	71.48	26	7,366	22	12.3	41	6	2	99	12.5	2
	3	1,234	21.5	73.36	22	8,814	12	22.9	21	7	2	85.5	8	1
	4	349	73	60.06	61	2,235	60	17.6	29	7	2	232	65	5
	5	831	41	73.86	21	4,044	44	13.8	38	6	2	152	35.5	3
2	6	1,345	16	76.76	12	4,503	37	11.0	45	6	2	118	19	4
	7	1,779	4	83.48	5	4,071	54.5	8.8	43	3	2	111.5	15	2
	8	1,036	32	70.95	30	2,028	63	4.9	69.5	3	4	201.5	56	15
	9	1,763	6	85.79	3	1,988	64	4.6	72	7	4	156	39.5	10
	10	724	49	67.34	42	1,185	72	5.3	67.5	3	4	237.5	66	18
	11	707	51	68.70	37	1,024	73.5	3.9	73.5	6	6	247	67	19
	12	525	65	56.63	64	1,024	73.5	3.9	73.5	4	4	284	74	21
	13	1,033	33	85.16	4	1,185	67.5	5.3	71	3	4	179.5	49	12
	14	907	38	68.55	38	1,856	67	5.4	66	3	2	214	61.5	16.5
	15	1,122	26	66.39	46	3,268	51	7.1	58	7	4	191	54	14
	16	1,258	20	74.17	19	3,620	47	7.8	56	6	4	153	37.5	8.5
	17	743	47	63.50	53	2,986	53	9.6	50	6	4	214	61.5	16.5
	18	507	66.5	51.10	67	2,433	58	8.8	54.5	4	2	252	70	20
	19	944	36	71.46	27	4,409	39	13.1	39.5	4	4	146.5	33	6
	20	886	39	69.38	35	3,781	46	11.9	43	4	4	171	45	11
	21	1,605	15	76.21	8	4,837	36	8.9	53	6	4	122	21	5
	22	973	35	67.19	43	3,537	49	9.5	51	6	4	188	51	13
	23	1,338	17	73.96	20	15,619	1	26	17	6	2	64	4	1
	24	771	44	64.65	51	5,748	31	22.1	22	3	2	153	37.5	8.5
	25	1,189	24	75.11	17	5,049	33	14.4	34	5	2	115	17	3
	26	584	58	54.32	65	8,855	10	36.8	4	6	4	147	29.5	7
3	27	1,514	10	76.15	16	8,306	16	19.8	24	9	2	77	7	2
	28	380	72	47.73	69	1,756	69	14.7	33	9	2	254	71	22

TABLE III (continued)

Zone	Planning area	Quantitative items										Qualitative items		Total score	Ranking	
		MR - Unmet needs					Economic variable					Community interest	Need		State	Zone
		Actual number	Rank	Percent	Rank	Actual number	Rank	Percent	Rank							
3	29	636	55	58.34	63	8,326	15	38	3	9	2	147	7	8		
	30	570	59	52.97	66	1,598	70	5.9	63	3	2	173	47	11		
	31	1,382	15	74.94	18	4,942	35	10.7	46	9	2	125	24	7		
	32	1,023	34	70.02	33	9,032	9	29.8	10	9	2	97	10	3		
	33	1,419	12	78.09	8	9,230	7	23.2	20	6	4	57	1.5	1		
	34	811	43	67.02	44	6,553	28.5	17.5	30.5	6	4	156	39.5	10		
	35	1,298	19	26.89	10	6,553	28.5	17.5	30.5	9	2	99	12.5	4		
	36	417	71	39.33	72	3,236	52	11.7	44	9	2	250	69	21		
	37	814	42	63.24	55	3,440	50	9.9	48	6	4	205	59	16		
	38	1,039	30.5	71.01	29	2,219	61	6.1	62	6	4	192.5	55	13		
	39	833	40	63.49	54	2,985	54	9.2	52	6	4	210	60	17		
	40	750	45.5	65.78	47	2,729	55	10.1	47	6	4	204.5	58	15		
	41	693	54	60.68	59	3,550	48	9.8	49	3	4	210	63	18		
	42	698	53	41.54	71	2,579	56	6.9	59	3	6	248	68	20		
	43	620	56	36.97	73	1,954	69.5	4.9	65	3	6	272.5	73	24		
	44	1,515	9	88.33	1	2,073	62	4.7	71	3	6	152	35.5	9		
	45	1,855	3	87.99	2	4,185	42	7.6	57	6	4	104	16	5		
	46	933	37	66.50	45	1,862	66	5.5	64	6	6	224	64	19		
	47	750	45.5	50.26	68	1,852	65	5.4	68	6	6	258.5	72	23		
	48	1,727	7	68.28	39	6,556	27	12.2	42	6	2	123	22.5	6		
	49	1,109	27	64.70	50	2,405	59	6.3	60	6	2	204	57	14		
	50	1,491	11	64.55	52	2,460	57	6.2	61	6	4	191	53	12		
4	51	1,315	18	76.85	11	6,224	30	14.2	35	6	4	104	14	1		
	52	1,075	29	70.81	31	7,988	18	21.5	23	8	2	121	20	2		
	53	470	68	78.20	6	4,497	38	26.2	16	9	2	141	31	5		
	54	553	63	77.34	9	5,017	34	25.4	18	8	2	134	27	6		
	55	1,234	21.5	64.91	49	6,866	24	14.1	36	3	6	139.5	29.5	4		
	56	1,039	30.5	78.12	7	4,331	40	13.1	39.5	6	4	127	26	3		

TABLE III (continued)

Zone	Planning area	Quantitative items								Qualitative items		Total score	Ranking	
		MR - Unmet needs				Economic variable				Community interest	Need		State	Zone
		Actual number	Rank	Percent	Rank	Actual number	Rank	Percent	Rank					
5	57	737	48	45.18	70	10,650	8	31.1	8	6	2	138	28	3
	58	565	61	61.21	57	7,218	23	29.2	11	6	4	162	44	4
	59	1,406	13	67.36	41	9,566	6	17.9	28	4	6	98	11	1
	60	705	52	67.91	40	8,835	10	28.7	13	6	2	123	22.5	2
6	61	723	50	70.53	32	5,377	32	17	32	8	3	157	41.5	4
	62	1,164	25	76.27	14	9,587	5	31	9	9	3	65	5	1
	63	568	60	65.51	48	3,946	45	18.5	27	7	3	190	52	6
	64	1,100	28	59.39	62	7,500	20	19	25	5	4	143	32	3
7	65	1,396	14	73.35	23	8,681	13	28	14	4	4	72	6	2
	66	552	64	60.99	58	6,596	26	27	15	8	3	174	48	5
	67	1,774	25	71.58	5	8,287	17	14.0	37	3	2	89	9	3
	68	2,080	1	71.11	28	13,380	3	18.7	26	3	2	63	3	2
8	69	1,212	23	76.41	13	14,615	2	32.8	6	9	4	57	1.5	1
	70	590	57	71.95	24	7,696	19	31.3	7	6	4	117	18	4
	71	556	62	61.64	56	6,865	25	29	12	3	2	160	43	3
	72	453	70	60.23	60	8,381	14	34	5	6	2	157	41.5	2
73	73	507	66.5	68.88	36	9,090	8	42.5	2	9	2	125.5	25	1
	74	117	74	32.77	74	7,406	21	43	1	9	2	181	50	4

NOTE: See page 381 for method of estimating unmet needs.

METHOD OF ESTIMATING UNMET NEED

The estimated unmet need is the number of mentally retarded persons receiving services in day and residential programs subtracted from the estimated number of retardates requiring such services. The number receiving services was obtained through the inventory of mental retardation facilities and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Considered in estimating the number requiring services were the total population distribution by age, the incidence of mental retardation by chronological age and level of retardation, and the percentage of retardates requiring services.

A variable estimate was developed in which the percentages of the population considered to be mentally retarded varied with chronological age. A population distribution by age was obtained using the following percentages:

Chronological Age	Percent of Total Population
0- 5	12
6-19	23
20+	65

After estimating the population in each age group by applying these percentages to the total population, the following percentages were used to estimate the mentally retarded population by level of retardation:

Level of Retardation	Chronological Age		
	0 - 5	6 - 19	20+
EMR	0.1	2.6	1.6
TMR	0.3	0.3	0.3
SMR/PMR	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.5	3.0	2.0

The percentages in the table below were then used to estimate the mentally retarded population requiring residential, educational, and vocational services:

Level of Retardation	Chronological Age		
	0 - 5	6 - 19	20+
EMR	60	100	10*
TMR	60	100	60*
SMR/PMR	40	100	60*

*Percent of total MR population over CA20 requiring services at any one time.

5. AREA SUMMARY OF PROGRAMMING OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Summary and Programming Data Report (PHS-4774-3) - Explanation of columns by number.

1. Planning area numbers.
2. The name of the city or town in column 2a, and the county in column 2b, for each of the existing and programmed facilities.
3. "E" for existing and "P" for programmed facilities.
4. Total number of "E" and "P" facilities in a particular city or town.
5. Appropriate columns checked for both existing and programmed facilities. Type of program codes are as follows:
 - A - diagnostic/evaluation clinic; B - day facility;
 - C - residential facility.
6. Appropriate columns (6a-f) checked for both existing and programmed services.
7. Appropriate columns (7a-d) checked for both existing and programmed services.
8. Appropriate columns (8a-c) checked for both existing and programmed services.
9. "E" in column 3, total number of mentally retarded individuals served recorded.

"P" in column 3, the total number of additional mentally retarded individuals for whom additional services are programmed entered.

SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT

SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT																										Page 1 of 2	pages
AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)					AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED				
						A	B	C	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c						
																					SCHOOL	PRE-SCHOOL		SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
1	Freeport	Stephenson	E	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	9	18	18			
1	Freeport	Stephenson	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35	35	35			
1	Galena	Jo Daviess	-	P	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	24			
1	Stockton	Jo Daviess	-	P	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	104	104			
2	Rockford	Winnebago	E	-	4	3	-	1	-	2	2	1	4	2	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	2	197	197			
2	Belvidere	Boone	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	129	129	129			
2	Rockford	Winnebago	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	130	130	130			
2	Rockford	Winnebago	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	130	130	130			
2	South Beloit	Winnebago	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	519	519	519			
3	Dixon	Lee	E	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	4,398	4,398	4,398			
3	Rock Falls	Whiteside	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	14			
3	Rock Falls	Whiteside	E	-	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	4,412	4,412			
3	Dixon	Lee	-	P	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	55	55	55			
3	Morrison	Whiteside	-	P	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	55	55	55			
3	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	-	P	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	55	55	55			
*This construction will serve no additional mentally retarded persons.																											
(continued on next page)																											

SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT

[illegible]

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED	
						A	B	C	DIAGNOSTIC #	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9	
6	Elgin	Kane	E	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	192
6	McHenry	McHenry	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	10
6	Woodstock	McHenry	E	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	26
	Total		E	-	4	1	1	3	1	1	-	1	4	1	2	4	1	1	1	4	4	4	239
6	East Dundee	Kane	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	130
6	Elgin	Kane	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	130
6	Harvard	McHenry	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	130
	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	390
7	Antioch	Lake	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	5
7	Barrington	Lake	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
7	Lake Zurich	Lake	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	157
7	Mundelein	Lake	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	89
7	Waukegan	Lake	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	41
	Total		E	-	5	-	3	2	-	1	2	4	5	3	3	5	3	3	3	5	5	5	327
7	Barrington	Lake	-	P	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	30
7	Mundelein	Lake	-	P	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24
7	Mundelein	Lake	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	172
7	Waukegan	Lake	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	173
7	Waukegan	Lake	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	173
	Total		-	P	5	3	4	1	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	572
8	East Dundee	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	20
8	Elgin	Cook	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	45
8	Palatine	Cook	E	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	91
8	Rolling Meadows	Cook	E	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	115
8	Wheeling	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	12
	Total		E	-	5	2	3	2	2	1	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	188

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STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE II

PHS-4774-3
REV. 11-66

SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)					AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
									DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
						A	B	C														5a		5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9	
8	Arlington Heights	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	112	
8	Barrington	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	112	
8	Palatine	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	112	
8	Palatine	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	60	
8	Rolling Meadows	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	25	
	Total		-	P	5	5	5	1	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	421	
9	Glenview	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	29	
9	Highland Park	Lake	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	
9	Lake Forest	Lake	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	34	
	Total		E	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	3	-	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	68	
9	Glenco	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	180	
9	Kenilworth	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	179	
9	Winnetka	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	180	
	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	539	
10	Park Ridge	Cook	E	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	2	2	36	
	Total		E	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	2	2	36	
10	Des Plaines	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	82	
10	Glenview	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	80	
10	Park Ridge	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	80	
	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	242	
11	Skokie	Cook	E	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	43	
	Total		E	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	43	

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)					AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
						FACILITY			EVALUATION & DIAGNOSTIC	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
						A	B	C														6a		6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9	
11	Niles	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	105	
11	Niles	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	105	
	Total		-	P	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	210	
12	Evanston	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	
	Total		E	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	
12	Evanston	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	152	
	Total		-	P	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	152	
13	River Grove	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	61	
	Total		E	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	61	
13	Melrose Park	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	135	
13	Norridge	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	136	
	Total		-	P	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	271	
14	(No Facilities)																						
14	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	90	
14	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	90	
14	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	90	
	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	285	
15	Chicago	Cook	E	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	-	2	2	2	169	
	Total		E	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	-	2	2	2	169	

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REV 11-66

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE II

FORM APPROVED:
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 06/30/67

DATE: 06/30/67
STATE: Illinois

SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT

Page 4 of 7 pages

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
						FACILITY			DIAGNOSTIC #	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
						A	B	C														
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
15	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	62
15	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	100
15	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	100
15	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	100
	Total		-	P	4	4	4	-	4	1	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	362
16	Chicago	Cook	E	-	4	-	3	2	-	-	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	539
	Total		E	-	4	-	3	2	-	-	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	539
16	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	60
16	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	120
16	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	120
16	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	121
	Total		-	P	4	4	4	-	4	1	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	421
17	Chicago	Cook	E	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	83
	Total		E	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	83
17	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	86
17	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	86
17	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	87
	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	259
18	Chicago	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	33
	Total		E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	33
18	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	97
18	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	98
	Total		-	P	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	195

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)						AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
						A	B	C	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c			
																					DIAGNOSTIC P	TREATMENT	EDUCATION		TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PREF-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c																9
19	Chicago	Cook	E	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	30	
	Total		E	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	30	
19	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	102	
19	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	103	
19	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	103	
	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	308	
20	(No Facilities)																							
20	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	94	
20	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	94	
20	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	95	
	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	283	
21	Chicago	Cook	E	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	96	
	Total		E	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	96	
21	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	60	
21	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	115	
21	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	115	
21	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	115	
21	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	116	
	Total		-	P	5	5	5	-	5	1	1	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	521	
22	Chicago	Cook	E	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	50	
	Total		E	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	50	

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE IIFORM APPROVED:
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R878DATE
06/30/67STATE
Illinois

SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
						A	B	C	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
22	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	65
22	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	96
22	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	97
22	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	97
	Total		-	P	4	3	4	-	3	-	1	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	-	4	3	355
23	Chicago	Cook	E	-	5	2	3	1	1	-	-	4	4	2	5	3	2	-	1	4	3	275
	Total		E	-	5	2	3	1	1	-	-	4	4	2	5	3	2	-	1	4	3	275
23	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-
23	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	60
23	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	119
23	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	120
23	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	120
	Total		-	P	5	4	5	-	4	1	1	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	1	5	5	419
24	Chicago	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	55
	Total		E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	55
24	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	116
24	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	116
	Total		-	P	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	232
25	(No Facilities)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	60
25	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	106
25	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	106
25	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	106
	Total		-	P	4	4	4	-	4	1	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	378

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
 DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED
						A	B	C	DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
1		2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
26	Chicago	Cook	E	-	6	4	2	1	4	1	2	2	6	1	5	4	4	2	4	5	3	2,087
	Total		E	-	6	4	2	1	4	1	2	2	6	1	5	4	4	2	4	5	3	2,087
26	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65
26	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	X	66
	Total		-	P	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	131

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE III

BUDGET FISCAL YEAR 68-69

DATE 06/30/67
STATE-IL
Illinois

SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT

SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT																											Page 1 of 7	pages																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)					AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
									DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP				MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	T.M.-SCHOOL		SCHOOL AGE	ADULT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
						A	B	C							7a	7b	7c									7d	8a	8b	8c																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
						FACILITY			DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
						A	B	C														
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
31	Chicago Total.....	Cook	E E	- -	3 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- -	1 1	2 2	2 2	- -	3 3	2 2	2 2	1 1	1 1	2 2	2 2	224 224
31	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	110
31	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	109
31	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	109
31	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	109
	Total.....	.....	- P	- P	4 4	4 4	4 4	- -	4 4	- -	- -	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	- -	4 4	4 4	437
32	Chicago Total.....	Cook	E E	- -	2 2	1 1	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	- -	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	49 49
32	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	112
32	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	112
32	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	112
	Total.....	.....	- P	- P	3 3	3 3	3 3	- -	3 3	- -	- -	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	- -	3 3	3 3	336
33	Chicago Total.....	Cook	E E	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	- -	1 1	1 1	- -	52 52
33	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	67
33	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	100
33	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	100
33	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	100
33	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	100
	Total.....	.....	- P	- P	5 5	5 5	5 5	- -	5 5	1 1	1 1	5 5	5 5	- -	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	1 1	5 5	5 5	467
34	Chicago Total.....	Cook	E E	- -	1 1	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	4 4

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE III

FORM APPROVED:
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R-2-2-1

DATE
06/30/67

STATE
Illinois

SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT

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AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)				SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
						A	B	C		DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
1		2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
34	Chicago	Cook		-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	131
34	Chicago	Cook		-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	131
	Total			-	P	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	262
35	(No Facilities)																						
35	Chicago	Cook		-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	106
35	Chicago	Cook		-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	105
35	Chicago	Cook		-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	105
35	Chicago	Cook		-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	105
	Total			-	P	4	4	4	-	4	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	4	4	491
36	Chicago	Cook		E	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	72
	Total			E	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	72
36	Chicago	Cook		-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	81
36	Chicago	Cook		-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	80
	Total			-	P	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	161
37	Chicago	Cook		E	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	90
	Total			E	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	90
37	Chicago	Cook		-	P	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	35
37	Chicago	Cook		-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	109
37	Chicago	Cook		-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	108
	Total			-	P	3	2	3	-	2	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	-	3	2	252
38	Chicago	Cook		E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
	Total			E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	15

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
						A B C			DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
38	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	102
38	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	103
38	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	103
	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	208
39	Chicago	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	95
	Total		E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	95
39	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	141
39	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	141
	Total		-	P	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	282
40	(No Facilities)																					
40	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	119
40	Chicago	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	120
	Total		-	P	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	239
41	Aurora	Kane	E	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	77
41	Batavia	Kane	E	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	31
41	Oswego	Kendall	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	8
	Total		E	-	5	-	5	-	-	1	1	4	5	2	4	5	3	-	1	4	2	116
41	Aurora	Kane	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	99
41	North Aurora	Kane	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	99
	Total		-	P	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	198
42	Addison	Du Page	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	105
42	Bloomgdale	Du Page	E	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	157
42	Naperville	Du Page	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	9
	Total		E	-	4	-	2	2	-	1	3	3	4	-	3	3	3	2	4	2	1	271

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
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AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
						FACILITIES			DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	
						A	B	C															6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
42	Bloomington	Du Page	-	P	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	33
42	Glen Ellyn	Du Page	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	124
42	Lombard	Du Page	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	123
42	Wheaton	Du Page	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	123
	Total		-	P	4	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	403
43	Elmhurst	Du Page	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	30
43	Lombard	Du Page	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	43
	Total		E	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	1	2	2	73
43	Elmhurst	Du Page	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	117
43	Downers Grove	Du Page	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	118
43	Villa Park	Du Page	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	117
43	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	352
44	(No Facilities)																					
44	Brookfield	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	144
44	Maywood	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	145
44	Melrose Park	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	144
	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	433
45	Berwyn	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	66
45	Oak Park	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	26
	Total		E	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	2	92
45	Berwyn	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	125
45	Cicero	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	126
45	Oak Park	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	126
45	River Forest	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	126
	Total		-	P	4	4	4	-	4	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	4	4	509

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED		
						A B C			DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE		ADULT	
						5a	5b	5c															6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c
1	2c	2b	3a	3b	4																9		
46	LaGrange	Cook	E	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	87
	Total		E	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	87
46	LaGrange	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	111
46	Lyons	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	111
46	Riverside	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	111
	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	333
47	Evergreen Park	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	40
47	Oak Lawn	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	40
47	Palos Heights	Cook	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	9
47	Palos Park	Cook	E	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	282
47	Tinley Park	Cook	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	10
	Total		E	-	6	-	3	4	-	1	2	3	6	1	4	4	4	3	1	2	5	4	381
47	Blue Island	Cook	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	63
47	Evergreen Park	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	25
47	Evergreen Park	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	63
47	Oak Lawn	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	63
47	Palos Park	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	35
47	Palos Park	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	63
47	Worth	Cook	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65
	Total		-	P	7	5	7	-	5	2	1	7	7	6	7	7	7	6	5	2	7	6	377
48	Chicago Heights	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	50
48	Park Forest	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	22
48	Steger	Cook	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	14
	Total		E	-	3	-	3	-	-	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	86

[illegible]

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)					AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
						FACILITIES			DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
						A	B	C														6a		6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
51	East Moline	Rock Island	E	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	83	
51	Edgington	Rock Island	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	
51	Moline	Rock Island	E	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	36	
51	Rock Island	Rock Island	E	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	46	
51	Sherrard	Mercer	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	
	Total		E	-	7	3	4	1	3	-	4	4	5	2	6	7	4	-	2	7	2	177	
51	East Moline	Rock Island	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	113	
51	Moline	Rock Island	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	113	
51	Rock Island	Rock Island	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	113	
	Total		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	339	
52	Galesburg	Knox	E	-	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	-	1	3	2	126	
52	Kewanee	Henry	E	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	20	
52	Monmouth	Warren	E	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	34	
	Total		E	-	5	4	4	1	4	1	4	4	4	2	4	5	5	-	2	5	3	180	
52	Galesburg	Knox	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	87	
52	Kewanee	Henry	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	86	
52	Monmouth	Warren	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	87	
52	Monmouth	Warren	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	80	
	Total		-	P	4	4	4	-	4	-	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	1	4	3	340	
53	(No Facilities)																						
53	Hennepin	Putnam	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	46	
53	Princeton	Bureau	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	46	
	Total		-	P	2	1	2	-	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	92	

STATE PLAN
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SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT

SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT																									Page	2	of	2	pages
AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)					AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED						
						A	B	C	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c								
54	(No Facilities)		2b	2c	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9							
54	Canton	Fulton	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	80							
54	Macomb	McDonough	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	82							
	Total		-	P	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	162							
55	Peoria	Peoria	E	-	5	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	4	1	5	3	2	1	2	4	2	276							
	Total		E	-	5	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	4	1	5	3	2	1	2	4	2	276							
55	Peoria	Peoria	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	40							
55	Peoria	Peoria	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	119							
55	Peoria	Peoria	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	120							
55	Peoria	Peoria	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	120							
	Total		-	P	4	4	4	-	4	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	-	4	4	399							
56	East Peoria	Tazewell	E	-	2	2	2	-	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	286							
56	El Paso	Woodford	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	21							
56	Eureka	Woodford	E	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	2	1	21							
56	Pekin	Tazewell	E	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28							
	Total		E	-	6	4	5	1	4	3	4	4	6	2	6	6	5	2	3	5	4	356							
56	East Peoria	Tazewell	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	30							
56	East Peoria	Tazewell	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100							
56	Eureka	Woodford	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	125							
56	Morton	Tazewell	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	126							
56	Pekin	Tazewell	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	126							
	Total		-	P	5	5	5	-	5	1	2	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	2	5	4	507							

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES		PROGRAMED FACILITIES		NUMBER OF FACILITIES		TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED	
			3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	A	B	C	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c		9
1			2a	2b																						
57	Barry	Pike	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	7
57	Carthage	Hancock	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
57	Mt. Sterling	Brown	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
57	Plymouth	Hancock	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
57	Quincy	Adams	E	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	30
57	Warsaw	Hancock	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	Total		E	-	8	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	6	2	1	1	-	1	7	7	73
57	Quincy	Adams	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	94
57	Quincy	Adams	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	94
	Total		-	P	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	188
58	Hardin	Calhoun	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	E	-	5	2	4	3	2	2	-	2	-	2	4	5	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	330
58	Virginia	Cass	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	17
	Total		E	-	7	2	5	4	2	2	-	2	-	2	6	7	1	6	4	4	1	2	6	3	3	355
58	Jacksonville	Morgan	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	123
	Total		-	P	1	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	123
59	Havana	Mason	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	92
59	Lincoln	Logan	E	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	4,595
59	Springfield	Sangamon	E	-	4	2	4	1	2	4	1	2	-	4	4	4	1	4	3	3	-	-	1	4	3	174
59	Tallula	Menard	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Total		E	-	8	2	4	5	3	1	5	3	1	5	7	8	2	7	6	5	1	2	5	7	7	4,740
59	Lincoln	Logan	-	P	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	208
59	Lincoln	Logan	-	P	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	119
59	Springfield	Sangamon	-	P	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	12
59	Springfield	Sangamon	-	P	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	119
59	Springfield	Sangamon	-	P	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	119
	Total		-	P	5	5	3	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	2	5	4	4	577

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SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)					LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALLY RETARDED	
						A	B	C	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE		ADULT
1	2c	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
60	Carlville	Macoupin	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	97
60	Hillsboro	Montgomery	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	5
60	Taylorville	Christian	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	19
	Total		E	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	1	3	3	-	-	3	2	51
60	Hillsboro	Montgomery	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	84
60	Taylorville	Christian	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	84
	Total		-	P	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	168

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED	
									DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9	
61	Bradley	Kankakee	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	10
61	Dwight	Livingston	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	152
61	Kankakee	Kankakee	E	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	260
	Total,.....	.....	E	-	4	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	1	2	1	1	-	3	2	422
61	Kankakee	Kankakee	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	105
61	Pontiac	Livingston	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	105
	Total,.....	.....	-	P	2	2	2	-	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	210
62	Danville	Vermilion	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	37
62	Rankin	Vermilion	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
62	Watska	Iroquois	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	20
	Total,.....	.....	E	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	3	2	3	-	-	2	3	2	-	1	3	1	60
62	Danville	Vermilion	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	29
62	Paris	Edgar	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	29
62	Watska	Iroquois	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	88
	Total,.....	.....	-	P	3	3	3	-	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	266
63	Bloomington	McLean	E	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	3	35
63	Chenoa	McLean	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	20
63	Danvers	McLean	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	15
63	Heyworth	McLean	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	9
63	Le Roy	McLean	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	17
63	Lexington	McLean	E	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	41
63	Normal	McLean	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	20
	Total,.....	.....	E	-	10	-	1	9	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	9	9	4	1	1	2	10	157
63	Bloomington	McLean	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	155
	Total,.....	.....	-	P	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	155
64	Champaign	Champaign	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	25
64	Urbana	Champaign	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	12
	Total,.....	.....	E	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	2	2	37

SUMMARY AND PROGRAMMING DATA REPORT

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED MENTALLY RETARDED				
									DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP					MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE		PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT
						A	B	C							6a	6b	6c	6d									6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9				
64	Champaign	Champaign	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	134				
64	Gibson City	Ford	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	135				
64	Tuscola	Douglas	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	134				
	Total,		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	403				
65	Bement	Platt	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8				
65	Decatur	Macon	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50				
65	Lovington	Moultrie	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	15				
	Total,		E	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	3	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	73				
65	Clinton	De Witt	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	80				
65	Decatur	Macon	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100				
65	Decatur	Macon	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	80				
65	Monticello	Platt	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	80				
65	Shelbyville	Shelby	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	80				
65	Sullivan	Moultrie	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	80				
	Total,		-	P	6	5	6	-	5	4	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	500				
66	Ashmore	Coles	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	42				
66	Charleston	Coles	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	18				
66	Effingham	Effingham	E	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	3	2	-	-	2	2	53				
66	Mattoon	Coles	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	16				
	Total,		E	-	6	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	6	-	3	6	5	-	1	3	4	129				
66	Charleston	Coles	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	36				
66	Effingham	Effingham	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	10				
66	Effingham	Effingham	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	36				
66	Marshall	Clark	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35				
66	Mattoon	Coles	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	36				
66	Toledo	Cumberland	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35				
	Total,		-	P	6	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	188				

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
						A B C			DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)					AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)			TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
									EVALUATION #	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT		
						A	B	C													7a	7b		7c	7d	8a	8b	8c
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9	
71	Carbondale	Jackson	E	-	5	5	2	-	5	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	4	2	3	4	4	149	
71	Coulterville	Randolph	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	9	
71	Menard	Randolph	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	30	
71	Murphysboro	Jackson	E	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	2	22	
	Total.....		E	-	9	6	2	3	6	1	-	2	4	-	9	8	6	3	4	6	8	210	
71	Carbondale	Jackson	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	43	
71	Chester	Randolph	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	
71	Du Quoin	Perry	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	
	Total.....		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	127	
72	Benton	Franklin	E	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	3	27	
72	Herrin	Williamson	E	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	16	
72	Johnston City	Williamson	E	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	24	
72	Marion	Williamson	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	9	
	Total.....		E	-	7	-	2	5	-	-	1	1	7	-	7	5	6	3	1	1	7	78	
72	Marion	Williamson	-	P	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	18	
72	Marion	Williamson	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	
72	West Frankfort	Franklin	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	60	
	Total.....		-	P	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	139	
73	Grayville	White	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	
73	Harrisburg	Saline	E	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	167	
	Total.....		E	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	174	
73	Carmi	White	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35	
73	Harrisburg	Saline	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35	
73	McLeansboro	Hamilton	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35	
	Total.....		-	P	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	106	
																						4	

STATE PLAN
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ZONE VIIIFORM APPROVED:
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-RK-7DATE
06/30/67
STATE
Illinois

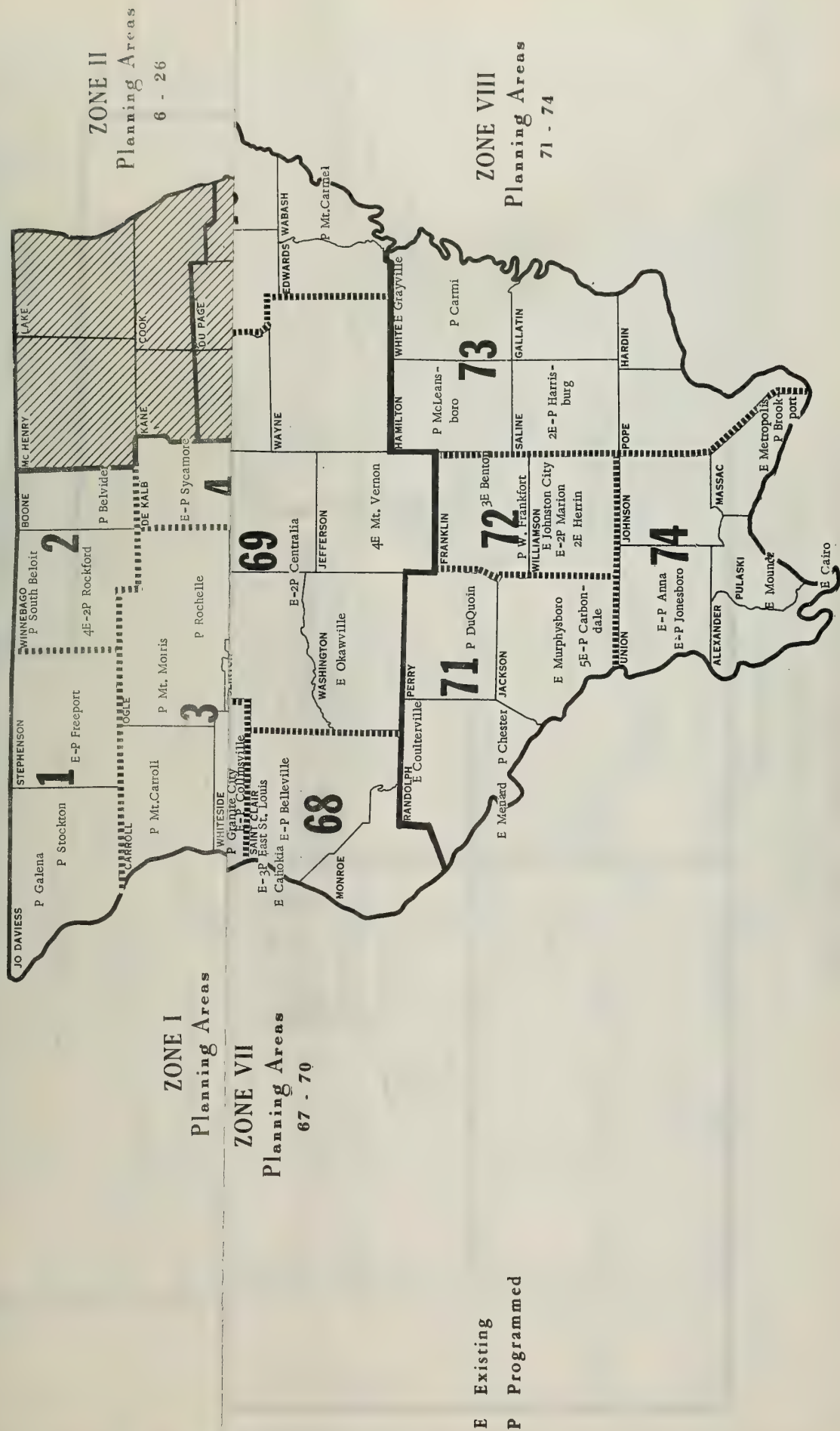
SUMMARY AND PROGRAMING DATA REPORT

Page 2 of 2 pages

AREA	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROGRAMED FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TYPE OF FACILITY (ENTER NUMBER)			SERVICES OFFERED (ENTER NUMBER)						LEVEL OF RETARDATION SERVED (ENTER NO.)				AGE GROUPING SERVED (ENTER NO.)		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED	
						A	B	C	DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE		ADULT
1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	9
74	Anna	Union	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	178
74	Cairo	Alexander	E	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
74	Jonesboro	Union	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	10
74	Metropolis	Massac	E	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	51
74	Mounds	Pulaski	E	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2
	Total		E	-	5	2	-	3	2	-	-	1	3	-	4	5	3	3	1	2	3	242
74	Anna	Union	-	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27
74	Jonesboro	Union	-	P	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	25
	Total		-	P	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	52

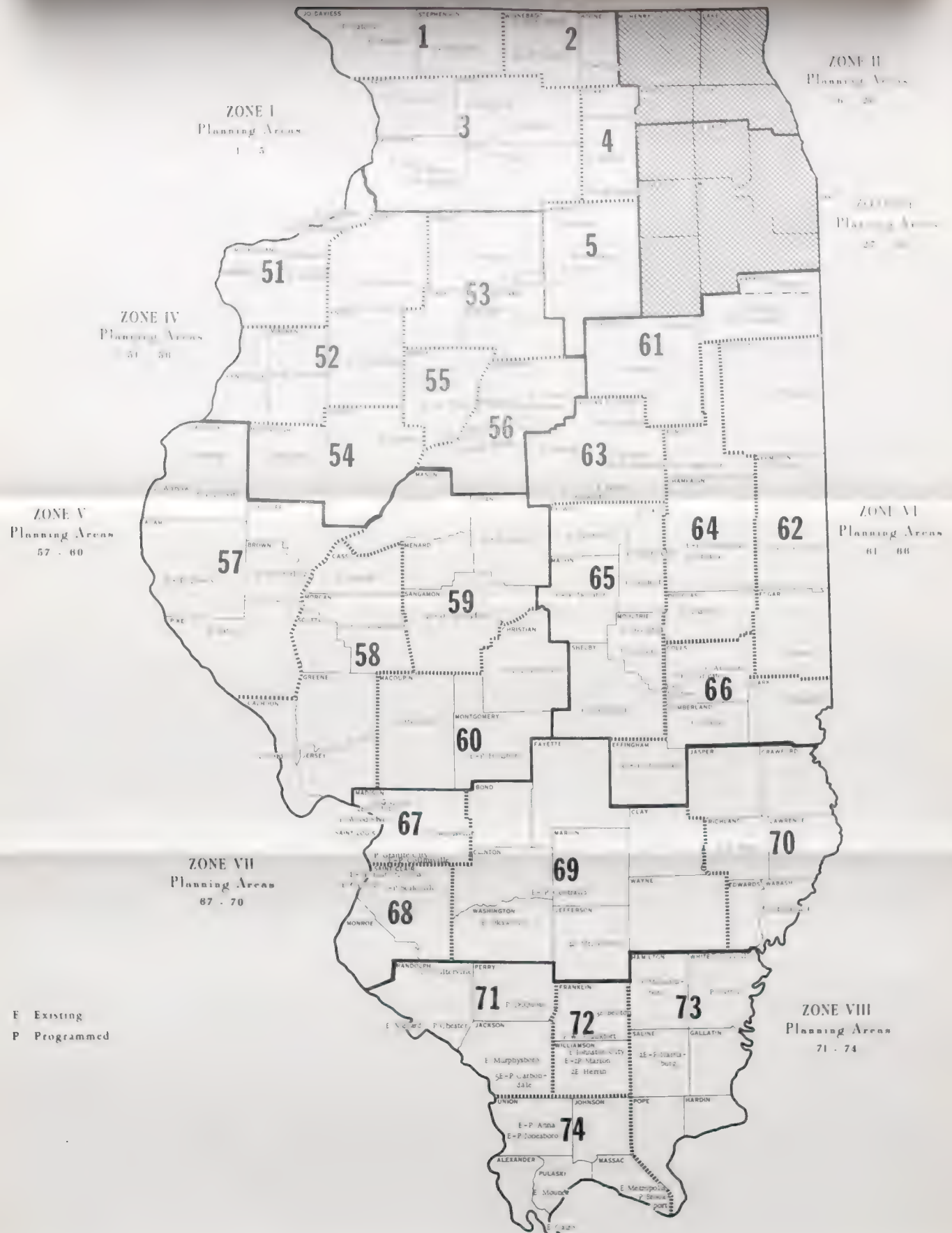
For The Mentally Retarded

(See page 410 for Zones II and III.)

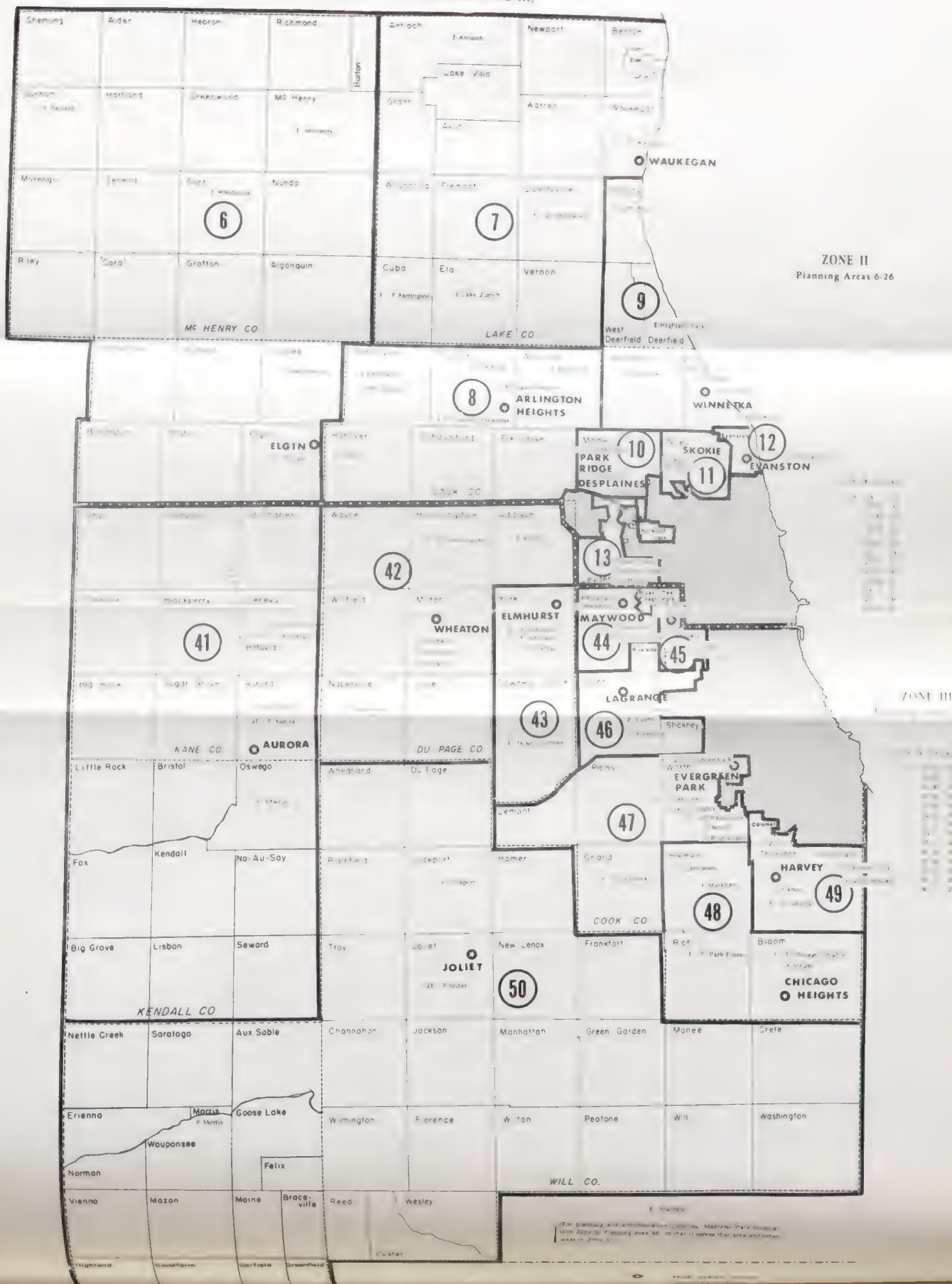


Existing and Programmed Facilities For The Mentally Retarded

(See page 410 for Zones II and III)

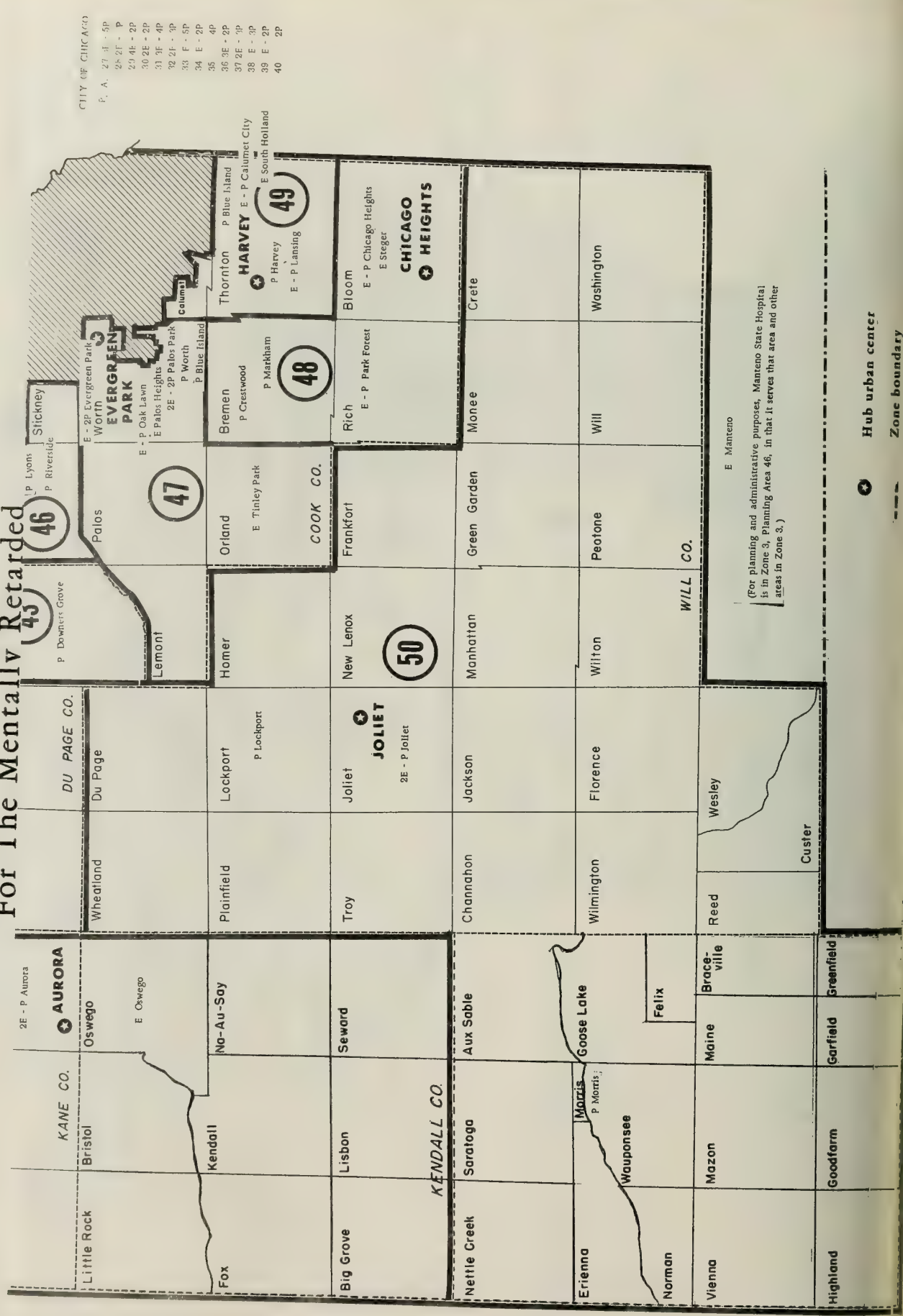


(ZONES II AND III);



LIBRARY II OF 1 URBANA-CHICAGO 7 10 77 1000000

Existing and Programmed Facilities For The Mentally Retarded



6. PROBABLE LOCATIONS OF FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED WITH PRIORITY RANKINGS

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
1	1	Galena	Jo Daviess	46
		Stockton	Jo Daviess	
		Freeport	Stephenson	
	2	Belvidere	Boone	12.5
		Rockford (2)	Winnebago	
		South Beloit	Winnebago	
	3	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	8
		Dixon	Lee	
		Mt. Morris	Ogle	
		Rochelle	Ogle	
		Morrison	Whiteside	
		Rock Falls	Whiteside	
		Sterling	Whiteside	
	4	De Kalb	De Kalb	65
		Sandwich (2)		
		Sycamore		
	5	La Salle	La Salle	35.5
		Mendota		
		Ottawa		
		Streator		
2	6	East Dundee	Kane	19
		Elgin	Kane	
		Harvard	McHenry	
	7	Barrington	Lake	15
		Mundelein (2)		
		Waukegan (2)		
	8	Arlington Heights	Cook	56
		Barrington		
		Palatine (2)		
		Rolling Meadows		

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
2	9	Glencoe Kenilworth Winnetka	Cook	39.5
	10	Des Plaines Glenview Park Ridge	Cook	66
	11	Niles (2)	Cook	67
	12	Evanston	Cook	74
	13	Norridge Melrose Park	Cook	49
	14	Chicago North (3)	Cook Edison Park, Norwood Park, Jefferson Park, Dunning	61.5
	15	" "	(4) Cook Rogers Park, West Ridge, Forest Glen, North Park	54
	16	" "	(4) Cook Portage Park, Montclare, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa	37.5
	17	" "	(3) Cook Albany Park, Irving Park	61.5
	18	" "	(2) Cook Lincoln Square, North Center	70
	19	" "	(3) Cook Uptown	33
	20	" "	(3) Cook Lakeview	45
	21	" "	(5) Cook Humboldt Park, Austin	21

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
2	22	Chicago North (4)	Cook Avondale, Logan Square	51
	23	" " (5)	Cook Lincoln Park, Loop, Near North Side	4
	24	" " (2)	Cook West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park	37.5
	25	" " (4)	Cook West Town	17
	26	" " (2)	Cook Near West Side (Part north of Roosevelt Road)	29.5
3	27	Chicago South (5)	Cook North Lawndale	7
	28	" " (1)	Cook South Lawndale, Lower West Side, and South Census Tracts of 28	71
	29	" " (2)	Cook Near North Side, Armour Square, Douglas, Oakland	34
	30	" " (2)	Cook Garfield Ridge, West Elsdon, Gage Park, Clearing	47
	31	" " (4)	Cook Archer Heights, Brighton Park, McKinley Park, Bridgeport, New City	24
	32	" " (3)	Cook Fuller Park, Grand Boulevard, Washington Park	10

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
3	33	Chicago South (5)	Cook Kenwood, Hyde Park, Woodlawn	1.5
	34	" "	(2) Cook West Lawn, Chicago Lawn,	39.5
	35	" "	(4) Cook West Englewood, Englewood	12.5
	36	" "	(2) Cook Greater Grand Crossing, Chatham	69
	37	" "	(3) Cook South Shore, South Chicago	59
	38	" "	(3) Cook Auburn Gresham, Beverly, Washington Heights, Mount Greenwood	55
	39	" "	(2) Cook Roseland, West Pullman, Morgan Park	60
	40	" "	(2) Cook Avalon Park, Burnside, Calumet Heights, Pullman, South Deering, East Side, Riverdale, Hegewisch	58
	41	Aurora North Aurora	Kane	63
	42	Bloomingtondale Glen Ellyn Lombard Wheaton	Du Page	68
	43	Downers Grove Elmhurst Villa Park	Du Page	73

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
3	44	Brookfield Maywood Melrose Park	Cook	35.5
	45	Berwyn Cicero Oak Park River Forest	Cook	16
	46	La Grange Lyons Riverside	Cook	64
	47	Blue Island Evergreen Park (2) Oak Lawn Palos Park (2) Worth	Cook	72
	48	Chicago Heights Crestwood Markham Park Forest	Cook	22.5
	49	Blue Island Calumet City Harvey Lansing	Cook	57
	50	Morris Joliet Lockport	Grundy Will Will	53
	51	East Moline Moline Rock Island	Rock Island	14
	52	Kewanee Galesburg Monmouth (2)	Henry Knox	20
	53	Princeton Hennepin	Bureau	31

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
4	54	Canton Macomb	Fulton McDonough	27
	55	Peoria (4)	Peoria	29.5
	56	East Peoria (2) Morton Pekin Eureka	Tazewell Tazewell Tazewell Woodford	26
5	57	Quincy (2)	Adams	28
	58	Jacksonville	Morgan	44
	59	Lincoln (2) Springfield (3)	Logan Sangamon	11
	60	Taylorville Hillsboro	Christian Montgomery	22.5
6	61	Kankakee Pontiac	Kankakee Livingston	41.5
	62	Paris Watseka Danville	Edgar Iroquois Vermilion	5
	63	Bloomington	McLean	52
	64	Champaign Tuscola Gibson City	Champaign Douglas Ford	32
	65	Clinton Decatur (2) Sullivan Monticello Shelbyville	De Witt Macon Moultrie Piatt Shelby	6
	66	Marshall Charleston Mattoon Toledo Effingham (2)	Clark Coles Coles Cumberland Effingham	48

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
7	67	Alton	Madison	9
		Collinsville		
		Granite City		
		Wood River		
	68	Belleville	St. Clair	3
		Cahokia		
		East St. Louis (3)		
	69	Centralia (2)	Marion/Clinton	1.5
	70	Olney	Richland Wabash	18
		Mt. Carmel		
8	71	Carbondale	Jackson Perry Randolph	43
		Du Quoin		
		Chester		
	72	West Frankfort	Franklin Williamson	41.5
		Marion (2)		
	73	McLeansboro	Hamilton Saline White	25
		Harrisburg		
		Carmi		
	74	Anna	Union	50
		Jonesboro		

NOTE:

The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of programmed facilities within a city if more than one facility has been programmed.

C. COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

1. APPROVED PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1965 AND 1966
(Community Mental Health Centers)

Zone and Planning Area	Project Number	Project Name	City	County	Federal Funds		
					Fiscal Year 1965	Fiscal Year 1966	Total
4-47 (51)*	MH-1	Community Mental Health Center of Rock Island - Mercer Counties (St. Anthony's Hospital)	Rock Island	Cook	641,659	132,085	773,744
2-23 (26)*	MH-2	Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital	Chicago	Cook	955,650	91,608	1,047,258
3-32 (48)*	MH-3	Lutheran South Hospital	Matteson	Cook		666,825	666,825
2-18 (25)*	MH-4	St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital	Chicago	Cook		1,041,032	1,041,032
		Total			1,597,309	1,931,550	3,528,859

* New planning area number

2. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

a. Area Summary of Psychiatric Facilities (Part B)

1. Information taken from Part A inventory forms.

2. DEFINITIONS

Psychiatric Facility: An organization which has as its primary concern the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill or retarded, and in which there are psychiatrists WHO ASSUME MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL PATIENTS with a primary diagnosis of mental disorder. A psychiatric facility may have one or more units.

Unit: An organizational or administrative entity (within a facility) which provides one or more elements of service.

Element of Service: Consists of any one of the following types of mental health services: inpatient, outpatient, partial hospitalization (e. g., day-care, night-care), 24-hour emergency service, consultation and education (available to community agencies and professional personnel), diagnostic, rehabilitative, precare and aftercare (including foster home placement, home visiting, and halfway houses), training, or research and evaluation.

3. CONTENT

Each psychiatric facility within this area is listed by name and address and, using the data collected in Part A of the inventory, each facility is described according to: auspices (federal government; state government; local government; voluntary non-profit; proprietary); services offered (indicated by checkmark); total separations last year; number of beds (if an inpatient facility) or number of accommodations (if a day facility).

LIBRARY OF L. BRANA-CHAMPAGNE 730 730 730

PART B

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES																Area	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL STATE GOVERNMENT TERTIARY NONPROFIT TERTIARY PROPRIETARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)												TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Programs)	
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRECARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER				
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER											
PLANNING AREA 1																	
Jo Daviess County																	
Jo Daviess County After Care Clinic 113 Front St., Stockton	State Government	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	61	-	
Stephenson County																	
Stephenson County After Care Clinic 420 S. Harlem, Freeport	State Government	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	130	-	
PLANNING AREA 2																	
Winnebago County																	
Mental Health Clinic of Winnebago County 2500 N. Main St., Rockford	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	520	-	
H. Douglas Singer Zone Center 4402 N. Main St., Rockford	State Government	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	257	28 N. A.	
Swedish American Hospital 1316 Charles St., Rockford	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	382	-	
PLANNING AREA 3																	
Lee County																	
Mississippi Mental Health Center 508 S. Galena Ave., Dixon	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	159	-	
PLANNING AREA 4 (No Facilities)																	
PLANNING AREA 5																	
La Salle County																	
La Salle County Demonstration Outpatient Clinic 305 W. Jefferson St., Ottawa	State Government	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	99	- N. A.	
La Salle County After Care Clinics 305 W. Jefferson St., Ottawa 151 Fifth St., La Salle	State Government	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	315	- N. A.	

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL/STATE GOV'T. VOLUN- TARY FIT, PROPRIE- TARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)												TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Program)	
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRECARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER				
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER											
PLANNING AREA 6																	
Kane County (Part)																	
Elgin State Hospital Elgin, Illinois	State Government	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	5,741	6,168	-
Resthaven Hospital 600 Villa St., Elgin	Proprietary	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	63	100	-
Fox Valley Mental Health Center 384 Division St., Elgin	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	228	-	-
McHenry County																	
Mental Health Center for McHenry County	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	227	-	-
3514 W. Waukegan Rd., McHenry																	
PLANNING AREA 7																	
Lake County (Part)																	
Lake County Mental Health Clinic 32 N. Utica St., Waukegan	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	403	-	-
PLANNING AREA 8																	
Cook County (Part)																	
Northwest Cooperative Mental Health Clinic	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	338	-	-
1711 W. Campbell St., Arlington Heights																	
PLANNING AREA 9																	
Cook County (Part)																	
The Irene Joselyn Clinic 544 Lincoln Ave., Winnetka	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	323	-	-
North Shore Hospital 225 Sheridan Rd., Winnetka	Proprietary	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	591	100	-
(continued)																	

PART B

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

Area

ZONE II - NORTH CHICAGO

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL STATE GOV'T. VOLUN- TARY GOV'T. NON-PRO- FIT, PROPRIE- TARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)													TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Program)
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRE-CARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER ^a				
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER											
PLANNING AREA 9 (CONTINUED)																	
Lake County (Part)																	
U. S. Naval Hospital Great Lakes, Illinois	Federal Government	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	696	04	-	
Veterans Administration Hospital Downey, Illinois	Federal Government	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	2,162	2,487	-	
PLANNING AREA 10																	
Cook County (Part)																	
Lutheran General Hospital 1775 Dempster St., Park Ridge	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	746	60	-	
Forest Hospital 555 Wilson Lane, Des Plaines	Proprietary	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	1,010	102	-	
PLANNING AREA 11 (No Facilities)																	
PLANNING AREA 12																	
Cook County (Part)																	
Mental Health Department Student Health Service Northwestern University 633 Emerson St., Evanston	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	590	-	-	
St. Francis Hospital Adult and Child Guidance Center 355 Ridge Ave., Evanston	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	162	-	-	
Evanston Hospital 2650 Ridge Ave., Evanston	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	760	35	-	
PLANNING AREA 13 (No Facilities)																	
PLANNING AREA 14 (No Facilities)																	

^a Forest Hospital - Marital and High School Counseling

^a Forest Hospital - Marital and High School Counseling

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL/STATE GOV'T., VOLUN- TARY, PROPRIET- ARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)												TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Programs)
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRECAIRE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER			
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER										
PLANNING AREA 15																
City of Chicago (Part)																
Covenant Counseling Center 3417 W. Foster Ave., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	780	-
Doctors General Hospital 6970 N. Clark St., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	241	33
PLANNING AREA 16																
City of Chicago (Part)																
Charles F. Read Zone Center 4200 N. Oak Park Ave., Chicago	State Government	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	2,810	88
Chicago State Hospital 6500 W. Irving Park Rd., Chicago	State Government	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	1,886	4,888
PLANNING AREA 17 (No Facilities)																
PLANNING AREA 18 (No Facilities)																
PLANNING AREA 19																
City of Chicago (Part)																
Fairview Hospital 4840 Marine Drive, Chicago	Proprietary	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	922	150
Community Child Guidance Centers of Chicago, Inc. 5412 N. Clark St., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-
PLANNING AREA 20																
City of Chicago (Part)																
Illinois Masonic Hospital 831 Wellington, Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	268 ^b	24
St. Joseph Hospital 2900 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	171	25

b. Fiscal Year 1986

b Fiscal Year 1966

NH-537-2
12-64

PART B

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

Area:

ZONE II NORTH CHICAGO

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL/STATE GOV'T. VOLUNTARY NON-PROFIT PROPRIETARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)														TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Programs)
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRECARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER ^a					
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER												
PLANNING AREA 21																		
City of Chicago (Part)																		
Loretto Hospital 645 S. Central Ave., Chicago	Proprietary	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	1,271	50	-	
Ridgeway Hospital 520 N. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	721	75	-	
PLANNING AREA 22 (No Facilities)																		
PLANNING AREA 23																		
City of Chicago (Part)																		
Pinel Hospital 741 Diversey Parkway, Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	70	-	
Grant Hospital 551 W. Grant Place, Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	973	22	-	
Child Guidance and Child Development Clinics																		
707 W. Fullerton Ave., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	303	-	-	
Passavant Memorial Hospital 303 E. Superior St., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	26	-	
Loyola Guidance Center 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	66	-	-	
The Psychiatry Clinic Northwestern Univ. Medical School 747 N. Fairbanks Ct., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	196	N. A.	-	
Veterans Administration Research Hospital 333 E. Huron St., Chicago	Federal Government	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	154	29	-	
Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis 664 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	79	-	-	
Chicago Board of Health Mental Health Division 1417 Hubbard St., Chicago (continued)	Local Government	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	650	-	-	

^a Chicago Board of Health - Clinic for First-graders (at school)

a Chicago Board of Health - Clinic for First-Graders (at school)

NH-537-2

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL/STATE GOV'T. VOLUN- TARY FIT, PROPRIE- TARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)											TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Independent Unit)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Patient)
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION		EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRECARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER ^a			
				DAY	NIGHT										
PLANNING AREA 23 (CONTINUED)															
City of Chicago (Part)															
Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	4	92	-
1122 N. Dearborn St., Chicago															
De Paul University Mental Health Clinic	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	143	-	-
25 E. Jackson, Chicago															
Jewish Children's Bureau of Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	90	-
1 S. Franklin, Chicago															
The Psychiatric Institute Municipal Department Circuit Court of Cook County	Local Government	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800	N.A.	-
1121 S. State St., Chicago															
PLANNING AREA 24 (No Facilities)															
PLANNING AREA 25 (No Facilities)															
PLANNING AREA 26															
City of Chicago (Part)															
Mental Health Center 2449 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago	State Government	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	3,589	-	-
Eleanor Roosevelt Union Health Guidance Center	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	2	N.A.	-
1657 W. Adams St., Chicago															
Univ. of Ill. Psychiatry Dept. Research and Educational Hospitals	State Government	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	998	24	-
912 S. Wood St., Chicago															
Presbyterian St. Lukes Hospital	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	689	81	-
1753 W. Congress Parkway, Chicago															
Cook County Hospital Mental Health Clinic	Local Government	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	6,179	150	-
Wood and Polk Sts., Chicago															
(continued)															
^a Jewish children's bureau of Chicago - Therapy															

^a Jewish children's bureau of Chicago - Therapy

LIBRARY U OF L URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PART B

Area:

ZONE II - NORTH CHICAGO

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL/STATE GOV'T. VOLUN- TARY NON-PRO- FIT PROPRIE- TARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Unit Within and All Associated Units)													TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Program)
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRECARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER				
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER											
PLANNING AREA 26 (CONTINUED)																	
City of Chicago (Part)																	
Illinois State Psychiatric Institute 1601 W. Taylor St., Chicago	State Government	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	4,712	360	-
Catholic Charities of Chicago 126 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	953	136	-
Veterans Administration Westside Hospital 820 S. Damen Ave., Chicago	Federal Government	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	685	N. A	-

PART B

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES													Zone III - South Chicago			
NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE; GOV'T, VOLUN- TARY, NONPRO- FIT; PROPRIE- TARY	INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	HOSPITALIZATION		EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC	REHABILITATIVE	PRECARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER ^a	TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Program)
				PARTIAL												
				DAY	NIGHT											
PLANNING AREA 27																
City of Chicago (Part)																
Mt. Sinai Hospital 15th St. and California Ave., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	720	28	-
PLANNING AREA 28 (No Facilities)																
PLANNING AREA 29																
City of Chicago (Part)																
John J. Madden Zone Center Roosevelt Rd. and First Ave., Chicago	State Government	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	40	-
Mercy Hospital 2537 S. Prairie, Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	502	27	-
Katharine Wright Mental Health Service of Michigan Avenue Hospital 1439 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	241	-	-
Michael Reese Hospital Institute for Psychosomatic and Psychiatric Research and Training 29th and Ellis Ave., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	1,720	80	-
PLANNING AREA 30 (No Facilities)																
PLANNING AREA 31 (No Facilities)																
PLANNING AREA 32 (No Facilities)																
PLANNING AREA 33																
City of Chicago (Part)																
University of Chicago Department of Psychiatry 950 E. 59th St., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	591	25	-
^a Katherine Wright Mental Health Service - Group Therapy																

PART B

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES																	Area
NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL STATE GOV'T. VOLUN- TEARY NONPRO- FIT, PROPRIE- TARY	INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRE-CARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER	TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Program)	
				HOSPITALIZATION													
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER											
PLANNING AREA 34 (No Facilities)																	
PLANNING AREA 35 (No Facilities)																	
PLANNING AREA 36 (No Facilities)																	
PLANNING AREA 37 (No Facilities)																	
PLANNING AREA 38 (No Facilities)																	
PLANNING AREA 39 (No Facilities)																	
PLANNING AREA 40 (No Facilities)																	
PLANNING AREA 41 Kane County (Part)																	
Mercyville 1310 N. Lake St., Aurora	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	1,154	200	-	
Aurora Mental Health Center 670 Seminary Ave., Aurora	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	176	-	-	
PLANNING AREA 42																	
Du Page County (Part)																	
Du Page County Mental Health Clinic 222 F. Willow St., Wheaton	Local Government	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	283	-	-	
PLANNING AREA 43																	
Du Page County (Part)																	
Hinsdale Sanitarium Hospital 120 N. Oak St., Hinsdale	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	344	29	-	

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL STATE GOV'T. VOLUN- TARY NON-PRO- FIT PROPRIE- TARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)												TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Program)
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION		EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC	REHABILITATIVE	PRECARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER			
				DAY	NIGHT												OTHER
PLANNING AREA 44																
Cook County (Part)																
Riveredge Hospital 5711 W. Roosevelt Road, Forest Park	Proprietary	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	705	100
PLANNING AREA 45																
Cook County (Part)																
MacNeal Memorial Hospital 3249 South Oak Park, Berwyn	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	95	12
PLANNING AREA 46																
Cook County (Part)																
Southwest Suburban Mental Health Clinic 23 W. Calendar Ave., La Grange	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	294	-
PLANNING AREA 47																
Cook County (Part)																
Stickney Township Guidance Center 5635 State Road, Oak Lawn	Local Government	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	121	-
Little Company of Mary Hospital 2800 W. 98th St., Evergreen Park	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	645	30
PLANNING AREA 48																
Cook County (Part)																
Tinley Park State Hospital 7400 W. 183rd St., Tinley Park	State Government	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	115	400
south Suburban Family Counseling Service & Mental Health Clinic 44 W. 14th St., Chicago Heights	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	1,230	-
PLANNING AREA 49 (No Facilities)																

PART B

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

Area:

ZONE III SOUTH CHICAGO

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL STATE GOV'T. VOLUN- TARY, NONPRO- FIT, PROPRIE- TARY	INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION		EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRE-CARE AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH A EVALUA- TION	OTHER	TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (This Program)
				DAY	NIGHT/OTHER										
PLANNING AREA 50															
Will County Will County Health Department Division of Mental Health 21 E. Van Buren St., Joliet	Local Government	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	295	-	-
St. Joseph Hospital 333 N. Madison, Joliet	Proprietary	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	317	97	-
Kankakee County* Manteno State Hospital Manteno, Illinois	State Government	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	2,233	9,009	-

Although located in Zone 6 - Planning Area 61 - Manteno State Hospital is administratively included in Zone 3 - Planning Area 50.

*Although located in Zone 6 - Planning Area 61 - Manteno State Hospital is administratively included in Zone 3 - Planning Area 50.

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

ZONE IV - PEORIA

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUN- TARY; NONPRO- FIT; PROPRIE- TARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)												TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Program)
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC- REHABILITATIVE	PRECARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER ^a			
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER										
PLANNING AREA 51																
Rock Island County																
East Moline State Hospital 100 Hillcrest Rd., East Moline	State Government	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	1,882	1,720	-
St. Anthony's Hospital 767 - 30th St., Rock Island	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	430	20	-
Child Guidance and Mental Health Center 1150 12th Ave., Moline	Proprietary	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	207	N. A.	-
PLANNING AREA 52																
Knox County																
Galesburg State Research Hospital North Seminary St., Galesburg	State Government	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	709	1,813	-
PLANNING AREA 53 (No Facilities)																
PLANNING AREA 54 (No Facilities)																
PLANNING AREA 55																
Peoria County																
Peoria State Hospital 7101 S. Adams St., Peoria	State Government	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	3,725	2,956	-
St. Francis Hospital 530 N. E. Glen Oak Ave., Peoria	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	714	27	-
George A. Zeller Zone Center 5407 N. University, Peoria	State Government	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	371	-	-
Mental Health Clinic of Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford Counties 2142 N. Knoxville Ave., Peoria	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	813	N. A.	-
(continued)																
^a St. Anthony's Hospital - Therapy																

^a St. Anthony's Hospital - Therapy

NIH-537-2
12-64

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

ZONE IV - PFORIA

NIH-S37-2

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

ZONE V - SPRINGFIELD

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL STATE GOV'T; VOLUN- TARY; NONPRO- FIT; PROPRIE- TARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)												TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS This Facility
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRE-CARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER ³			
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER										
PLANNING AREA 57																
Adams County																
Mental Health Center of Adams County Blackstone Building, Quincy	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	383	N/A	-	
St. Mary's Hospital 1415 Vermont St., Quincy	Proprietary	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	68	20	-	
PLANNING AREA 58																
Morgan County																
Jacksonville State Hospital 1201 S. Main St., Jacksonville	State Government	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	884	2,086	-	
PLANNING AREA 59																
Sangamon County																
Memorial Hospital of Springfield First and Miller Sts., Springfield	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	649	24	-	
Mental Health Center 1300 S. Seventh St., Springfield	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	501	-	-	
Alcoholic Rehabilitation Clinic 624 S. Seventh St., Springfield	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	71	-	-	
St. John's Hospital 701 E. Mason St., Springfield	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	766	39	-	
Andrew McFarland Zone Center Toronto Rd. and Route 66, Springfield	State Government	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	975	-	-	
PLANNING AREA 60 (No Facilities)																

4Mental Health Center of Adams County - mental health planning

³Mental Health Center of Adams County - mental health planning

PART B

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

Area

ZONE V - URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL STATE GOV'T. VOLUN- TARY NON-PRO- FIT, PROPRI- ETARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)												TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Independent Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Days Per Patient)
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRE-CARE/ AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER ^a			
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER										
PLANNING AREA 61																
Kankakee County																
Kankakee State Hospital 100 E. Jeffery St., Kankakee	State Government	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	2,252	2,809	-
Mental Health Center of Kankakee County Marycrest Plaza Room 212 1853 E. Court St., Kankakee	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	126	-	-
PLANNING AREA 62																
Vermilion County																
Eastern Illinois Mental Health Clinic Lakeview Memorial Hospital 832 N. Logan Ave., Danville	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	708	-	-
Veterans Administration Hospital 1900 E. Main St., Danville	Federal Government	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	1,607	1,680	-
PLANNING AREA 63																
McLean County																
McLean County Mental Health Center, Inc. 214 E. Washington St., Bloomington	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	307	N. A.	-
PLANNING AREA 64																
Champaign County																
Mercy Hospital 1412 W. Park St., Urbana	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	244	30	-
Mental Health Division Univ. of Illinois Health Service 1109 S. Lincoln Ave., Urbana	State Government	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	815	-	-
Herman M. Adler Zone Center South First St., Rd., Champaign	State Government	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Champaign County Mental Health Clinic 501 E. Springfield Ave., Champaign	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	925	N. A.	-

McLean County Mercy Hospital - Occupational Therapy

^a McLean County Mercy Hospital - Occupational Therapy

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

ZONE VI - DECATUR-CHAMPAIGN

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE GOVERNMENT; VOLUNTARY; NON-PROFIT; PRIVATE	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)												TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Patients)	
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION/EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRENATAL CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER				
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER											
PLANNING AREA 65																	
Macon County																	
Mental Health Clinic of Macon County 2300 N. Edwards St., Decatur	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	420	N A	-
Adolph Meyer Zone Center Mound Road, Decatur	State Government	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	160	-
PLANNING AREA 66																	
Coles County																	
Coles County Mental Health Clinic 1819 1/2 Broadway, Macon	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	167	-	-

PART B

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

Area

ZONE VII - EAST ST. LOUIS

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T. LOCAL STATE GOV'T. VOLUN- TEER FIT. PROPRIET- ARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)												TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Programs)
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION		EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRENATAL AFTER- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER ^a				
				DAY	NIGHT											
PLANNING AREA 67																
Madison County																
Alton State Hospital 4500 College Ave., Alton	State Government	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	1,405	1,019	-
Madison County Mental Health Society Quad-Cities Center 1243A N. Elmhurst Ave., Granite City	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	751	-	-
Madison County Mental Health Center, Inc. 1721 Washington Ave., Alton	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	192	-	-
PLANNING AREA 68																
St. Clair County																
St. Elizabeth's Hospital 211 S. Third St., Belleville	Voluntary Non-Profit	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	610	30	-
Mental Health Center of St. Clair County 3939 State St., East St. Louis	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	683	-	-
Belleville Mental Health Outpatient Center	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	25	-	-
200 N. Illinois St., Belleville																
Children's Clinical Services 500 First Federal Building 435 Missouri Ave., East St. Louis	State Government	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	251	N A	-
PLANNING AREA 69																
Washington County																
Irvington Mental Health Center P. O. Box 184, Irvington	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	12	-	-
PLANNING AREA 70 (No Facilities)																

Based on County Mental Health Society Quad Cities Center - Consultation with school districts on behavioral problems.

^a Also on County Mental Health Society Quad-Cities Center - Consultation with school districts on behavioral problems.

AREA SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES

7/01 - 11 - 6 APR 02 DATE

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T LOCAL STATE GOV'T VOLUN- TARY NON-PRO- FIT PROPRIE- TARY	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)												TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (In, Free, etc.)	
		INPATIENT	OUT- PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION			EMERGENCY (24 Hours)	CONSULTA- TION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC/REHABILITATIVE	PRE- & POST- CARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUA- TION	OTHER				
				DAY	NIGHT	OTHER											
PLANNING AREA 71																	
<u>Randolph County</u>																	
Illinois Security Hospital P. O. Box 31, Chester	State Government	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	400	85	-	
<u>Jackson County</u>																	
Southern Illinois Mental Health Clinic P. O. Box 511 1400 1 1/2 Walnut St., Murphysboro	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	290	-	
Children's Clinical Services 1202 W. Main St., Carbondale	State Government	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	N. A.	176	-	
Regional Mental Health Clinic 1202 W. Main St., Carbondale	State Government	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	N. A.	156	-	
PLANNING AREA 72																	
<u>Williamson County</u>																	
Southern Illinois Mental Health Clinic 220 1/2 N. Park Ave., Herrin	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	119	-	
PLANNING AREA 73 (No Facilities)																	
PLANNING AREA 74																	
<u>Union County</u>																	
Anna State Hospital 1000 N. Main St., Anna	State Government	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	2,121	1,394	-	
<u>Massac County</u>																	
Massac County Mental Health Center P. O. Box 91 County Courthouse, Metropolis	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	119	-	
a Illinois Security Hospital - Care and treatment under conditions of maximum security.Regional Mental Health Clinic - Medication																	

b. Inventory of Other Mental Health Facilities (Part C)

1. Information taken from Part A inventory forms.
2. DEFINITION

Other Mental Health Facilities: Other Mental Health Facilities differ from psychiatric facilities, in many cases, only by the fact that they DO NOT HAVE PSYCHIATRISTS WHO ASSUME MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL PATIENTS with a primary diagnosis of mental disorder.

Included in any list of Other Mental Health Facilities would be: day-night facilities, halfway houses, outpatient mental health facilities, alcoholism clinics, narcotics clinics, psychological clinics, family service agencies, special psychological service programs in school systems, marital counseling service and rehabilitation facilities for the mentally ill.

Part C, Other Mental Health Facilities, is set up on an AREA basis rather than an individual facilities basis, and the amount of data requested on each facility is therefore much less than is requested on psychiatric facilities.

3. CONTENT

This form was completed for each AREA of the State. Every facility or resource is listed which has, as its primary concern, the provision of mental health services, but which does not have a psychiatrist who assumes medical responsibility for all patients.

The list includes those facilities and resources which were included in the 1964 nationwide survey of OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES (with a Consultant Psychiatrist) on NIH-T13, as conducted by the Biometrics Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health. All other mental health resources, including those without a consultant psychiatrist, are included in order to provide a complete inventory of available mental health resources of various types in the area.

This form is designed to elicit these items of information on each OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY: name and address of facility and operating or sponsoring agency; type of facility or resource; whether or not the facility has a regularly scheduled consultant psychiatrist; total number of professional mental health staff; patient eligibility requirements; capacity of the facility; and estimated number of persons served by the facility during the year.

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

ZONE I - ROCKFORD

AREA		ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS														TOTAL ESTIMATED PERSONS SERVED DURING YEAR										
NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOVT; LOCAL/STATE GOVT; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT; PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one)										REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	AGE		DIAGNOSTIC OR SPECIAL GROUPS ONLY		INCOME OF FAMILY		CAPACITY OF FACILITY					
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALFWAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSELING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER ^a		YES		NO	NO LIMITATION	LIMITED (Specify minimum and maximum ages accepted)	NO LIMITATION		LIMITED	NO LIMITATION	MIN	MAX.	
PLANNING AREA 1 (No Facilities)																										
PLANNING AREA 2 <u>Winnebago County</u>																										
Northern Illinois Council on Alcoholism 425 E. State, Rockford	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NEW FACILITY
PLANNING AREA 3 <u>Lee County</u>																										
Orchard Glen Training Center 141 N. Court, Dixon	Proprietary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
PLANNING AREA 4 (No Facilities)																										
PLANNING AREA 5 (No Facilities)																										
		^a TYPE OF FACILITY (Other) Orchard Glen Training Center - Residential treatment center for mentally ill and mentally retarded adults																								
		^b LIMITED GROUPS SERVED Orchard Glen Training Center - Retarded and non-acute mentally and physically ill																								

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PART C

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES										AREA		ZONE II - NORTH CHICAGO															
NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOVT. LOCAL STATE GOVT. VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one)										REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS					CAPAC-ITY OF FACIL-ITY	TOTAL ESTI-MATED SERVED DURING YEAR						
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALF-WAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOG-ICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSEL-ING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER		YES	NO	LIMITED (Specify mini-mum and maximum ages accepted)	NO LIMITATION	LIMITED			NO LIMITATION	INCOME OF FAMILY				
																							MIN.	MAX.	LIMITED (Specify income groups served)	MIN.	MAX.

PLANNING AREA 6 (No Facilities)																								
PLANNING AREA 7																								
Lake County																								
Allendale Farm Lake Villa	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	See next page	-	X	N A	N A	N A	82	101
Family Service Agency of Waukegan North Chicago, Inc. 31 st N. County St., Waukegan	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	240 Families
PLANNING AREA 8 (No Facilities)																								
PLANNING AREA 9																								
Cook County (Part)																								
Family Service Center of Wilmette, Glenview, Northbrook, Kenilworth 1167 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	N A	N A	N A	-	474
Family Service of Winnetka, Northfield 852 Spruce St., Winnetka	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	258
Family Counseling Service of Glencoe Village Hall, Glencoe	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	N A
Lake County (Part)																								
The Grove School, Inc. 40 E. Old Mill Rd., Lake Forest	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	3 years	-	X	-	-	-	75	130
Family Service of South Lake County, Inc. 1725 McGovern St., Highland Park	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	883

a, b see next page.

^aTYPE OF FACILITY (Other)

Allendale Farm - Residential treatment for emotionally disturbed children (unit of a children's home)
 Grove School - Day Care Center

^bLIMITED GROUPS SERVED

Allendale Farm - Emotionally disturbed children (no psychotics)
 Grove School - Neurological Disorders only

AGE LIMITATIONS

Allendale Farm

<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Consultation	.	.
All other programs	8	13

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PART C

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES													AREA		ZONE II - NORTH CHICAGO																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT; PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one)												REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS				CAPAC-ITY OF FACIL-ITY	TOTAL ESTI-MATED SERVED DURING YEAR																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALFWAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSELING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER	YES	NO																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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^aTYPE OF FACILITY (Other)

Park Ridge School for girls - Residential treatment center
Lawrence Hall, Inc. - Residential treatment (unit of a children's home)
The Day School - Day Care Center for emotionally disturbed children

^bLIMITED GROUPS SERVED

Park Ridge School for girls - mentally ill, dependent females. Will not admit psychotic, retarded, physically handicapped, previously married or pregnant girls.
Lawrence Hall, Inc. - Underprivileged boys in need of psychiatric consultation
The Day School - Mild to severe emotional problems (non-organic)

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PART C

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

AREA

ZONE II - NORTH CHICAGO

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT; PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one)										REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCH-ATRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS						CAPACITY OF FACILITY	TOTAL ESTI-MATED SERVED DURING YEAR																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALFWAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOG-ICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSEL-ING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER		YES	NO	AGE LIMITATION	NO LIMITED (Specify minimum and maximum ages accepted)	b	LIMITED NO			INCOME OF FAMILY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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(continued)

^aTYPE OF FACILITY (Other)

Lutheran Social Service of Illinois - Residential treatment center

^bLIMITED GROUPS SERVED

Lutheran Social Service of Illinois - Emotionally disturbed children
 The Thresholds - Emotionally disturbed - primarily former mental patients
 Council of Catholic Women - Catholic couples
 Association for Family living - Will not accept alcoholics or psychotics
 Chicago Committee on Alcoholism - Alcoholics and their families

AGE LIMITATIONS

Association for Family Living

<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Family Life Education	6	. .
All others	. .	. .

INCOME LIMITATIONS

Association for Family Living

<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Urbanization Projects	. .	poverty
Family Life Education	. .	. .
Counseling	\$5, 000	. .

LIBRARY U OF L URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PART C

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

AREA

ZONE II - NORTH CHICAGO

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T: LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NON-PROFIT; PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE/(Check one)												REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCH-ATRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS						CAPAC-ITY OF FACIL-ITY	TOTAL ESTI-MATED SERVED DURING YEAR			
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALFWAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOG-ICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSEL-ING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER	YES	NO		DIAGNOSTIC OR SPECIAL GROUPS ONLY	LIMITED NO LIMITATION	AGE		LIMITED NO LIMITATION	INCOME OF FAMILY					
																			LIMITED (Specify mini-mum and maximum ages accepted)	MIN.		MAX.			LIMITED (Specify income groups served)	MIN.	MAX.
PLANNING AREA 23 (CONTINUED)																											
City of Chicago (Part)																											
Jewish Vocational Service and Employment Center 1 S. Franklin St., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	55	-	14 years	-	X	-	-	-	125	450		
Jewish Family and Community Service 1 S. Franklin St., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	65	-	See next page	-	X	-	-	-	30	4,623		
PLANNING AREA 24																											
City of Chicago (Part)																											
Grateful House 4050 W. Maypole, Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	1	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	5	32		
United Cerebral Palsy Child Development Day Care Center W. Garfield Park Admin. Building 100 N. Central Park, Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	4	-	4 years	15 years	X	X	-	-	55	55		
PLANNING AREA 25																											
City of Chicago (Part)																											
Polish Welfare Association 1303 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	2	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	N A		
Erle Neighborhood House 1347 W. Erie St., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	13	-	See next page	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	6,384		
PLANNING AREA 26																											
City of Chicago (Part)																											
Cathedral Shelter 207 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	none	-	18 years	-	X	-	-	-	12	78		
(continued)																											

(continued)

a, b See next page.

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^aTYPE OF FACILITY (Other)

Jewish Family and Community Service - Operates family service agencies and a day care center for emotionally disturbed children
U. C. P. of Greater Chicago, Child Development Center - Day care center
Erie Neighborhood House - Outpatient clinic services

^bLIMITED GROUPS SERVED

Jewish Vocational Service and Employment Center - Intelligence quotient must be at least 50
Jewish Family and Community Service - Will not accept psychotics or mental defectives (one unit only)
Grateful House - Alcoholic women
U. C. P. of Greater Chicago, Child Development Center - Cerebral palsied
Cathedral Shelter - Alcoholic males

AGE LIMITATIONS

Jewish Family and Community Service

<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Child Development Center	3	6
Family Service Districts	. .	. .

Erie Neighborhood House

<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Retarded group	6	12
All others	. .	. .

PART C

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

AREA

ZONE II - NORTH CHICAGO

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT, PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one)													REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCH-ATRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS				CAPACITY OF FACILITY	TOTAL ESTIMATED SERVED DURING YEAR		
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALF-NIGHT UNITS	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSELING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER	YES	NO	LIMITATION		AGE (Specify minimum and maximum ages accepted)	LIMITATION	b LIMITED	INCOME OF FAMILY				
																					NO LIMITATION			LIMITED	NO LIMITATION
PLANNING AREA 26 (CONTINUED)																									
City of Chicago (Part)																									
Chicago Christian Industrial League 28 S. Sangamon, Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	250	4,000		
Harbor Light Centers 654 W. Madison, Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	9	-	20 years	-	X	-	201	2,720		
Warren Clinic 2449 W. Washington, Chicago	State Government	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	9	-	-	-	(Unable to afford private care)	-	-	224		
b LIMITED GROUPS SERVED																									
Chicago Christian Industrial League - Destitute alcoholics																									
Harbor Light Centers - Alcoholics males																									
Warren Clinic - Alcoholics																									

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT; PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one)												REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS				CAPAC-ITY OF FACIL-ITY	TOTAL ESTI-MATED SERVED DURING YEAR						
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALFWAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSELING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER	YES	NO		DIAGNOSTIC OR SPECIAL GROUPS ONLY	INCOME OF FAMILY		LIMITED (Specify income groups served)			MIN	MAX				
																		LIMITATION	AGE						LIMITATION	NO	LIMITED	B
PLANNING AREA 27 (No Facilities)																												
PLANNING AREA 28 (No Facilities)																												
PLANNING AREA 29																												
City of Chicago (Part)																												
St. Joseph's Carondelet Child Center 739 E. 35th St., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	18							32					
Illinois Institute of Technology 3300 S. Federal St., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	15							N A					
PLANNING AREA 30 (No Facilities)																												
PLANNING AREA 31 (No Facilities)																												
PLANNING AREA 32 (No Facilities)																												
PLANNING AREA 33																												
City of Chicago (Part)																												
Randall House 4745 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	8							25					
PLANNING AREA 34 (No Facilities)																												
PLANNING AREA 35 (No Facilities)																												
PLANNING AREA 36 (No Facilities)																												

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a, b. See next page.

ZONE III - SOUTH CHICAGO

^aTYPE OF FACILITY (Other)

St. Joseph's Carondelet Child Center - Residential treatment center
Randall House - Residential treatment center

^bLIMITED GROUPS SERVED

St. Joseph's Carondelet Child Center - Emotionally disturbed, Will not accept psychotic or brain damage.
Randall House - Emotionally disturbed

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

ZONE III - SOUTH CHICAGO

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT; PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one)												REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS				CAPACITY OF FACILITY	TOTAL ESTIMATED SERVED DURING YEAR									
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALFWAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSELING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER	YES	NO		LIMITATION	AGE	DIAGNOSTIC OR SPECIAL GROUPS ONLY				INCOME OF FAMILY								
																			LIMITED	NO LIMITATION			LIMITED	NO LIMITATION	LIMITED (Specify minimum and maximum ages accepted)	MIN.	MAX.	LIMITATION	NO LIMITATION	LIMITED	NO LIMITATION
PLANNING AREA 37 (No Facilities)																															
PLANNING AREA 38 (No Facilities)																															
PLANNING AREA 39 (No Facilities)																															
PLANNING AREA 40 (No Facilities)																															
PLANNING AREA 41 (No Facilities)																															
PLANNING AREA 42																															
Du Page County (Part) Family Service Association of Du Page County 444 Main St., Glen Ellyn	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	12 years	-	N A	N A	X	-	-	-	-	-	1,621					
PLANNING AREA 43 (No Facilities)																															
PLANNING AREA 44																															
Cook County (Part) Family Service Association of Proviso Township 850 S. 17th Ave., Maywood	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	40					
PLANNING AREA 45																															
Cook County (Part) Family Service Association 124 S. Marion St., Oak Park	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	452					
(continued)																															

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PART C

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

AREA

ZONE III - SOUTH CHICAGO

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT; PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one)												REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCH-ATRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS					CAPAC-ITY OF FACIL-ITY	TOTAL ESTI-MATED SERVED DURING YEAR																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALF-WAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOG-ICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSEL-ING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER	YES	NO		DIAGNOSTIC OR SPECIAL GROUPS ONLY	LIMITED NO LIMITATION	LIMITED b	INCOME OF FAMILY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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PLANNING AREA 46 (CONTINUED)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

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^a TYPE OF FACILITY (Other)

- Lutheran Child Welfare Association - Operates family service agency and residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children
- United Cerebral Palsy of Will County - Day care center

^b LIMITED GROUPS SERVED

- Lutheran Child Welfare Association - Family Service Agency, Families, residential treatment, Emotionally Disturbed
- United Cerebral Palsy of Will County - Cerebral palsied

AGE LIMITATIONS

Lutheran Child Welfare Center

<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Family Service Agency	.	65
Lutherbrook Center	6	14

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

AREA

ZONE IV - PEORIA

[illegible]

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT; PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one)												REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCHIA- TRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PRO- FES- SIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS						CAPAC- ITY OF FACIL- ITY	TOTAL ESTI- MATED SERVED DURING YEAR	
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALFWAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLO- GICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSEL- ING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER ^a	YES	NO		NO LIMITATION	AGE (Specify mini- mum and maximum ages accepted)	LIMITED b	INCOME OF FAMILY					
																				LIMITATION	LIMITED c	MIN.			MAX.
PLANNING AREA 57																									
Adams County																									
Cerebral Palsy Center-Franklin School Fourth and State Sts., Quincy	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	none	X	-	X	-	-	-	7	8		
PLANNING AREA 58																									
Morgan County																									
Elm City Rehabilitation Center 860 W. College, Jacksonville	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	4	-	16 years	-	X	-	-	20	22		
PLANNING AREA 59																									
Sangamon County																									
Land of Lincoln Goodwill Industries 815 N. 11th St., Springfield	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	none	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	89 ^c		
Dodds School - Cerebral Palsy Developmental Center 2500 S. College, Springfield	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	1	-	6 years	-	X	-	X	N.A.	15		
Gannar Cerebral Palsy Home 910 S. Second St., Springfield	Proprietary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	1	-	18 years	-	X	-	X	10	10		
The Hope School Hazel Lane at Lake Springfield, Springfield	Voluntary Non-Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	1	-	4 years	-	X	-	X	25	15		
PLANNING AREA 60																									
Montgomery County																									
Barry Nursing Homes, Inc. P. O. Box 17, Raymond	Proprietary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	52	-	16 years	-	X	-	X	104	N.A.		

a, b, c See next page

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ZONE V - SPRINGFIELD

^aTYPE OF FACILITY (Other)

Cerebral Palsy Center, Franklin School - Day care center
 Elm City Rehabilitation Center - Rehabilitation and training center
 Land of Lincoln Goodwill Industries - Day care center
 Dodds School - Day care center
 Gannar Cerebral Palsy Home - Residential school
 The Hope School - Residential school
 Barry Nursing Homes, Inc. - Nursing home

^bLIMITED GROUPS SERVED

Cerebral Palsy Center, Franklin School - Cerebral palsied
 Elm City Rehabilitation Center - Physically and mentally handicapped
 Dodds School - Cerebral palsied
 Gannar Cerebral Palsy Home - Cerebral palsied
 The Hope School - Blind, multiple handicapped
 Barry Nursing Homes, Inc. - Mentally ill, mentally retarded, and senile

^cFiscal year 1966

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

ZONE VI - DECATUR-CHAMPAIGN

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T: LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT; PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE/(Check one)												REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCHIA- TRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PRO- FESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS						CAPAC- ITY OF FACIL- ITY	TOTAL ESTI- MATED SERVED DURING YEAR		
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALFWAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOG- ICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSEL- ING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER	YES	NO		NO LIMITATION	AGE LIMITED (Specify mini- mum and maximum ages accepted)	NO LIMITATION	LIMITED b	INCOME OF FAMILY LIMITATION	LIMITED (Specify income groups served)			MIN	MAX.
PLANNING AREA 61 (No Facilities)																										
PLANNING AREA 62																										
Vermilion County																										
Hooton School - Retarded Children's Center	Voluntary																									
R R. #4 Greenwood Cemetery Road, Danville	Non-Profit													X	-	3	-	years	-	X	-	X	-	20	91	
PLANNING AREA 63																										
McLean County																										
Baby Fold	Voluntary																									
408 E. Willow St., Normal	Non-Profit													X	-	E.D.	3	6	-	X	-	X	-	25	25	
PLANNING AREA 64 (No Facilities)																										
PLANNING AREA 65 (No Facilities)																										
PLANNING AREA 66 (No Facilities)																										
		a TYPE OF FACILITY (Other)																								
		Hooton School - Day care center Baby Fold - Group care home																								
		b LIMITED GROUPS SERVED																								
		Hooton School - Psychological Baby Fold - Emotionally disturbed (one unit), mentally retarded (one unit)																								

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INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

AREA

ZONE VII - EAST ST. LOUIS

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T, LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT, PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one)												REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS				CAPAC-ITY OF FACIL-ITY	TOTAL ESTI-MATED SERVED DURING YEAR		
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALFWAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSELING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER ^a	YES	NO		NO LIMITATION	AGE	NO LIMITATION	LIMITED (Specify in one group served)			MIN	MAX.

^aTYPE OF FACILITY (Other)

United Cerebral Palsy of St. Clair County - Day care center

^bLIMITED GROUPS SERVED

United Cerebral Palsy of St. Clair County - Cerebral palsied

TYPE OF FACILITY (Other)

United Cerebral Palsy of St. Clair County - Day care center

^b LIMITED GROUPS SERVED

United Cerebral Palsy of St. Clair County - Cerebral palsied

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

ZONE VIII - CARBONDALE

AREA

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER FACILITY AND OPERATING AGENCY	AUSPICES FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT; PROPRIETARY	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one)												REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST (Check one)		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS				CAPACITY OF FACILITY	TOTAL ESTIMATED SERVED DURING YEAR				
		DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALFWAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSELING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER	YES	NO		LIMITATION	AGE (Specify min-max and maximum ages accepted)	LIMITATION	LIMITED			INCOME OF FAMILY	LIMITED (Specify income groups served)	MIN	MAX
PLANNING AREA 71 (No Facilities)																										
PLANNING AREA 72 (No Facilities)																										
PLANNING AREA 73 (No Facilities)																										
PLANNING AREA 74 (No Facilities)																										

c. Statewide Inventory of Manpower (Part E)

INSTRUCTIONS

The only items of information requiring completion are in Section A, Disciplines 1 through 6, showing Total Number in State. Disciplines 7 through 11 are not filled in by discipline, as figures were not available on each.

SECTION A - TOTAL NUMBER IN STATE			
DISCIPLINES	TOTAL NUMBER IN STATE (Within Mental Health settings or employed in Mental Health capacities)	DISCIPLINES	TOTAL NUMBER IN STATE (Within Mental Health settings or employed in Mental Health capacities)
1. Psychiatrists	796	7. Occupational Therapists	1910
2. Psychiatric Residents	239	8. Recreational Counsellors	
3. Psychologists	558	9. Vocational Counsellors	
4. Social Workers	1032	10. Special Education Teachers	
5. Nurses (Registered)	1627	11. Others	
6. Psychiatric Aides	7651		

SECTION B - TYPE OF SETTING

The number of persons in each Discipline is broken down by Type of Mental Health Setting. A professional's setting is considered the place in which the principal portion of his professional time is spent. It was impossible to estimate for 1970 the number of professionals available in each discipline.

DISCIPLINES	Mental Hospitals	General Hospi- tals with Psy- chiatric Services	Residential Treatment Cen- ters for Emo- tionally Dis- turbed Children	Institutions for the Mentally Retarded	Outpatient Psychiatric Clinics	Transitional Services	Academic Setting	Non-mental Health Setting	Private Practice	ESTIMATE FOR 1970
1. Psychiatrists	209	185	16	10	311	-	-	-	40	NOT AVAILABLE
2. Psychiatric Residents	60	61	6	0	93	-	-	-	-	
3. Psychologists	211	74	7	25	201	-	-	-	2	
4. Social Workers	337	119	30	34	479	-	-	-	1	
5. Nurses (Registered)	991	470	3	133	9	-	-	-	-	
6. Psychiatric Aides	5800	982	34	802	27	-	-	-	-	
7. Occupational Therapists										
8. Recreational Counsellors										
9. Vocational Counsellors	1225	348	15	198	113	-	-	-	-	
10. Special Education Teachers										
11. Other										

PART E

STATEWIDE INVENTORY OF MANPOWER - continued

SECTION B - TYPE OF SETTING (continued)				
DISCIPLINES	Clinic for Mentally Retarded	General ^a	Alcoholism Center	ESTIMATE FOR 1970
1. Psychiatrists	1	23	1	NOT AVAILABLE
2. Psychiatric Residents	0	19	0	
3. Psychologists	4	33	1	
4. Social Workers	0	31	1	
5. Registered Nurses	0	11	0	
6. Psychiatric Aides	0	6	0	
7. All Others	2	7	0	

^aFacilities offering several types of services through two or more units. The personnel is, therefore, unallocable to a specific type of setting.

Note:

The above table represents all full-time and part-time personnel, including trainees, reported by only those facilities in which there are psychiatrists who assume medical responsibility for all patients.

3. SURVEY OF NEED AND RANKING OF AREAS

a. Method of Ranking Planning Areas

Two fundamental problems are raised by PL 88-164. The first has been dealt with in Section A, 1 and 2 in terms of defining a set of planning regions throughout the State. These represent community areas with an optimal population base, common elements of available service and easy accessibility to services by the populations in these areas. The second problem is examined in this section and is concerned with the following issue. 'Given the set of seventy-four planning areas in the state,⁷ it is necessary now to estimate the mental health needs and resources available in each area and to develop a single scale which will permit ordering these regions in terms of need for mental health construction and program development.

For the present ranking of planning areas, Illinois has followed the ranking method outlined in the 1967 modification of the Community Mental Health Centers State Plan memorandum sent out by the National Institute of Mental Health. We have found the new method much simpler to compute than the method Illinois used in its first construction plan. The new method is essentially a sum of ranks measure, in which each variable is separately ranked for each planning area. The several ranks are then totaled to give a sum of the ranks, and the sum of the ranks is reranked from low to high. The lower the final rank, the higher the need of the area. In the FY 1965-1966 construction plan, a highly complex principal component factor analysis technique was used for computing ranks. The new technique gives results which are similar to the results which were obtained using the more complex technique.

Twelve variables are used in assigning priorities to planning areas for the construction of community mental health centers. These variables fall into four major categories:

- 1) Population Characteristics (Table V, page 468)
- 2) Socioeconomic Characteristics (Table VI, page 475)
- 3) Mental Health Resources (Table VII, page 482)
- 4) Social Problem Indicators (Table VIII, page 489)

⁷ This is an increase of four planning areas in comparison to the seventy areas reported in the 1965-66 Construction Plan.

Following is a discussion of the variables used in each of these four major categories.

Population Characteristics - In determining the mental health needs of a given area, it becomes necessary to have information on the population of that area. A head count is not sufficient. What is needed is a breakdown of population into groupings which give evidence of possible areas of stress. For this reason Illinois has used the variables of dependency ratio,⁸ percent of single people, and population per household.

Socioeconomic Characteristics - If families are having economic problems, crisis situations may arise. This has been shown in the work done by the Office of Economic Opportunity as regards poverty. Occupational advancement is also affected by educational attainment. Areas with low levels of education attainment and low levels of family income, in all probability will be areas of greatest need. Three variables are thus used in the ranking which relate to socioeconomic status: median family income; median education level of adults 25 years and over; and percent of families with income over \$3,000.

Mental Health Resources - A mental health resource measure is important in determining extent of need. An area in which mentally ill people cannot find services will rank higher in need than an area in which there are many services available. For this measure, three rates were used. The first was the rate of inpatients in all inpatient facilities listed in the Facilities Inventory per 100,000 population of the planning area, but excluding state mental hospitals and zone centers, because their catchment areas consist of more than one planning area.

The second was the rate of patients under care in outpatient clinics and community mental health facilities per 100,000 population of the planning area. One exception occurred in the computation of this rate. Since Read Zone Center Outpatient Clinic serves all of Zone II, it became necessary to proportionately distribute the cases of the Center into each planning area. This was done and the rate was thus compared.

Dependency Ratio =
$$\frac{\text{Populations under 15} + \text{populations 65 and over}}{\text{Population aged 15 to 64}}$$

The third was a separate ranking set up on the basis of inpatient population rates in state mental hospitals by area of residence of patients. Another problem met here was that resident population is tabulated by county of residence. Since a large number of planning areas exist in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, it became necessary to split up the rates for Cook County and those parts of surrounding counties included in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area in order that the resident rate per 100,000 could be computed for each planning area. For each planning area in the city of Chicago, the number of persons admitted to state mental hospitals was available from a study of the city of Chicago admissions in fiscal year 1961, and the assumption was made that the proportional distribution of admission cases in 1961 by planning area is similar to the proportional distribution of resident population cases and admissions from these areas in fiscal year 1966. An estimation was made of the number of inpatients in state hospitals and zone centers for each Chicago planning area and then rates were computed on the basis of these estimations. Suburban Chicago provided another problem. There was available a resident population figure and admission figure for suburban Cook County from which was computed an inpatient population rate per 100,000 population for suburban Cook County as a whole. This single rate was used for all planning areas in suburban Cook County

Social Problem Indicators - Three social problem indicators were used in the priority ranking: illegitimate births, infant mortality and suicide. The three variables all offer community indices of social disorganization. In the future, we hope to include more of these social problem indicators in our priority rankings.

For the suicide figures, the city of Chicago area provided a problem. Suicide figures for 1964 were not available by Chicago planning area. However, average rates were available for the five-year period from 1959 to 1963. The assumption was made that the average rate probably would not change to any significant degree for 1964. Therefore average rates were thus used for the city of Chicago.

MODEL OF A PRIORITY SYSTEM

A model showing the structure of a priority system to determine relative need for community mental health centers is

described below. The steps in the development of this model are:

1) First, the variables are selected in each of the four major categories which are the best indicators of need for community mental health centers in the State.

2) A table is made for each category. Table IV, page 466, is a numerical example of how the table would be done for the first category, "Population Characteristics." In this example there are four catchment areas and three variables were chosen. For each variable the original data are to be entered in the first column (1, 4, 6). When numbers are to be converted into another form such as a ratio or a rate, as in the case with variable "A", column 2 shows this. When the source gives the data already converted to rates, ratios, or percentage, as in variables "B" and "C", only one column is needed for data.

3) The next step is to rank each variable (columns 3, 5, 7). A rank of one indicates the greatest need. In this example, the highest value is ranked one; for other variables the lowest values might be ranked one.

4) The sums of the ranks of each variable are themselves to be ranked. The lowest sum receives a rank of one. Each catchment area will have a rank for Category No. 1, "Population Characteristics" and the other three major categories. This ranking will occur on a summary table.

5) The above procedure is to be repeated for each of the four major categories.

b. Priority Within a Planning Area

Priority for projects within a planning area will be determined by (1) the extent to which the proposed project will, alone or in conjunction with other facilities owned or operated by the applicant, provide comprehensive mental health services to the community, and (2) the extent to which the proposed facility is to be part of or closely associated with a general hospital.

TABLE IV
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Catchment area	A			B		C		D
	Numbers	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Median	Rank	
	Populations aged under 15+ 65 & over Population aged 15 to 64			single people 14 years and over		Population per household		Sum of ranks
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I	$\frac{45,000 + 10,000}{90,000}$	.61	3	25	3	3.19	3	9
II	$\frac{80,000 + 20,000}{60,000}$	1.67	1	35	2	4.68	1	4
III	$\frac{30,000 + 10,000}{110,000}$	.36	4	19	4	2.35	4	12
IV	$\frac{70,000 + 30,000}{75,000}$	1.33	2	38	1	4.06	2	5

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960.

c. Variables Used In Assigning Priorities

Population Characteristics

See Table V, page 470

Socioeconomic Characteristics

See Table VI, page 477

Mental Health Resources

See Table VII, page 484

Social Problem Indicators

See Table VIII, page 491

TABLE V
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Dependency ratio			Single people as a percent of total population age 14 and over			Population per household			Sum of ranks
	Population age 14 and under and 65 and over Age 15 to 64									
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank	
1-1	20,869+ 8,405 38,754	.76	6	9,915 48,146	.21	38.5	67,021 20,971	3.26	34	78.5
2	75,994+19,997 134,100	.72	20.5	29,030 157,455	.18	66.5	227,788 68,787	3.31	26	113
3	49,716+16,555 89,978	.74	11	23,744 109,038	.22	28.5	150,202 46,223	3.25	35	74.5
4	15,121+ 5,056 31,537	.64	46	10,199 37,290	.27	6	48,230 14,661	3.29	30	82
5	33,477+12,521 64,802	.71	24.5	16,713 78,867	.21	38.5	109,089 33,988	3.21	38	101
2-6	54,014+16,243 96,727	.73	15.5	23,011 115,237	.20	49.5	158,834 46,726	3.40	20	85
7	69,655+14,105 118,682	.71	24.5	25,661 135,831	.19	58	199,735 57,112	3.50	15	97.5
8	59,642+ 5,864 80,171	.82	3	12,892 87,995	.15	74	143,973 37,101	3.88	2	79
9	60,069+11,660 122,564	.58	56.5	39,958 137,075	.29	3.5	170,997 46,974	3.64	6	66
10	33,109+ 5,222 57,145	.67	41	10,971 63,761	.17	71.5	94,872 26,490	3.58	10	122.5

11	$\frac{32,992+4,688}{58,181}$	.65	45	$\frac{10,948}{64,360}$	.17	71.5	$\frac{96,199}{26,312}$	3.62	9	125.5
12	$\frac{16,807+10,065}{52,411}$	.51	70.5	$\frac{17,511}{63,317}$	.28	5	$\frac{72,653}{25,817}$	2.81	67	142.5
13	$\frac{35,492+7,191}{69,764}$	.61	52.5	$\frac{16,227}{78,658}$	.21	38.5	$\frac{107,237}{29,571}$	3.63	7.5	98.5
14	$\frac{31,353+11,812}{79,476}$	.54	64.5	$\frac{19,468}{93,165}$	.21	38.5	$\frac{122,046}{37,292}$	3.27	32.5	135.5
15	$\frac{32,874+18,361}{106,681}$	.48	73	$\frac{28,119}{127,141}$	.22	28.5	$\frac{154,191}{55,048}$	2.80	68	169.5
16	$\frac{35,921+19,976}{104,142}$	.54	64.5	$\frac{26,375}{126,159}$	.21	38.5	$\frac{159,060}{52,790}$	3.01	57.5	160.5
17	$\frac{24,278+14,297}{69,173}$	.56	61	$\frac{17,855}{84,814}$	.21	38.5	$\frac{106,810}{36,898}$	2.89	65	164.5
18	$\frac{20,357+12,176}{61,194}$	.53	67.5	$\frac{15,611}{74,412}$	.21	38.5	$\frac{92,944}{33,536}$	2.77	70	176
19	$\frac{22,626+18,881}{86,175}$	.48	73	$\frac{27,798}{106,050}$	.26	8	$\frac{125,157}{57,254}$	2.19	74	155
20	$\frac{23,155+15,368}{80,241}$	.48	73	$\frac{25,018}{96,667}$	.26	8	$\frac{116,978}{49,299}$	2.37	72	153
21	$\frac{46,106+23,480}{127,156}$	.55	62	$\frac{36,019}{152,849}$	.24	18	$\frac{195,541}{66,457}$	2.94	61	141
22	$\frac{34,202+14,398}{85,947}$	.57	59.5	$\frac{22,752}{101,997}$	.22	28.5	$\frac{133,573}{45,564}$	2.93	62	150
23	$\frac{39,056+18,416}{111,210}$	.52	69	$\frac{45,360}{131,141}$	.35	1	$\frac{161,450}{71,529}$	2.26	73	143

TABLE V (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Dependency ratio						Sum of ranks
	Population age 14 and under and 65 and over			Single people as a percent of total population age 14 and over			
	Age 15 to 64						
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	
24	39,030+ 6,689 66,763	.68	36.5	18,308 74,950	.24	18	111,204 32,516 3.42 18.5 73
25	41,391+12,350 85,916	.63	48	25,860 100,386	.26	8	137,613 44,379 3.10 46.5 102.5
26	33,830+ 6,293 59,883	.67	41	22,352 67,420	.33	2	88,117 27,841 3.16 40.5 83.5
3-27	52,537+ 4,140 68,260	.83	1.5	17,497 74,022	.24	18	122,965 28,878 4.26 1 20.5
28	42,736+11,592 81,664	.67	41	23,263 95,102	.24	18	132,651 41,116 3.23 36 95
29	40,220+ 6,484 56,132	.83	1.5	16,301 64,125	.25	11.5	99,587 30,238 3.29 30 43
30	30,169+ 7,223 64,313	.58	56.5	15,999 72,993	.22	28.5	101,289 29,014 3.49 16 101
31	49,917+16,489 108,093	.61	52.5	31,543 126,996	.25	11.5	172,965 53,660 3.22 37 101
32	36,899+12,247 86,761	.57	59.5	20,652 100,443	.21	38.5	131,824 43,630 3.02 56 154

33	$\frac{45,914+12,852}{109,623}$	.54	64.5	$\frac{30,156}{123,950}$	.24	18	$\frac{163,162}{59,876}$	2.72	71	153.5
34	$\frac{33,131+9,850}{73,914}$	.58	56.5	$\frac{17,879}{85,245}$	.21	38.5	$\frac{116,493}{34,543}$	3.37	21	116
35	$\frac{50,158+12,813}{93,140}$	.68	36.5	$\frac{25,930}{108,147}$	.24	18	$\frac{154,631}{43,703}$	3.54	13	67.5
36	$\frac{27,525+8,105}{69,501}$	.51	70.5	$\frac{15,587}{78,804}$	.20	49.5	$\frac{104,532}{31,923}$	3.27	32.5	152.5
37	$\frac{26,934+16,204}{79,861}$	.54	64.5	$\frac{23,018}{97,569}$	.24	18	$\frac{122,158}{43,919}$	2.78	69	151.5
38	$\frac{35,227+15,769}{85,036}$	.60	54	$\frac{25,329}{102,810}$	.25	11.5	$\frac{135,084}{40,957}$	3.30	27.5	93
39	$\frac{34,728+12,349}{74,982}$	.63	48	$\frac{19,215}{89,143}$	.22	28.5	$\frac{121,090}{35,998}$	3.36	22	98.5
40	$\frac{34,410+7,961}{63,958}$	.66	44	$\frac{16,787}{73,547}$	.23	24	$\frac{105,332}{29,551}$	3.56	12	80
41	$\frac{45,814+13,005}{84,193}$	.70	27	$\frac{20,554}{99,482}$	.21	38.5	$\frac{138,950}{41,477}$	3.35	23.5	89
42	$\frac{56,433+8,966}{91,408}$	.72	20.5	$\frac{21,182}{102,818}$	.21	38.5	$\frac{152,889}{41,356}$	3.70	5	64
43	$\frac{54,744+9,265}{92,643}$	.69	31.5	$\frac{19,559}{104,529}$	.19	58	$\frac{155,215}{42,791}$	3.63	7.5	97
44	$\frac{50,050+11,146}{99,079}$	.62	50.5	$\frac{21,301}{112,496}$	.19	58	$\frac{157,364}{45,647}$	3.45	17	125.5
45	$\frac{43,762+24,790}{128,590}$	.53	67.5	$\frac{35,981}{155,999}$	.23	24	$\frac{194,607}{66,548}$	2.92	63	154.5

TABLE V (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Dependency ratio		Single people as a percent of total population age 14 and over		Population per household		Sum of ranks
	Population age 14 and under and 65 and over Age 15 to 64	Rate	Number	Percent	Number	Average	
	Number	Rate	Rank		Rank		
46	42,924+ 7,917 80,652	.63	48	.20	17,776 90,692	49.5	129,824 36,774 111.5
47	51,259+ 7,073 81,333	.72	20.5	.19	16,887 90,444	58	137,846 36,456 82.5
48	62,610+ 8,959 89,611	.80	4	.18	17,869 100,855	66.5	157,597 40,859 73.5
49	55,366+ 8,958 93,419	.69	31.5	.18	18,806 104,558	66.5	157,027 43,976 109
50	69,000+17,115 127,852	.67	41	.21	31,562 147,970	38.5	206,234 60,312 98
4-51	50,817+17,544 99,779	.69	31.5	.19	23,026 119,655	58	163,878 51,495 128.5
52	40,957+17,923 81,541	.72	20.5	.20	20,247 101,568	49.5	136,157 43,913 116.5
53	18,868+ 8,411 36,371	.75	7.5	.20	9,293 45,779	49.5	63,173 20,180 100.5
54	19,257+ 9,709 41,916	.69	31.5	.20	10,686 52,647	49.5	68,991 23,005 140.5
55	56,292+19,479 113,273	.67	41	.21	27,846 135,250	38.5	182,331 58,155 121.5

56	$\frac{41,829+9,555}{72,984}$	.70	27	$\frac{14,969}{84,340}$	.18	66.5	$\frac{123,493}{36,881}$	3.35	23.5	117
5-57	$\frac{36,193+18,950}{73,406}$	.75	7.5	$\frac{19,457}{94,252}$	.21	38.5	$\frac{125,146}{41,522}$	3.01	57.5	103.5
58	$\frac{27,084+14,578}{56,241}$	.74	11	$\frac{16,374}{72,209}$	.23	24	$\frac{91,359}{29,773}$	3.07	51	86
59	$\frac{58,614+24,073}{121,949}$	.68	36.5	$\frac{32,993}{148,862}$	.22	28.5	$\frac{195,826}{64,632}$	3.03	54	119
60	$\frac{31,941+17,156}{62,878}$	.78	5	$\frac{15,233}{81,606}$	.19	58	$\frac{110,582}{36,512}$	3.03	54	117
6-61	$\frac{38,493+15,763}{78,148}$	.69	31.5	$\frac{22,992}{95,716}$	.24	18	$\frac{117,190}{35,506}$	3.30	27.5	77
62	$\frac{45,666+18,545}{88,077}$	.73	15.5	$\frac{20,130}{108,894}$	.18	66.5	$\frac{149,423}{48,235}$	3.10	46.5	128.5
63	$\frac{24,285+9,987}{49,605}$	.69	31.5	$\frac{14,377}{60,755}$	.24	18	$\frac{79,734}{25,924}$	3.08	49.5	99
64	$\frac{48,939+12,961}{106,385}$	.58	56.5	$\frac{35,306}{121,372}$	.29	3.5	$\frac{149,943}{47,437}$	3.16	40.5	100.5
65	$\frac{57,617+21,585}{108,307}$	.73	15.5	$\frac{23,779}{132,585}$	.18	66.5	$\frac{185,494}{59,244}$	3.13	43.5	125.5
66	$\frac{27,313+12,010}{53,126}$	.74	11	$\frac{13,520}{66,507}$	.20	49.5	$\frac{90,064}{29,094}$	3.10	46.5	107
7-67	$\frac{71,787+18,861}{134,041}$	.68	36.5	$\frac{29,067}{156,096}$	.19	58	$\frac{219,861}{66,818}$	3.29	30	124.5
68	$\frac{92,586+23,632}{161,798}$	.72	20.5	$\frac{36,207}{189,403}$	.19	58	$\frac{274,284}{82,159}$	3.34	25	103.5

TABLE V (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Dependency ratio		Population age 14 and under and 65 and over Age 15 to 64		Single people as a percent of total population age 14 and over		Population per household		Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
69	51,454+24,329 104,308	.73	15.5	25,247 131,430	.19	58	177,265 57,620	3.08	49.5
70	25,440+12,376 51,107	.74	11	11,420 64,918	.18	66.5	88,230 29,098	3.03	54
8-71	23,656+11,280 56,387	.62	50.5	17,219 69,001	.25	11.5	84,701 27,639	3.06	52
72	21,673+13,394 50,331	.70	27	10,557 64,978	.16	73	84,732 29,682	2.85	66
73	19,214+11,385 42,589	.72	20.5	9,692 55,249	.18	66.5	72,629 24,933	2.91	64
74	17,840+10,096 37,529	.74	11	9,592 48,683	.20	49.5	62,919 20,943	3.00	59.5

SOURCE: A. For most counties:

U. S. Census of Population, 1960, Illinois, General Population Characteristics, U. S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census.

(a) Table 27 (Dependency Ratio)

(b) Table 28 (Single People and Population Per Household)

B. For the City of Chicago:

Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area, 1960, Chicago Community Inventory, University of Chicago

(a) Table IV - 2 (Dependency Ratio and Single People)

(b) Table IV - 1 (Population Per Household)

C. For Cook (outside Chicago), Du Page, Lake, and Kane Counties:

U. S. Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960, Census Tracts, Chicago, Illinois Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

(a) Table P-2 (Dependency Ratio and Single People)

(b) Table P-1 (Population Per Household)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Median family income		Median educational level of adult age 25 and over		Families with income over \$3,000 as a percent of all families			Sum of ranks
	Median	Rank	Median	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	
1-1	5,212	18	10.1	29.5	$\frac{13,560}{17,825}$	76.1	17	64.5
2	6,631	42	10.7	41.5	$\frac{52,567}{59,935}$	87.7	40	123.5
3	5,411	22	10.2	31.5	$\frac{30,980}{39,799}$	77.8	20	73.5
4	5,952	30	11.8	63	$\frac{10,464}{12,700}$	82.4	29.5	122.5
5	6,108	35	9.9	25.5	$\frac{25,276}{29,306}$	86.2	37	97.5
2-6	7,048	46	11.0	50	$\frac{36,556}{41,059}$	89.0	44	140
7	7,273	49	11.5	57.5	$\frac{46,783}{51,513}$	90.8	51.5	158
8	8,600	69	12.4	70	$\frac{34,165}{35,696}$	95.7	71	210
9	10,292	74	12.9	74	$\frac{41,624}{43,612}$	95.4	70	218
10	9,228	72	12.4	70	$\frac{23,860}{24,825}$	96.1	73.5	215.5

TABLE VI (continued)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Median family income		Median educational level of adult age 25 and over		Families with income over \$3,000 as a percent of all families			Sum of ranks
	Median	Rank	Median	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	
11	9,862	73	12.5	72	<u>24,298</u> 25,280	96.1	73.5	218.5
12	9,193	71	12.8	73	<u>19,050</u> 20,438	93.2	59	203
13	8,329	64	10.9	46.5	<u>26,866</u> 27,973	96.0	72	182.5
14	8,344	66	10.6	37.5	<u>32,675</u> 34,531	94.6	66.5	170
15	8,494	67	12.2	66.5	<u>42,700</u> 45,968	92.9	57	190.5
16	7,582	55	9.7	23	<u>42,739</u> 46,359	92.2	55	133
17	7,132	48	10.2	31.5	<u>28,064</u> 31,050	90.4	49	128.5
18	7,303	51	10.3	33	<u>25,024</u> 27,457	91.1	53.5	137.5
19	6,780	44	11.6	60	<u>29,238</u> 33,647	86.9	38.5	142.5
20	6,937	45	10.7	41.5	<u>28,058</u> 31,839	88.1	42	128.5

21	7,277	50	10.0	27.5	$\frac{49,697}{54,534}$	91.1	53.5	131
22	6,767	43	9.2	18.5	$\frac{33,639}{37,176}$	90.5	50	111.5
23	5,978	31	10.7	41.5	$\frac{29,119}{35,883}$	81.1	24.5	97
24	5,319	20	8.8	9.5	$\frac{20,291}{26,039}$	77.9	21	50.5
25	6,011	32	8.6	2.5	$\frac{30,020}{35,069}$	85.6	33	67.5
26	4,096	4	8.3	1	$\frac{12,035}{18,744}$	64.2	4	9
3-27	4,981	15	8.7	6	$\frac{19,374}{25,751}$	75.2	16	37
28	5,791	28	8.7	6	$\frac{27,666}{33,497}$	82.6	32	66
29	3,883	3	8.9	12	$\frac{13,188}{21,514}$	61.3	3	18
30	7,769	57	9.8	24	$\frac{25,297}{26,895}$	94.0	63	144
31	6,600	41	8.9	12	$\frac{41,032}{45,974}$	89.2	45	98
32	4,520	8	8.8	9.5	$\frac{21,257}{30,289}$	70.2	9	26.5
33	5,243	19	11.0	50	$\frac{30,613}{39,843}$	76.8	19	88

TABLE VI (continued)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Median family income		Median educational level of adults age 25 and over		Families with income over \$3,000 as a percent of all families		Sum of ranks
	Median	Rank	Median	Rank	Number	Percent	
34	7,986	60	10.9	46.5	$\frac{29,699}{31,418}$	94.5	171
35	6,024	33	9.3	20	$\frac{30,980}{37,533}$	82.5	84
36	6,597	40	11.1	52	$\frac{24,538}{27,774}$	88.3	135
37	7,509	53	11.4	55	$\frac{31,152}{34,592}$	90.0	155
38	8,574	68	11.6	60	$\frac{34,238}{36,457}$	93.9	190
39	7,520	54	10.9	46.5	$\frac{29,376}{32,361}$	90.8	152
40	7,432	52	10.5	34.5	$\frac{24,281}{27,010}$	89.9	132.5
41	7,075	47	11.4	55	$\frac{32,552}{36,124}$	90.1	150
42	8,301	62	12.3	68	$\frac{35,776}{38,422}$	93.1	188
43	8,815	70	12.4	70	$\frac{37,984}{39,938}$	95.1	208.5

44	8,313	63	11.6	60	$\frac{40,008}{42,059}$	95.1	68.5	191.5
45	8,085	61	11.4	55	$\frac{51,782}{55,967}$	92.5	56	172
46	8,337	65	11.9	64	$\frac{32,105}{33,967}$	94.5	64.5	193.5
47	7,949	59	11.7	62	$\frac{32,697}{34,549}$	94.6	66.5	187.5
48	7,826	58	12.0	65	$\frac{35,830}{38,336}$	93.5	60	183
49	7,599	56	11.3	53	$\frac{37,951}{40,459}$	93.8	61	170
50	6,431	39	10.1	29.5	$\frac{47,051}{53,607}$	87.8	41	109.5
4-51	6,326	36	11.0	50	$\frac{37,760}{43,990}$	85.8	34	120
52	5,321	21	10.9	46.5	$\frac{29,183}{37,177}$	78.5	22	89.5
53	4,814	13	10.5	34.5	$\frac{12,658}{17,155}$	73.8	14.5	62
54	4,935	14	10.6	37.5	$\frac{14,149}{19,172}$	73.8	14.5	66
55	6,361	38	10.8	44	$\frac{41,849}{48,693}$	85.9	35	117
56	6,042	34	10.6	37.5	$\frac{28,766}{33,089}$	86.9	38.5	110

TABLE VI (continued)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Median family income		Median educational level of adults age 25 and over		Families with income over \$3,000 as a percent of all families			Sum of ranks
	Median	Rank	Median	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	
5-57	4,473	7	9.9	25.5	$\frac{23,627}{34,265}$	69.0	8	40.5
58	4,601	11	9.2	18.5	$\frac{17,545}{24,775}$	70.8	11	40.5
59	5,689	26	10.7	41.5	$\frac{44,029}{53,596}$	82.1	28	95.5
60	5,200	16.5	9.0	15.5	$\frac{21,824}{30,602}$	71.3	12	44
6-61	5,728	27	9.6	22	$\frac{25,152}{30,542}$	82.4	29.5	78.5
62	5,200	16.5	10.0	27.5	$\frac{30,949}{40,548}$	76.3	18	62
63	5,595	25	11.5	57.5	$\frac{17,386}{21,330}$	81.5	27	109.5
64	5,594	24	12.2	66.5	$\frac{32,153}{39,654}$	81.1	24.5	115
65	5,513	23	10.6	37.5	$\frac{39,954}{50,020}$	79.9	23	83.5
66	4,706	12	9.0	15.5	$\frac{17,590}{24,452}$	71.9	13	40.5

7-67	6,348	37	9.4	21	$\frac{50,882}{59,194}$	86.0	36	94
68	5,816	29	9.0	15.5	$\frac{57,972}{71,332}$	81.3	26	70.5
69	4,351	6	8.7	6	$\frac{33,243}{49,386}$	67.3	6	18
70	4,559	9	9.0	15.5	$\frac{16,895}{24,596}$	68.7	7	31.5
8-71	4,590	10	8.9	12	$\frac{16,328}{23,191}$	70.4	10	32
72	4,303	5	8.7	6	$\frac{16,394}{24,826}$	66.0	5	16
73	3,506	1	8.7	6	$\frac{11,749}{20,841}$	56.4	1	8
74	3,532	2	8.6	2.5	$\frac{9,904}{17,307}$	57.2	2	6.5

SOURCE: A. For most counties:

U. S. Census of Population, 1960, Illinois, General Social and Economic Characteristics U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

(a) Table 86 (income items)

(b) Table 83 (education)

B. For the City of Chicago:

Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area, 1960, Chicago Community Inventory, University of Chicago

(a) Table IV - 1

C. For Cook (outside Chicago), Du Page, Lake, and Kane Counties:

U. S. Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960, Census Tracts, Chicago, Illinois Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

(a) Table P - 1

TABLE VII

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Rate of inpatients under care in inpatient facilities per 100, 000 population		Rate of outpatients under care in outpatient facilities per 100, 000 population		Rate of patients under care in state hospitals and zone centers per 100, 000 population		Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	
1-1	-	-	24.5	214 68,700	311.5	48	88.5
2	492 258,700	190.2	55	1,163 258,700	449.6	57	130
3	-	-	24.5	444 161,000	275.8	46	94.5
4	-	-	24.5	-	-	12	49.5
5	-	-	24.5	548 113,200	484.1	59	104.5
2-6	193 192,690	100.2	52	2,160 192,690	1121.0	69	146
7	-	-	24.5	979 249,488	392.4	54	84.5
8	-	-	24.5	499 233,787	213.4	39	129
9	5,746 228,163	2518.4	74	601 228,163	263.4	43	159
10	2,000 130,457	1533.1	72	56 130,457	42.9	25	162.5

11	-	-	24.5	$\frac{57}{114,655}$	49.7	27	$\frac{841}{114,655}$	733.5	64	115.5
12	$\frac{750}{83,554}$	897.6	69	$\frac{830}{83,554}$	993.4	68	$\frac{613}{83,554}$	733.7	67.5	204.5
13	-	-	24.5	$\frac{67}{145,769}$	46.0	26	$\frac{1,069}{145,769}$	733.4	62.5	113
14	-	-	24.5	$\frac{74}{123,661}$	59.8	28	$\frac{141}{123,661}$	114.0	1	53.5
15	$\frac{201}{155,367}$	129.4	53	$\frac{751}{155,367}$	483.4	58	$\frac{304}{155,367}$	195.7	5	116
16	-	-	24.5	$\frac{95}{152,283}$	62.4	34	$\frac{336}{152,283}$	220.6	8	66.5
17	-	-	24.5	$\frac{64}{102,733}$	62.3	32.5	$\frac{276}{102,733}$	286.6	14	71
18	-	-	24.5	$\frac{56}{88,409}$	63.3	36	$\frac{264}{88,409}$	298.6	17	77.5
19	$\frac{1,381}{124,561}$	1108.7	70	$\frac{321}{124,561}$	257.7	42	$\frac{834}{124,561}$	669.6	55	167
20	$\frac{622}{114,334}$	544.0	63	$\frac{70}{114,334}$	61.2	31	$\frac{470}{114,334}$	411.1	30	124
21	$\frac{2,108}{186,228}$	1131.9	71	$\frac{495}{186,228}$	265.8	44	$\frac{613}{186,228}$	329.2	19	134
22	-	-	24.5	$\frac{80}{131,649}$	60.8	29.5	$\frac{495}{131,649}$	376.0	27	81
23	$\frac{1,108}{179,067}$	618.8	64	$\frac{12,460}{179,067}$	6958.3	73	$\frac{1,903}{179,067}$	1062.7	73	210

TABLE VII (continued)

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Rate of inpatients under care in inpatient facilities per 100, 000 population		Rate of outpatients under care in outpatient facilities per 100, 000 population		Rate of patients under care in state hospitals and zone centers per 100, 000 population		Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
24	-	-	$\frac{67}{106,752}$	62.8	$\frac{595}{106,752}$	557.4	48
25	-	-	$\frac{82}{131,595}$	62.3	$\frac{758}{131,595}$	576.0	49
26	$\frac{402}{94,758}$	424.2	$\frac{18,503}{94,758}$	19526.6	$\frac{1,652}{94,758}$	1743.4	74
3-27	$\frac{459}{123,467}$	371.8	-	-	$\frac{475}{123,467}$	384.7	28
28	-	-	-	-	$\frac{876}{128,590}$	681.2	58
29	$\frac{362}{99,283}$	364.6	$\frac{2,124}{99,283}$	2139.3	$\frac{655}{99,283}$	659.7	54
30	-	-	-	-	$\frac{223}{105,196}$	212.0	7
31	-	-	-	-	$\frac{721}{165,656}$	435.2	35
32	-	-	-	-	$\frac{896}{136,935}$	654.3	53
33	-	-	$\frac{481}{158,902}$	302.7	$\frac{1,077}{158,902}$	677.8	56
							127.5

34	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	12	$\frac{166}{119,118}$	139.4	4	40.5
35	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	12	$\frac{814}{147,544}$	551.7	46	82.5
36	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	12	$\frac{462}{106,722}$	432.9	34	70.5
37	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	12	$\frac{402}{120,443}$	333.8	20	56.5
38	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	12	$\frac{314}{135,933}$	231.0	10	46.5
39	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	12	$\frac{291}{123,104}$	236.4	11	47.5
40	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	12	$\frac{238}{107,468}$	221.5	9	45.5
41	$\frac{1,019}{162,972}$	625.3	65	$\frac{357}{162,972}$	219.1	40	$\frac{764}{162,972}$	468.8	41	146	
42	-	-	24.5	$\frac{599}{218,276}$	274.4	45	$\frac{295}{218,276}$	135.1	3	72.5	
43	$\frac{356}{193,742}$	183.7	54	-	-	12	$\frac{261}{193,742}$	134.7	2	68	
44	$\frac{1,197}{189,142}$	632.9	66	-	-	12	$\frac{1,387}{189,142}$	733.3	61	139	
45	$\frac{107}{209,469}$	51.1	49	-	-	12	$\frac{1,537}{209,469}$	733.8	69.5	130.5	
46	-	-	24.5	$\frac{534}{145,131}$	367.9	52	$\frac{1,065}{145,131}$	733.8	69.5	146	

TABLE VII (continued)

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Rate of inpatients under care in inpatient facilities per 100, 000 population		Rate of outpatient under care in outpatient facilities per 100, 000 population		Rate of patients under care in state hospitals and zone centers per 100, 000 population		Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
47	$\frac{619}{177,294}$	349.1	$\frac{334}{177,294}$	188.4	$\frac{1,300}{177,294}$	733.2	157
48	-	-	$\frac{795}{207,590}$	383.0	$\frac{1,523}{207,590}$	733.7	145
49	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1,400}{190,901}$	733.4	99
50	$\frac{170}{247,900}$	68.6	$\frac{778}{247,900}$	313.8	$\frac{713}{247,900}$	287.6	115
4-51	$\frac{390}{173,800}$	224.4	$\frac{757}{173,800}$	435.6	$\frac{1,014}{173,800}$	583.4	162
52	-	-	$\frac{486}{142,600}$	340.8	$\frac{772}{142,600}$	541.4	120.5
53	-	-	-	-	$\frac{275}{62,300}$	441.4	72.5
54	-	-	-	-	$\frac{388}{69,700}$	556.7	83.5
55	$\frac{1,609}{202,400}$	795.0	$\frac{1,440}{202,400}$	711.5	$\frac{1,610}{202,400}$	795.5	205
56	-	-	-	-	$\frac{596}{141,900}$	420.0	68.5

5-57	$\frac{81}{126,700}$	63.9	50	$\frac{706}{126,700}$	557.2	63	$\frac{622}{126,700}$	490.9	43	156
58	-	-	24.5	$\frac{59}{97,000}$	60.8	29.5	$\frac{590}{97,000}$	608.2	52	106
59	$\frac{1,492}{212,100}$	703.4	67	$\frac{1,534}{212,100}$	723.2	67	$\frac{901}{212,100}$	424.8	33	167
60	-	-	24.5	-	-	12	$\frac{502}{109,100}$	460.1	40	76.5
6-61	-	-	24.5	$\frac{360}{140,800}$	255.7	41	$\frac{724}{140,800}$	514.2	44	109.5
62	$\frac{2,757}{155,000}$	1778.7	73	$\frac{523}{155,000}$	337.4	50	$\frac{569}{155,000}$	367.1	26	149
63	-	-	24.5	$\frac{499}{87,200}$	572.2	64	$\frac{395}{87,200}$	453.0	38	126.5
64	$\frac{443}{181,300}$	244.3	57	$\frac{3,238}{181,300}$	1786.0	71	$\frac{440}{181,300}$	242.7	12	140
65	-	-	24.5	$\frac{953}{192,000}$	496.4	60	$\frac{666}{192,000}$	346.9	23	107.5
66	-	-	24.5	$\frac{116}{92,500}$	125.4	37	$\frac{367}{92,500}$	396.8	29	90.5
7-67	-	-	24.5	$\frac{1,057}{242,000}$	436.8	56	$\frac{1,096}{242,000}$	452.9	37	117.5
68	$\frac{797}{284,300}$	280.3	58	$\frac{1,877}{284,300}$	660.2	65	$\frac{1,177}{284,300}$	414.0	31	154
69	-	-	24.5	$\frac{29}{173,200}$	16.7	24	$\frac{793}{173,200}$	457.9	39	87.5

TABLE VII (continued)

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Rate of inpatients under care in inpatient facilities per 100,000 population			Rate of outpatients under care in outpatient facilities per 100,000 population			Rate of patients under care in state hospitals and zone centers per 100,000 population			Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	
70	-	-	24.5	-	-	12	$\frac{291}{84,900}$	342.8	22	58.5
8-71	-	-	24.5	$\frac{1,213}{93,500}$	1297.3	70	$\frac{545}{93,500}$	582.9	50	144.5
72	-	-	24.5	$\frac{434}{80,900}$	536.5	62	$\frac{558}{80,900}$	689.7	59	145.5
73	-	-	24.5	-	-	12	$\frac{454}{66,700}$	680.7	57	93.5
74	-	-	24.5	$\frac{312}{61,100}$	510.6	61	$\frac{606}{61,100}$	991.8	72	157.5

SOURCE:

For the entire State, the source is the Illinois Department of Mental Health, Division of Planning and Evaluation Services, Management Information Section.

NOTES:

The first two mental health resource variables are the rates of patients under care (patients resident, or cases active, at the beginning of the year plus admissions, or cases opened, during the year) in facilities located in each planning area per 100,000 population of the planning area. A dash in the "Number" column indicates that there are no inpatient (or outpatient, depending on the variable) facilities located in that planning area.

The third mental health resource variable is the rate of patients under care in state hospitals and zone centers per 100,000 population. As these facilities serve much wider geographical areas than the planning areas in which they are located, patients were allocated to the planning areas in which they resided prior to their hospitalization.

SOCIAL PROBLEM INDICATORS

By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Illegitimate births as a percent of live births			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			Suicide rate per 100,000 population			Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	
1-1	$\frac{69}{1,443}$	4.8	26	$\frac{27}{1,443}$	18.7	59	$\frac{10}{68,700}$	14.6	9	94
2	$\frac{249}{5,450}$	4.6	27.5	$\frac{136}{5,450}$	25.0	26	$\frac{31}{255,300}$	12.1	20	73.5
3	$\frac{80}{3,181}$	2.5	48.5	$\frac{68}{3,181}$	21.4	45	$\frac{22}{160,800}$	13.7	11.5	105
4	$\frac{21}{1,085}$	1.9	55.5	$\frac{30}{1,085}$	27.6	18	$\frac{4}{55,800}$	7.2	48.5	122
5	$\frac{43}{2,164}$	2.0	53.5	$\frac{48}{2,164}$	22.2	41	$\frac{7}{112,600}$	6.2	53.5	148
2-6	$\frac{50}{4,006}$	1.2	61	$\frac{95}{4,006}$	23.7	31.5	$\frac{7}{187,549}$	3.7	61	153.5
7	$\frac{252}{5,016}$	5.0	25	$\frac{103}{5,016}$	20.5	49	$\frac{32}{240,079}$	13.3	14	88
8	$\frac{14}{4,885}$	0.3	63	$\frac{91}{4,885}$	18.6	60.5	$\frac{5}{216,165}$	2.3	63.5	187
9	$\frac{7}{3,841}$	0.2	67.5	$\frac{75}{3,841}$	19.5	56	-	0.0	72	195.5
10	$\frac{1}{2,552}$	0.0	73	$\frac{52}{2,552}$	20.4	50.5	-	0.0	72	195.5

TABLE VIII (continued)

SOCIAL PROBLEM INDICATORS
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Illegitimate births as a percent of live births		Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		Suicide rate per 100,000 population		Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
11	$\frac{4}{1,748}$	0.2	$\frac{30}{1,748}$	17.2	-	0.0	208.5
12	$\frac{87}{1,640}$	5.3	$\frac{37}{1,640}$	22.6	$\frac{13}{82,700}$	15.7	65.5
13	$\frac{5}{2,361}$	0.2	$\frac{45}{2,361}$	19.0	-	0.0	196.5
14	$\frac{24}{1,898}$	1.3	$\frac{32}{1,898}$	16.9	$\frac{9}{122,641}$	7.3	176.5
15	$\frac{124}{2,693}$	4.6	$\frac{43}{2,693}$	16.0	$\frac{16}{157,866}$	10.1	130
16	$\frac{49}{2,898}$	1.7	$\frac{58}{2,898}$	20.0	$\frac{10}{160,039}$	6.2	163.5
17	$\frac{40}{2,112}$	1.9	$\frac{47}{2,112}$	22.2	$\frac{9}{107,748}$	8.4	133
18	$\frac{38}{1,770}$	2.2	$\frac{37}{1,770}$	20.9	$\frac{11}{93,727}$	11.7	121
19	$\frac{353}{3,120}$	11.3	$\frac{83}{3,120}$	26.6	$\frac{17}{127,682}$	13.3	45
20	$\frac{135}{2,217}$	6.1	$\frac{44}{2,217}$	19.8	$\frac{18}{118,764}$	15.2	78

21	$\frac{171}{3,994}$	3.5	37	$\frac{3,994}{3,994}$	21.3	46	$\frac{196,742}{196,742}$	7.6	40.5	123.5
22	$\frac{90}{2,869}$	3.1	40	$\frac{86}{2,869}$	30.0	13	$\frac{13}{134,547}$	9.7	32	85
23	$\frac{744}{3,741}$	19.9	7	$\frac{114}{3,741}$	30.5	11	$\frac{29}{168,682}$	17.2	3	21
24	$\frac{1,500}{4,743}$	31.6	3	$\frac{215}{4,743}$	45.3	4	$\frac{8}{112,482}$	7.1	50	57
25	$\frac{176}{3,206}$	5.5	20.5	$\frac{81}{3,206}$	25.3	24	$\frac{16}{139,657}$	11.4	24.5	69
26	$\frac{495}{2,499}$	19.8	8	$\frac{114}{2,499}$	45.6	2.5	$\frac{11}{100,006}$	11.0	26	36.5
3-27	$\frac{1,584}{4,349}$	36.4	1	$\frac{203}{4,349}$	46.7	1	$\frac{5}{124,937}$	4.0	60	62
28	$\frac{327}{3,243}$	10.1	13	$\frac{89}{3,243}$	27.4	19	$\frac{17}{135,992}$	12.5	19	51
29	$\frac{744}{2,416}$	30.8	4	$\frac{85}{2,416}$	35.2	8	$\frac{6}{102,836}$	5.8	56.5	68.5
30	$\frac{47}{1,991}$	2.4	50	$\frac{39}{1,991}$	19.6	55	$\frac{7}{101,705}$	6.9	51.5	156.5
31	$\frac{325}{4,018}$	8.1	16	$\frac{93}{4,018}$	23.1	34	$\frac{13}{174,499}$	7.4	44	94
32	$\frac{1,338}{3,882}$	34.5	2	$\frac{152}{3,882}$	39.2	6	$\frac{7}{135,907}$	5.2	59	67
33	$\frac{1,150}{3,858}$	29.8	5	$\frac{176}{3,858}$	45.6	2.5	$\frac{14}{168,389}$	8.3	38	45.5

TABLE VIII (continued)

SOCIAL PROBLEM INDICATORS
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Illegitimate births as a percent of live births		Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		Suicide rate per 100,000 population		Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
34	$\frac{29}{2,035}$	1.4	$\frac{42}{2,035}$	20.6	$\frac{7}{116,895}$	6.0	55
35	$\frac{984}{4,503}$	21.9	$\frac{170}{4,503}$	37.8	$\frac{9}{156,111}$	5.8	56.5
36	$\frac{426}{2,372}$	18.0	$\frac{78}{2,372}$	32.9	$\frac{6}{105,131}$	5.7	58
37	$\frac{216}{2,439}$	8.9	$\frac{60}{2,439}$	24.6	$\frac{9}{122,999}$	7.3	46.5
38	$\frac{104}{2,360}$	4.4	$\frac{56}{2,360}$	23.7	$\frac{10}{136,032}$	7.4	44
39	$\frac{135}{2,251}$	6.0	$\frac{50}{2,251}$	22.2	$\frac{9}{122,059}$	7.4	44
40	$\frac{116}{1,998}$	5.8	$\frac{40}{1,998}$	20.0	$\frac{8}{106,329}$	7.5	42
41	$\frac{11}{3,482}$	0.3	$\frac{90}{3,482}$	25.8	$\frac{2}{158,980}$	1.2	67
42	$\frac{10}{4,105}$	0.2	$\frac{77}{4,105}$	18.8	$\frac{7}{205,982}$	3.4	62
43	$\frac{8}{3,713}$	0.2	$\frac{69}{3,713}$	18.6	$\frac{1}{186,324}$	0.5	69

44	$\frac{1}{3,725}$	0.0	73	$\frac{65}{3,725}$	17.4	67	-	0.0	72	212
45	$\frac{59}{3,463}$	1.7	57.5	$\frac{87}{3,463}$	25.1	25	$\frac{21}{207,004}$	10.1	29.5	112
46	$\frac{8}{2,536}$	0.3	63	$\frac{60}{2,536}$	23.6	33	$\frac{2}{142,403}$	1.4	66	162
47	$\frac{7}{4,315}$	0.2	67.5	$\frac{129}{4,315}$	29.9	14	$\frac{4}{169,768}$	2.3	63.5	145
48	$\frac{4}{4,798}$	0.1	71	$\frac{109}{4,798}$	22.7	36	$\frac{2}{198,308}$	1.0	68	175
49	$\frac{2}{4,199}$	0.0	73	$\frac{75}{4,199}$	17.9	64	$\frac{4}{184,269}$	2.2	65	202
50	$\frac{167}{5,391}$	3.1	40	$\frac{116}{5,391}$	21.5	44	$\frac{22}{241,113}$	9.1	35	119
4-51	$\frac{138}{3,691}$	3.7	35.5	$\frac{104}{3,691}$	28.2	15.5	$\frac{14}{173,500}$	8.1	39	90
52	$\frac{69}{2,618}$	2.6	46	$\frac{48}{2,618}$	18.3	63	$\frac{21}{143,100}$	14.7	8	117
53	$\frac{21}{1,047}$	2.0	53.5	$\frac{36}{1,047}$	34.4	9	$\frac{6}{62,600}$	9.6	34	96.5
54	$\frac{32}{1,257}$	2.5	48.5	$\frac{28}{1,257}$	22.3	39	$\frac{9}{69,500}$	12.9	16	103.5
55	$\frac{412}{3,945}$	10.4	12	$\frac{73}{3,945}$	18.5	62	$\frac{30}{193,800}$	15.5	6	80
56	$\frac{58}{2,784}$	2.1	52	$\frac{45}{2,784}$	16.2	72	$\frac{14}{134,100}$	10.4	27.5	151.5

TABLE VIII (continued)

SOCIAL PROBLEM INDICATORS
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Illegitimate births as a percent of live births		Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		Suicide rate per 100,000 population			Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	
5-57	$\frac{64}{2,300}$	2.8	42.5	$\frac{47}{2,300}$	20.4	50.5	$\frac{16}{126,900}$	17.5
58	$\frac{70}{1,781}$	3.9	33.5	$\frac{30}{1,781}$	16.8	71	$\frac{17}{96,700}$	2
59	$\frac{232}{4,352}$	5.3	23	$\frac{95}{4,352}$	21.8	43	$\frac{28}{210,200}$	14
60	$\frac{60}{2,112}$	2.8	42.5	$\frac{52}{2,112}$	24.6	27.5	$\frac{13}{109,500}$	21.5
6-61	$\frac{108}{2,724}$	4.0	32	$\frac{47}{2,724}$	17.3	68	$\frac{10}{139,700}$	48.5
62	$\frac{152}{2,863}$	5.3	23	$\frac{87}{2,863}$	30.4	12	$\frac{22}{154,900}$	10
63	$\frac{49}{1,827}$	2.7	44	$\frac{26}{1,827}$	14.2	74	$\frac{11}{87,000}$	17.5
64	$\frac{131}{3,157}$	4.1	31	$\frac{72}{3,157}$	22.8	35	$\frac{19}{182,000}$	27.5
65	$\frac{204}{3,727}$	5.5	20.5	$\frac{95}{3,727}$	25.5	23	$\frac{22}{192,500}$	24.5
66	$\frac{48}{1,811}$	2.6	46	$\frac{32}{1,811}$	17.7	65	$\frac{7}{92,600}$	40.5

7-67	$\frac{197}{5,053}$	3.9	33.5	$\frac{114}{5,053}$	22.6	37.5	$\frac{20}{239,000}$	8.4	36.5	107.5
68	$\frac{637}{6,427}$	9.9	14	$\frac{181}{6,427}$	28.2	15.5	$\frac{34}{286,600}$	11.9	21.5	51
69	$\frac{108}{3,215}$	3.4	38	$\frac{89}{3,215}$	27.7	17	$\frac{12}{174,400}$	6.9	51.5	106.5
70	$\frac{40}{1,514}$	2.6	46	$\frac{37}{1,514}$	24.4	30	$\frac{17}{85,700}$	19.8	1	77
8-71	$\frac{68}{1,815}$	3.7	35.5	$\frac{32}{1,815}$	17.6	66	$\frac{9}{92,600}$	9.7	32	133.5
72	$\frac{42}{1,347}$	3.1	40	$\frac{33}{1,347}$	24.5	29	$\frac{11}{80,100}$	13.7	11.5	80.5
73	$\frac{49}{1,110}$	4.4	29.5	$\frac{30}{1,110}$	27.0	20	$\frac{11}{66,700}$	16.5	4	53.5
74	$\frac{121}{1,123}$	10.8	11	$\frac{49}{1,123}$	43.6	5	$\frac{6}{61,600}$	9.7	32	48

SOURCE: A. For most counties:

Vital Statistics, Illinois, 1960, Illinois Department of Public Health, Bureau of Statistics

B. For Chicago, Illinois Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area:
Bureau of Statistics, Illinois Department of Public Health

d. Priority System Summary, by Planning Area

TABLE IX

Zone and Planning area	Population Characteristics		Socioeconomic Characteristics		Mental Health Resources		Social Problem Indicators		Sum of Rank of Sums	FINAL RANK
	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums		
1-1	78.5	10	64.5	18	88.5	25	94	31.5	84.5	5
2	113.	38	123.5	42	130	49	73.5	18	147	35.5
3	74.5	8	73.5	23	94.5	29.5	105	36.5	97	10
4	82	13	122.5	41	49.5	6	122	47	107	16
5	101	30	97.5	32	104.5	33	148	54	149	39
2-6	85	16	140	50	146	58	153.5	59	183	54
7	97.5	22	158	56	84.5	23	88	26	127	26
8	79	11	210	71	129	48	187	66	196	64
9	66	4	218	73	159	65	195.5	68.5	210.5	67
10	122.5	47	215.5	72	162.5	67	195.5	68.5	254.5	74
11	125.5	51	218.5	74	115.5	41	208.5	73	239	72
12	142.5	59	203	69	204.5	71	65.5	12	211	68
13	98.5	24.5	182.5	61	113	39	196.5	70	194.5	63
14	135.5	56	170	57.5	53.5	7	176.5	65	185.5	55

15	169.5	73	190.5	66	116	42	130	49	230	71
16	160.5	70	133	47	66.5	10	163.5	63	190	60
17	164.5	71	128.5	43.5	71	14	133	50	178.5	52
18	176	74	137.5	49	77.5	19	121	46	188	58.5
19	155	69	142.5	51	167	68.5	45	3.5	192	61
20	153	65	128.5	43.5	124	45	78	21	174.5	51
21	141	58	131	45	134	51	123.5	48	202	66
22	150	61	111.5	37	81	20	85	25	143	31
23	143	60	97	31	210	73.5	21	1	165.5	49
24	73	6	50.5	15	107.5	36.5	57	10	67.5	2
25	102.5	32	67.5	21	106	34.5	69	16	103.5	13.5
26	83.5	15	9	3	210	73.5	36.5	2	93.5	8.5
3-27	20.5	1	37	10	101	32	62	11	54	1
28	95.	20	66	19.5	94.5	29.5	51	7.5	76.5	4
29	43	2	18	5.5	186	70	68.5	15	92.5	7
30	101	30	144	52	43.5	2	156.5	60	144	32
31	101	30	98	33	71.5	15	94	31.5	109.5	17
32	154	67	26.5	7	89.5	26	67	13	113	18
33	153.5	66	88	27	127.5	47	45.5	5	145	34

TABLE IX (continued)

PRIORITY SYSTEM SUMMARY
By Planning Area

Zone and planning area	Population Characteristics		Socioeconomic Characteristics		Mental Health Resources		Social Problem Indicators		Sum of Rank of Sums	FINAL RANK
	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums		
34	116	40	171	59	40.5	1	162	61.5	161.5	47
35	67.5	5	84	26	82.5	21	69.5	17	69	3
36	152.5	64	135	48	70.5	13	77	19.5	144.5	33
37	151.5	63	155	55	56.5	8	89	27	153	41.5
38	93	19	190	65	46.5	4	105	36.5	124.5	23
39	98.5	24.5	152	54	47.5	5	103	34	117.5	21
40	80	12	132.5	46	45.5	3	113.5	43	104	15
41	89	18	150	53	146	58	152	58	187	56
42	64	3	188	64	72.5	16.5	187.5	67	150.5	40
43	97	21	208.5	70	68	11	197	71	173	50
44	125.5	51	191.5	67	139	52	212	74	244	73
45	154.5	68	172	60	130.5	50	112	42	220	69
46	111.5	37	193.5	68	146	58	162	61.5	224.5	70
47	82.5	14	187.5	63	157	63	145	53	193	62

48	73.5	7	183	62	145	55	175	64	188	58.5
49	109	36	170	57.5	99	31	202	72	196.5	65
50	98	23	109.5	34.5	115	40	119	45	142.5	30
4-51	128.5	53.5	120	40	162	66	90	28	187.5	57
52	116.5	41	89.5	28	120.5	44	117	44	157	44
53	100.5	27.5	62	16.5	72.5	16.5	96.5	33	93.5	8.5
54	140.5	57	66	19.5	83.5	22	103.5	35	133.5	28.5
55	121.5	46	117	39	205	72	80	22.5	179.5	53
56	117	42.5	110	36	68.5	12	151.5	56.5	147	35.5
5-57	103.5	33.5	40.5	12	156	62	110.5	41	148.5	37.5
58	86	17	40.5	12	106	34.5	106.5	38.5	102	12
59	119	44	95.5	30	167	68.5	80	22.5	165	48
60	117	42.5	44	14	76.5	18	91.5	29	103.5	13.5
6-61	77	9	78.5	24	109.5	38	148.5	55	126	24
62	128.5	53.5	62	16.5	149	60	45	3.5	133.5	28.5
63	99	26	109.5	34.5	126.5	46	135.5	52	158.5	45
64	100.5	27.5	115	38	140	53	93.5	30	148.5	37.5
65	125.5	51	83.5	25	107.5	36.5	68	14	126.5	25
66	107	35	40.5	12	90.5	27	151.5	56.5	130.5	27

TABLE IX (continued)

PRIORITY SYSTEM SUMMARY
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning area	Population Characteristics		Socioeconomic Characteristics		Mental Health Resources		Social Problem Indicators		Sum of Rank of Sums	FINAL RANK
	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums		
7-67	124.5	49	94	29	117.5	43	107.5	40	161	46
68	103.5	33.5	70.5	22	154	61	51	7.5	124	22
69	123	48	18	5.5	87.5	24	106.5	38.5	116	19.5
70	131.5	55	31.5	8	58.5	9	77	19.5	91.5	6
8-71	114	39	32	9	144.5	54	133.5	51	153	41.5
72	166	72	16	4	145.5	56	80.5	24	156	43
73	151	62	8	2	93.5	28	53.5	9	101	11
74	120	45	6.5	1	157.5	64	48	6	116	19.5

e. Priority Rankings by Planning Area

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Planning area</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Planning area</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Planning area</u>
1	27	31	22	61	19
2	24	32	30	62	47
3	35	33	36	63	13
4	28	34	33	64	8
5	1	35.5	2	65	49
6	70	35.5	56	66	21
7	29	37.5	57	67	9
8.5	53	37.5	64	68	12
8.5	26	39	5	69	45
10	3	40	42	70	46
11	73	41.5	37	71	15
12	58	41.5	71	72	11
13.5	25	43	72	73	44
13.5	60	44	52	74	10
15	40	45	63		
16	4	46	67		
17	31	47	34		
18	32	48	59		
19.5	69	49	23		
19.5	74	50	43		
21	39	51	20		
22	68	52	17		
23	38	53	55		
24	61	54	6		
25	65	55	14		
26	7	56	41		
27	66	57	51		
28.5	54	58.5	48		
28.5	62	58.5	18		
30	50	60	16		

4. PROBABLE LOCATIONS OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH
CENTERS WITH PRIORITY RANKINGS

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community area</u>	<u>Priority ranking</u>
1	1	Freeport	Stephenson	5
	2	Rockford	Winnebago	35.5
	3	Dixon	Lee	10
	4	De Kalb	De Kalb	16
	5	La Salle	La Salle	39
2	6	Elgin	Kane	54
	7	Waukegan	Lake	26
	8	Arlington Heights	Cook	64
	9	Winnetka	Cook	67
	10	Des Plaines	Cook	74
	11	Skokie	Cook	72
	12	Evanston	Cook	68
	13	Melrose Park	Cook	63
	14	Chicago-North	Cook Edison Park, Norwood Park, Jefferson Park, Dunning	55
	15	" "	Cook Rogers Park, West Ridge, Forest Glen, North Park	71
	16	" "	Cook Portage Park, Montclare, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa	60

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community area</u>	<u>Priority ranking</u>
2	17	Chicago-North	Cook Albany Park, Irving Park	52
	18	" "	Cook Lincoln Square, North Center	58.5
	19	" "	Cook Uptown	61
	20	" "	Cook Lakeview	51
	21	" "	Cook Humboldt Park, Austin	66
	22	" "	Cook Avondale, Logan Square	31
	23	" "	Cook Lincoln Park, Loop, Near North Side	49
	24	" "	Cook West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park	2
	25	" "	Cook West Town	13.5
	26	" "	Cook Near West Side (Part north of Roosevelt Road)	8.5
3	27	Chicago-South	Cook North Lawndale	1
	28	" "	Cook South Lawndale, Lower West Side and South Census Tracts of 28	4

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community area</u>	<u>Priority ranking</u>
3	29	Chicago-South	Cook Near South Side, Armour Square, Douglas, Oakland	7
	30	" "	Cook Garfield Ridge, West Elsdon, Gage Park, Clearing	32
	31	" "	Cook Archer Heights, Brighton Park, McKinley Park, Bridgeport, New City	17
	32	" "	Cook Fuller Park, Grand Boule- vard, Washington Park	18
	33	" "	Cook Kenwood, Hyde Park, Woodlawn	34
	34	" "	Cook West Lawn, Chicago Lawn Ashburn	47
	35	" "	Cook West Englewood, Englewood	3
	36	" "	Cook Greater Grand Crossing, Chatham	33
	37	" "	Cook South Shore, South Chicago	41.5
	38	" "	Cook Auburn Gresham, Beverly, Washington Heights, Mount Greenwood	23
	39	" "	Cook Roseland, West Pullman, Morgan Park	21

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community area</u>	<u>Priority ranking</u>
3	40	Chicago-South	Cook Avalon Park, Burnside, Calumet Heights, Pullman, South Deering, East Side, Riverdale, Hegewisch	15
	41	Aurora	Kane	56
	42	Wheaton	Du Page	40
	43	Elmhurst	Du Page	50
	44	Maywood	Cook	73
	45	Oak Park	Cook	69
	46	La Grange	Cook	70
	47	Evergreen Park	Cook	62
	48	Chicago Heights (Matteson)	Cook	58.5
	49	Harvey	Cook	65
4	50	Joliet	Will	30
	51	Rock Island	Rock Island	57
	52	Galesburg	Knox	44
	53	Princeton (Spring Valley)	Bureau	8.5
	54	Macomb	McDonough	28.5
	55	Peoria	Peoria	53
5	56	Pekin	Tazewell	35.5
	57	Quincy	Adams	37.5
	58	Jacksonville	Morgan	12

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community area</u>	<u>Priority ranking</u>
5	59	Springfield	Sangamon	48
	60	Taylorville	Christian	13.5
6	61	Kankakee	Kankakee	24
	62	Danville	Vermilion	28.5
	63	Bloomington	McLean	45
	64	Champaign	Champaign	37.5
	65	Decatur	Macon	25
	66	Effingham Mattoon	Effingham Coles	27
7	67	Alton	Madison	46
	68	East St. Louis	St. Clair	22
	69	Centralia	Marion/Clinton	19.5
	70	Olney	Richland	6
8	71	Carbondale	Jackson	41.5
	72	Marion	Williamson	43
	73	Harrisburg	Saline	11
	74	Anna	Union	19.5

VI. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

MENTAL RETARDATION

The State Plan contained within is consistent with the recommendations of the State Advisory Council on Mental Retardation as contained in Patterns for Planning. These recommendations, based on the deliberations of the State Advisory Council on Mental Retardation, constitute Illinois' comprehensive plan for the retarded.

Agreements have been made with the State Hill-Burton office (Division of Hospitals & Chronic Illness, Bureau of Hospitals, Illinois Department of Public Health) and the Illinois Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for cross referral of applicants to the appropriate agency or agencies, clearance on all related projects, planning together for the best utilization of funds and avoidance of duplication, sharing of statistical information and other data, use of the same standards of maintenance and operation where applicable, and joint participation in projects where indicated. Provision has also been made for consultation with the other agencies by each agency on matters in its field. Responsibility will be taken by each agency to keep the others informed on new developments and the status of appropriations.

In addition to the above cooperating agencies, a number of other organizations will be concerned directly with the comprehensive planning for the retarded as it affects the zones and the state. Two primary organizations that will be concerned with comprehensive planning in the establishment of service-oriented facilities for the retarded include:

- (1) The assistant zone directors for mental retardation. Each of the eight mental health planning zones, which is under the direction of a psychiatrist, has an assistant zone director for mental retardation, who is responsible for stimulating and assisting communities in developing programs for the retarded. The eight assistant zone directors meet on a monthly basis to discuss common problems, define principles, and ascertain community approaches which have proven successful.
- (2) The Zone Advisory Councils on Mental Retardation. Based on the recommendations of the State Advisory Council contained in Patterns for Planning, the Governor appointed membership to the zone advisory councils on mental retardation. Briefly, "The Zone

Council will have primary responsibility for evaluating efforts to implement the comprehensive state plan as it affects its zone; evaluating existing programs for the mentally retarded; presenting recommendations for modifications or additions to existing programs or new programs within its region. The zone council is to be concerned with all programs for the retarded in the zone. Its concern is not to be limited to any one program or agency, but rather is general." According to the charge, each of the zone advisory councils will be vitally concerned with facilities for the retarded, especially in the area of comprehensive community services.

At the State level, and in addition to the continual inter-cooperation between the Division of Mental Retardation Services and the Division of Planning and Evaluation Services, mental retardation needs and projected programs will be an important item of consideration by the Governor's Mental Health Planning Board. This group, which is composed of planning experts, will be concerned with both comprehensive planning for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded.

There will be close coordination with the State Plan for Community Mental Health Centers in that the program director will administer both Plans and the same Advisory Council will be used. As to other planning, appropriate groups will be included as the State Plan moves ahead.

The involvement in other planning efforts is assured through the make-up of the Advisory Council which includes representation from such groups as the Advisory Hospital Council (Hill-Burton), Illinois Hospital Association, Illinois Association for the Mentally Retarded, Illinois State Mental Health Planning Board, and the Hospital Planning Council of Metropolitan Chicago. An Advisory Committee on Construction of State Residential Facilities is also involved.

B. MENTAL HEALTH

The State Plan is consistent with the State Comprehensive Plan for Mental Health and with the principles and objectives of the State Hill-Burton plan.

The representation of the Illinois Mental Health Planning Board on the P. L. 88-164 Advisory Council requires some separate consideration in regard to the topic under discussion. This Board represents a major force in program planning for mental health in the State of

Illinois and is constituted of a highly representative and wide cross section of the citizenry of the State. The reader is referred to the first planning progress report issued by this group for a full and detailed description of its structure and its accomplishments to date.⁹ Let it simply be noted here that the 15-member Planning Board is supported at present by a structure of three advisory councils and has for its technical arm the Division of Planning and Evaluation Services of the Illinois Department of Mental Health. Through its three councils, the Board has access to a wide variety of organizations throughout the State which have an interest in planning for mental health. The three advisory councils are: Council of Universities; Council of Professional Societies, and Council of State and Federal Agencies.

The liaison established between the Advisory Council for P.L. 88-164 and the Illinois Mental Health Planning Board thus represents an important and positive link between program planning and construction planning which are obviously closely related.

It was pointed out previously in this document in the section V.A.1 entitled "The Rationale For The Development of Subzone Mental Health Planning Areas in Illinois" but should be briefly mentioned here in this connection also, that the Department's planning areas are drawn along standard demographic and political boundaries. This is an important matter because for reasons that are discussed in that chapter, it was impossible to find any ready-made set of planning areas which would meet all the conditions and constraints of Federal laws which were placed upon a mental health planning area. Thus, the areas do not correspond with any other known set of planning areas for any other purpose. By respecting common demographic and political lines of demarcation, it becomes possible to transpose data, collect it from these planning areas into units used by other planning groups for other purposes and vice versa. The Department is thus enabled to exchange information freely with other groups and this provides a basis for future collaborative planning.

There will be close coordination of construction planning for both mental health and mental retardation facilities in that the same planning areas are now being used for both purposes. Further, the program director administers both plans and the same Advisory Council is used in awarding construction grants for either type of facility.

⁹ Comprehensive Planning for Mental Health in Illinois. Progress Report No. 1 of the Illinois Mental Health Planning Board. January 31, 1966.

Mental health planning in Illinois will become increasingly related to and integrated with general health planning done by the Illinois Department of Public Health. Under Public Law 89-749, the Department of Public Health is charged with comprehensive health planning for the State. They are in the process of setting up a Planning Division, one member of which will be specifically designated for liaison with the Department of Mental Health's Planning Division group.

Coordination with the planning efforts of the Illinois Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is facilitated by the fact that the Division Director of Planning and Evaluation Services of the Department of Mental Health is the chairman of the technical advisory committee of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Planning Committee.

Agreements have been made with the State Hill-Burton office (Division of Hospitals and Chronic Illness, Bureau of Hospitals, Illinois Department of Public Health) and the Illinois Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for cross referral of applicants to the appropriate agency or agencies, clearance on all related projects, planning together for the best utilization of funds and avoidance of duplication, sharing of statistical information and other data, use of the same standards of maintenance and operation where applicable, and joint participation in projects where indicated. Provision has also been made for consultation with other agencies by each agency on matters in its field. Responsibility will be taken by each agency to keep the others informed on new developments and status of appropriations.

The involvement in other planning area efforts is assured for the makeup of the Advisory Council which includes representation from such groups as the Advisory Hospital Council (Hill-Burton), Illinois Hospital Association, Illinois Association for Mental Health, and Illinois Mental Health Planning Board. The Hospital Planning Council of Metropolitan St. Louis (Missouri), Hospital Planning Commission, Incorporated which includes Madison and St. Clair Counties in Illinois will also be involved by arrangement, as will other interstate planning arrangements to be made as necessary.

VII. METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION

A. PUBLICIZING THE PLANS

Prior to the submission of the State Plans or modifications or revisions to the Surgeon General for review and approval a general description of the Plans will be released to newspapers with general circulation throughout the state. Copies of the Plans will be placed on file in the Chicago Public Library, and the Illinois State Library (Springfield). In addition, a copy of each will be available in the Department of Mental Health, Springfield.

B. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULES

Project construction schedules are developed in accordance with Federal regulations and submitted annually or when indicated to the Public Health Service following approval of the State Plans by the Surgeon General. These schedules indicate which projects are developed or expected to be developed within the fiscal year.

C. STANDARDS OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

All projects approved for grant are required to comply with the following standards of construction and equipment as may be pertinent to the type of facility involved:

1. Mental Retardation Facilities

Subpart B - of Part 54, Title 42, Section 54.119,
Public Health Service Regulations.

2. Mental Health Centers

a. Subpart C - Title 42, Part 54, Section 54.215
Public Health Service Regulations.

b. Hospital Licensing Act and Requirements.

D. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

All projects approved for grant must be inspected, during the progress of the work, by the owner, Department representatives, and by Federal agency representatives. The owner is responsible to secure the completion of the work in accordance with the approved plans and specifications, and to secure compliance with the labor standards. Periodic inspections are made by the accountant and by the architect representing

the Department of Mental Health. These inspections are made at the times and in the manner required by Public Health Service regulations. Inspections are also made by representatives of the Regional Office of Public Health Service, Chicago. These inspections are the basis of certifications that installment payment is due on the project.

E. CONSTRUCTION PAYMENTS

Installment payments of the Federal Construction Grant are made to each project at the following approximate stages of completion: 25 percent, 50 percent, 75 percent, 95 percent and 100 percent.

The State Treasurer is, by law, the recipient and custodian of the Federal funds as they are approved for installment payments to projects. Upon approval of payment, a state warrant is issued to the sponsor in payment of the installment.

F. PERSONNEL STANDARDS-MERIT SYSTEM

The program is administered by the Illinois Department of Mental Health under Personnel Standards which are in accordance with Subpart C-Title 42, Part 54, Sec. 54.205, Public Health Service regulations. The Personnel Standards provide that the staff shall be under the Merit System (Civil Service) as provided by the State of Illinois Personnel Code administered by the Department of Personnel. The same Standards apply to personnel in the Illinois Department of Public Health who will be involved in the administration of the program.

G. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No full-time officer or employee of the Department, or any firm, organization, corporation or partnership which such officer owns, controls or directs, shall receive funds from the applicant, directly or indirectly, in payment for services provided in connection with the planning, design, constructing or equipping of the project.

H. FINANCIAL RECORDS

Necessary accounting records and controls are maintained by the Department on all allotments and project grants. Owners of the projects which are approved for grant are required to provide adequate staff and system for the maintenance of adequate financial records and controls on the projects. Written and personal instructions and forms are provided for each project by the program accountant.

The Department retains on file all documents, accounting records and controls related to all expenditures of Federal grant funds. Owners of projects approved for grant are required to retain, for a period of at least two years after final payment of Federal funds, all financial records and documents related to expenditures for the project.

I. TRANSFER OF ALLOTMENT TO ANOTHER STATE

The Department may submit a request in writing to the Surgeon General that its allotments or specified portions thereof be added to the respective allotments of another state for the purpose of meeting a portion of the Federal share of the cost of a project for the construction of a mental retardation facility or a mental health center in such other state. In determining whether the facility with respect to which the request is made will meet the needs of the state making the request and that use of the specified portion of such state's allotment, as requested by it, will assist in carrying out the purposes of Title I-C or Title II of the Act, the Surgeon General shall consider the accessibility of the facility, and the extent to which services will be made available to the residents of the state making the request.

J. TRANSFER OF ALLOTMENTS BETWEEN MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES (TITLE I-C) AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS (TITLE II)

1. Transfer of Mental Retardation Facilities' Allotment to the Allotment for Community Mental Health Centers

The Department may submit a request in writing to the Surgeon General that a specified portion of its allotment be added to the allotment to such state under Title II of the Act for the construction of community mental health centers. The Surgeon General shall adjust the allotments of such state upon either: (1) certification by the state agency that it has afforded from the date of availability of the first such allotment to the state a minimum of 18 months (but not exceeding the period of availability under the Act), and for any subsequent allotment to such state a minimum of 6 months, during which application could be made for the portion so specified and that no approvable applications for such funds were received during that period of time; or (2) a demonstration satisfactory to the Surgeon General that the need for community mental health centers is substantially greater than for facilities for the mentally retarded, such demonstration to include the concurrence or other views of the State Advisory Council designated under Section 134(a) (3) of Title I, Part C of the Act.

2. Transfer of Community Mental Health Centers' Allotment to the Allotment for Mental Retardation Facilities

The Department may submit a request in writing to the Surgeon General that a specified portion of its allotment be added to the allotment to such state under Part C, Title I of the Act, for the construction of mental retardation facilities. The Surgeon General shall adjust the allotments of such state upon either: (1) certification by the state agency that it has afforded from the date of availability of the first such allotment to the state a minimum of 18 months (but not exceeding the period of availability under the Act), and for any subsequent allotment to such a minimum of 6 months, during which application could be made for the portion so specified and that no approvable applications for such funds were received during that period of time; or (2) a demonstration satisfactory to the Surgeon General that the need for mental retardation facilities is substantially greater than for mental health centers, such demonstration to include the concurrence or other views of the State Advisory Council designated under Section 204(a) (3) of Title II of the Act.

K. FAIR HEARINGS

1. The Department will provide an opportunity for a fair hearing before the Department and/or Advisory Council to any applicant who has officially requested Federal aid for mental retardation or community mental health center construction and is dissatisfied with the action of the Department and who requests such a hearing.
2. Actions of the Department which entitle applicants to a hearing are:
 - (a) Denial of opportunity to make formal application,
 - (b) Rejection or disapproval of application, and
 - (c) Refusal to reconsider an application.
3. Appeals from decisions or actions of the Department must be made by the applicant, in writing, within thirty (30) days from the date of such decision.
4. The Appellant will be notified in writing of the time and place of the hearings.

5. The Appellant is entitled to be accompanied by counsel and others if he so desires and to present pertinent information in the way desired, subject to reasonable procedures of admissibility and methods of presentation.
6. Whenever practicable, the presiding officer will be an official in a responsible position who did not participate in the action from which the appeal is made.
7. The decision of the Department will be made in writing and will be based on the evidence presented at the hearing.

L. MINIMUM STANDARDS OF MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

1. Mental Retardation Facilities

Project owners are required to agree that, upon completion, the facility will be operated in accordance with such standards of maintenance and operation as are established by the State. The following standards and state licensure laws (where applicable) must be met:

- (a) Minimum standards, rules and regulations for sheltered care homes, Department of Public Health.
- (b) Minimum standards, rules and regulations for nursing homes, Department of Public Health.
- (c) Minimum standards for licensed child caring institutions and maternity centers, Department of Children and Family Services.
- (d) Minimum standards for licensed day care centers and group day care facilities, Department of Children and Family Services.
- (e) A statement of elementary standards respecting the policies, organization, operation, and service activities of sheltered workshops, National Advisory Committee on Sheltered Workshops, Wage & Hour & Public Contracts Division, U. S. Department of Labor.
- (f) The Hospital Licensing Act and Requirements, Department of Public Health.

- (g) Standards for Grants to Local Communities for Day Programs for the Mentally Retarded, Department of Mental Health.
- (h) Rules and Regulations to Govern the Administration and Operation of Special Education, Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- (i) Programmatic standards for facilities serving the mentally retarded, Department of Mental Health.

2. Community Mental Health Centers

Project owners are required to agree that, upon completion, the facility will be operated in accordance with such standards of maintenance and operation as are established by the State. The following standards and state licensure laws (where applicable) must be met:

- (a) The Hospital Licensing Act and Requirements, Department of Public Health.
- (b) Standards for Hospitals and Clinics, American Psychiatric Association.
- (c) Standards for Grants to Local Communities for Mental Health Services, Department of Mental Health.
- (d) Guidelines for the organization and development of community mental health services, Department of Mental Health.

3. Financial Support of Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers

The adequacy of financial support for the maintenance and operation of each community program will be determined on the basis of past support for the same or similar programs; reliability of sources for funds; potential for raising funds as indicated by per capita and family income range; eligibility for Federal and State funds; and by the amount of community interest and participation in the project.

Community programs in Illinois to date have been mainly supported by voluntary funds. It is anticipated that this will continue, although there is a trend towards tax supported programs since the passage of legislation in 1963 which permits local governmental units to support mental health programs. Thirteen counties and one city

have passed a tax while a number of others are providing support from current general taxes for both mental retardation and mental health programs. It should be stated that in addition there are four tax supported health departments, which offer clinic services. A special tax for mental retardation programs only is in force in six counties.

As to the adequacy of planned budgets, the Department's experience in the same or comparable programs will serve as a guide in determining if sufficient funds have been budgeted for proper maintenance and operation.

State support to day centers for the mentally retarded, mental health clinics and rehabilitation programs to include consultation, education, training, and research is available and in operation. This financial assistance for community programs is not based on a formula but is one of supplementing local funds on the basis of need for those agencies meeting the eligibility requirements of the Department. There is a maximum limitation of 50 percent for day centers for the mentally retarded. Statewide the grants amount to about 37 percent of the total costs of operation of day centers for the mentally retarded and 50 percent for mental health clinics and rehabilitation programs. At this time a demonstration program of state aid for inpatient care is being established. Also consideration is being given to a program for day centers for emotionally disturbed children.

Payments are made to licensed residential facilities for the mentally retarded for those persons on the waiting list for admission to the state schools. There is also a program for boarding out payments for both the mentally retarded and mentally ill released from state institutions.

Consultation and supervision (in the sense that there is evaluation and periodic determinations that eligibility requirements are being met) are provided by the Department's Zone Centers in the community grants program. Submittal of a monthly statistical report is one of the requirements for each grantee agency.

RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

The Department shall establish and maintain accounts and fiscal controls of all Federal and State funds allotted for construction projects. Federal and State funds shall be separately identified by maintaining separate fund accounts for this purpose.

The fiscal records shall be so designed as to show at any given time the Federal funds allotted, encumbered and unencumbered balances. If state contributions are made for construction, separate accounts reflecting similar information shall be maintained for state funds.

The Department shall make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Surgeon General may from time to time reasonably require, and shall keep such records and afford access thereto as the Surgeon General may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

N. ASSURANCES TO THOSE UNABLE TO PAY

The facility will furnish below cost or without charge a reasonable volume of services to persons unable to pay therefor. As used in this paragraph, "Persons unable to pay therefor" includes persons who are otherwise self-supporting but are unable to pay the full cost of needed services. Such services may be paid for wholly or partly out of public funds or contributions of individuals and private charitable organizations such as community chest, or may be contributed at the expense of the facility itself. In determining what constitutes a reasonable volume of services to persons unable to pay therefor, there shall be considered conditions in the area to be served by the applicant, including the amount of such services that may be available otherwise than through the applicant. The requirements of assurances from the applicant may be waived if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State agency, subject to subsequent approval by the Surgeon General, that to furnish such services is not feasible financially.

O. ASSURANCES OF NONDISCRIMINATION

Project sponsors must provide assurances that they will comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and regulations which require that all portions and services of the entire facility for the construction of which, or in connection with which, aid under the program is sought, will be made available without discrimination on account of race, color, or national origin; and that no professionally qualified person will be discriminated against on account of race, color, or national origin with respect to the privilege of professional practice in the facility.

Methods of administration are on record with the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. They were submitted on April 20, 1965, and acceptance was contained in a letter of July 26, 1965 from Clarke W. Mangun, Jr., M.D., Regional Health Director, Chicago.

Non-compliance, if not corrected through the established administrative procedures, shall cause withdrawal of Federal funds and/or refund of monies paid.

P. MODIFICATION OF THE STATE PLANS

The Department shall from time to time as necessary, but not less often than annually, review the State Plans, including the overall programs for the construction of mental retardation facilities and community mental health centers, and shall submit to the Surgeon General any modifications of the Plans and the construction programs as the State Agency considers necessary to administer the Plans and the annual allotments.

Q. FEDERAL SHARE

A variable rate of 64 percent to 40 percent according to a priority ranking shall be used as the Federal share of construction costs for all projects. The balance will be borne locally and/or by the State.

Priority rankings of 1, 2 or 3 entitle the Planning Area to 64 percent Federal financing for construction. The next group of three ranks (4, 5 and 6) are entitled to 63 percent Federal share. The percentage of Federal funds provided continues to drop one point for each group of three priority ranks thereafter through rank number 74. (See Table X, page 520.)

The priority rankings for the construction of Mental Retardation Facilities and the priority rankings for the construction of Community Mental Health Centers will be used. (See Chapter V, B-6, page 411 for the former, and Chapter V, C-4, page 502 for the latter.)

If funds available are insufficient for requests, grants shall be fractionalized accordingly.

TABLE X

FEDERAL SHARE OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Percentage Amount</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Percentage Amount</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Percentage Amount</u>
1	64	31	54	61	44
2	64	32	54	62	44
3	64	33	54	63	44
4	63	34	53	64	43
5	63	35	53	65	43
6	63	36	53	66	43
7	62	37	52	67	42
8	62	38	52	68	42
9	62	39	52	69	42
10	61	40	51	70	41
11	61	41	51	71	41
12	61	42	51	72	41
13	60	43	50	73	40
14	60	44	50	74	40
15	60	45	50		
16	59	46	49		
17	59	47	49		
18	59	48	49		
19	58	49	48		
20	58	50	48		
21	58	51	48		
22	57	52	47		
23	57	53	47		
24	57	54	47		
25	56	55	46		
26	56	56	46		
27	56	57	46		
28	55	58	45		
29	55	59	45		
30	55	60	45		

Appendix

EXHIBIT I

Public School, Special Education Classes, 1965-1966

Trainable Mentally Handicapped

Educable Mentally Handicapped

EXHIBIT II

Socio-Economic Data

Public School
Special Education Classes, 1965-1966

Trainable Mentally Handicapped

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers *</u>
Zone I		5	50	5
<u>Planning Area 1</u>		-	-	-
Jo Daviess		-	-	-
Stephenson		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 2</u>		3	32	3
Boone		-	-	-
Winnebago	Rockford	3	32	3
<u>Planning Area 3</u>		1	8	1
Carroll		-	-	-
Lee		-	-	-
Ogle	Oregon	1	8	1
Whiteside				
<u>Planning Area 4</u>		-	-	-
De Kalb		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 5</u>		1	10	1
La Salle	La Salle	1	10	1
Zone II		36	428	36
<u>Planning Area 6</u>		3	30	3
McHenry & Kane (part)				
<u>Planning Area 7</u>		6	60	6
Lake (part)				
<u>Planning Area 8</u>		1	16	1
Cook (part)				
<u>Planning Area 9</u>		2	40	2
Cook (part)				
Lake (part)				

* Number of teachers in Zones II and III is not available by planning area. Estimated.

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
<u>Planning Area 10</u> Cook (part)		2	21	2
<u>Planning Area 11</u> Cook (part)		1	9	1
<u>Planning Area 12</u> Cook (part)		3	27	3
<u>Planning Area 13</u> Cook (part)		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 14</u>	Chicago	2	26	2
<u>Planning Area 15</u>	"	2	26	2
<u>Planning Area 16</u>	"	2	18	2
<u>Planning Area 17</u>	"	2	26	2
<u>Planning Area 18</u>	"	2	26	2
<u>Planning Area 19</u>	"	1	13	1
<u>Planning Area 20</u>	"	1	13	1
<u>Planning Area 21</u>	"	1	13	1
<u>Planning Area 22</u>	"	1	13	1
<u>Planning Area 23</u>	"	1	13	1
<u>Planning Area 24</u>	"	1	13	1
<u>Planning Area 25</u>	"	1	13	1
<u>Planning Area 26</u>	"	1	12	1
Zone III		57	545	57
<u>Planning Area 27</u>	"	1	11	1
<u>Planning Area 28</u>	"	2	24	2

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
<u>Planning Area 29</u>	Chicago	2	24	2
<u>Planning Area 30</u>	"	2	24	2
<u>Planning Area 31</u>	"	2	24	2
<u>Planning Area 32</u>	"	2	24	2
<u>Planning Area 33</u>	"	2	24	2
<u>Planning Area 34</u>	"	2	24	2
<u>Planning Area 35</u>	"	1	12	1
<u>Planning Area 36</u>	"	1	12	1
<u>Planning Area 37</u>	"	1	12	1
<u>Planning Area 38</u>	"	1	12	1
<u>Planning Area 39</u>	"	1	12	1
<u>Planning Area 40</u>	"	1	12	1
<u>Planning Area 41</u> Kane (part) Kendall		1	7	1
<u>Planning Area 42</u> Du Page (part)		4	40	4
<u>Planning Area 43</u> Du Page (part)		7	35	7
<u>Planning Area 44</u> Cook (part)		6	51	6
<u>Planning Area 45</u> Cook (part)		3	27	3
<u>Planning Area 46</u> Cook (part)		7	42	7

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
<u>Planning Area 47</u>		6	63	6
Cook (part)				
<u>Planning Area 48</u>		1	14	1
Cook (part)				
<u>Planning Area 49</u>		-	-	-
Cook (part)				
<u>Planning Area 50</u>		1	15	1
Grundy		-	-	-
Will	Lockport	1	15	1
Zone IV		8	85	8
<u>Planning Area 51</u>		-	-	-
Mercer		-	-	-
Rock Island		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 52</u>		2	21	2
Henderson		-	-	-
Henry	Cambridge	1	8	1
Knox	Galesburg	1	13	1
Warren		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 53</u>		-	-	-
Bureau		-	-	-
Marshall		-	-	-
Putnam		-	-	-
Stark		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 54</u>		2	24	2
Fulton	Canton	2	24	2
McDonough		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 55</u>		2	28	2
Peoria	Peoria	2	28	2
<u>Planning Area 56</u>		2	12	2
Tazewell		-	-	-
Woodford	Metamora	2	12	2

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
Zone V		5	50	5
<u>Planning Area 57</u>		2	23	2
Adams	Quincy	1	9	1
Brown		-	-	-
Hancock	Carthage	1	14	1
Pike		-	-	-
Schuyler		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 58</u>		1	8	1
Calhoun		-	-	-
Cass		-	-	-
Greene		-	-	-
Jersey		-	-	-
Morgan	Jacksonville	1	8	1
Scott		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 59</u>		2	19	2
Logan		-	-	-
Mason		-	-	-
Menard		-	-	-
Sangamon	Springfield	2	19	2
<u>Planning Area 60</u>		-	-	-
Christian		-	-	-
Macoupin		-	-	-
Montgomery		-	-	-
Zone VI		16	145	17
<u>Planning Area 61</u>		1	-	1
Kankakee		-	-	-
Livingston	Dwight	1	-	1
<u>Planning Area 62</u>		2	25	2
Edgar		-	-	-
Iroquois		-	-	-
Vermilion	Danville	2	25	2
<u>Planning Area 63</u>		3	27	3
McLean	Normal	3	27	3

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
<u>Planning Area 64</u>		5	42	5
Champaign	Champaign	4	37	4
Douglas		-	-	-
Ford	Melvin	1	5	1
<u>Planning Area 65</u>		4	44	5
De Witt	Farmer City	1	6	1
Macon	Decatur	2	29	2
Moultrie	Bethany	1	9	2
Piatt		-	-	-
Shelby		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 66</u>		1	7	1
Clark	Marshall	1	7	1
Coles		-	-	-
Cumberland		-	-	-
Effingham		-	-	-
Zone VII		10	99	10
<u>Planning Area 67</u>		3	30	3
Madison	Edwardsville	1	8	1
	Bethalto	1	12	1
	Granite City	1	10	1
<u>Planning Area 68</u>		7	69	7
Monroe		-	-	-
St. Clair	Cahokia	1	10	1
	East St. Louis	6	59	6
<u>Planning Area 69</u>		-	-	-
Bond		-	-	-
Clay		-	-	-
Clinton		-	-	-
Fayette		-	-	-
Jefferson		-	-	-
Marion		-	-	-
Washington		-	-	-
Wayne		-	-	-

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
<u>Planning Area 70</u>		-	-	-
Crawford		-	-	-
Edwards		-	-	-
Jasper		-	-	-
Lawrence		-	-	-
Richland		-	-	-
Wabash		-	-	-
Zone VIII		13	29	3
<u>Planning Area 71</u>		1	8	1
Jackson	Murphysboro	1	8	1
Perry		-	-	-
Randolph		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 72</u>		2	21	2
Franklin		-	-	-
Williamson	Marion	2	21	2
<u>Planning Area 73</u>		-	-	-
Gallatin		-	-	-
Hamilton		-	-	-
Hardin		-	-	-
Pope		-	-	-
Saline		-	-	-
White		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 74</u>		-	-	-
Alexander		-	-	-
Johnson		-	-	-
Massac		-	-	-
Pulaski		-	-	-
Union		-	-	-
STATE OF ILLINOIS		140	1,431	

Public School
Special Education Classes, 1965-1966

Educable Mentally Handicapped

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
Zone I		53	751	59
<u>Planning Area 1</u>		4	83	4
Jo Daviess		-	-	-
Stephenson	Freeport	3	67	3
	Dakota	1	16	1
<u>Planning Area 2</u>		22	305	25
Boone	Belvidere	2	27	2
Winnebago	Rockton	1	17	1
	Rockford (Dist. 140)	1	13	1
	Rockford (Dist. 205)	16	218	17
	Winnebago	2	30	4
<u>Planning Area 3</u>		14	202	17
Carroll	Chadwick	2	23	2
Lee	Dixon	3	46	3
Ogle	Oregon	3	45	3
Whiteside	Rock Falls (Dist. 13)	2	30	2
	Rock Falls (Dist. 301)	1	17	2
	Sterling	3	41	5
<u>Planning Area 4</u>		6	64	6
De Kalb	Kirkland	1	3	1
	Sycamore	2	18	2
	De Kalb	2	28	2
	Sandwich	1	15	1
<u>Planning Area 5</u>		7	97	7
La Salle	Streator (Dist. 40)	1	15	1
	Streator (Dist. 45)	3	45	3
	La Salle	1	9	1
	Ottawa	2	28	2

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u> *
Zone II		370	4,179	370
<u>Planning Area 6</u> McHenry & Kane (part)		20	199	20
<u>Planning Area 7</u> Lake (part)		21	228	21
<u>Planning Area 8</u> Cook (part)		16	149	16
<u>Planning Area 9</u> Cook (part) Lake (part)		11	112	11
<u>Planning Area 10</u> Cook (part)		10	134	10
<u>Planning Area 11</u> Cook (part)		14	161	14
<u>Planning Area 12</u> Cook (part)		14	191	14
<u>Planning Area 13</u> Cook (part)		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 14</u>	Chicago	20	231	20
<u>Planning Area 15</u>	"	20	231	20
<u>Planning Area 16</u>	"	20	231	20
<u>Planning Area 17</u>	"	20	231	20
<u>Planning Area 18</u>	"	21	232	21
<u>Planning Area 19</u>	"	22	232	22
<u>Planning Area 20</u>	"	21	231	21
<u>Planning Area 21</u>	"	20	231	20
<u>Planning Area 22</u>	"	20	231	20

* Number of teachers in Zones II and III is not available by planning area. Estimated.

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
<u>Planning Area 23</u>	Chicago	20	231	20
<u>Planning Area 24</u>	"	20	231	20
<u>Planning Area 25</u>	"	20	231	20
<u>Planning Area 26</u>	"	20	231	20
Zone III		491	6,496	520
<u>Planning Area 27</u>	"	21	232	21
<u>Planning Area 28</u>	"	21	232	21
<u>Planning Area 29</u>	"	21	232	21
<u>Planning Area 30</u>	"	21	232	21
<u>Planning Area 31</u>	"	21	231	21
<u>Planning Area 32</u>	"	21	231	21
<u>Planning Area 33</u>	"	21	231	21
<u>Planning Area 34</u>	"	21	231	21
<u>Planning Area 35</u>	"	21	231	21
<u>Planning Area 36</u>	"	21	231	21
<u>Planning Area 37</u>	"	21	231	21
<u>Planning Area 38</u>	"	21	231	21
<u>Planning Area 39</u>	"	21	231	21
<u>Planning Area 40</u>	"	21	231	21
<u>Planning Area 41</u>		17	177	17
Kane (part)				
Kendall				

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
<u>Planning Area 42</u>		16	677	31
Du Page (part)				
<u>Planning Area 43</u>		26	805	40
Du Page (part)				
<u>Planning Area 44</u>		1	12	1
Cook (part)				
<u>Planning Area 45</u>		10	14	10
Cook (part)				
<u>Planning Area 46</u>		19	221	19
Cook (part)				
<u>Planning Area 47</u>		24	300	24
Cook (part)				
<u>Planning Area 48</u>		25	298	25
Cook (part)				
<u>Planning Area 49</u>		34	398	34
Cook (part)				
<u>Planning Area 50</u>		25	356	25
Grundy	Morris	1	12	1
Will	Crete	2	31	2
	Joliet (Dist. 86)	10	145	10
	Joliet (Dist. 204)	1	13	1
	Lockport (Dist. 96)	3	43	3
	Lockport (Dist. 205)	5	68	7
	New Lenox	2	29	2
	Wilmington	1	15	1
Zone IV		62	966	72
<u>Planning Area 51</u>		11	153	14
Mercer		-	-	-
Rock Island	East Moline (Dist. 30)	1	16	2
	East Moline (Dist. 37)	2	32	2
	Moline	5	62	5
	Rock Island	3	43	5

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
<u>Planning Area 52</u>		10	138	11
Henderson		-	-	-
Henry	Cambridge	1	11	1
	Kewanee	2	26	3
Knox	Galesburg	4	62	4
Warren	Monmouth	3	39	3
<u>Planning Area 53</u>		2	29	2
Bureau	Princeton	1	15	1
Marshall	Sparland	1	14	1
Putnam		-	-	-
Stark		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 54</u>		3	42	3
Fulton	Farmington	1	14	1
	Canton	2	28	2
McDonough		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 55</u>		24	437	28
Peoria	Chillicothe	2	31	5
	Peoria (Dist. 62)	1	15	1
	Bartonville	1	17	1
	Peoria (Dist. 112)	1	16	1
	Peoria (Dist. 150)	18	343	18
	Glasford	1	15	2
<u>Planning Area 56</u>		12	167	14
Tazewell	Creve Coeur	3	41	5
	East Peoria	3	31	3
	Pekin	3	49	3
	Delavan	1	17	1
Woodford	Eureka	2	29	2
Zone V		62	867	67
<u>Planning Area 57</u>		19	273	19
Adams	Quincy	14	201	14
Brown		-	-	-
Hancock	Carthage (Dist. 312)	1	17	1
	Nauvoo	1	15	1
	Hamilton	1	16	1
	Carthage (Dist. 334)	1	15	1
	Dallas City	1	9	1
Pike		-	-	-
Schuyler		-	-	-

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
<u>Planning Area 58</u>		13	182	13
Calhoun		-	-	-
Cass	Beardstown	2	23	2
Greene	White Hall	1	11	1
Jersey	Jerseyville	2	29	2
Morgan	Waverly	1	14	1
	Jacksonville	7	105	7
Scott		r	-	-
<u>Planning Area 59</u>		20	298	23
Logan	Lincoln	2	32	2
Mason	Havana	1	12	1
Menard		2	28	4
Sangamon	Pleasant Plains	2	32	2
	Auburn	1	13	1
	Springfield	12	181	13
<u>Planning Area 60</u>		10	114	12
Christian	Taylorville	3	30	3
	Pana	2	26	3
Macoupin	Carlinville	1	8	1
Montgomery	Hillsboro	2	25	3
	Litchfield	2	25	2
Zone VI		113	1,661	115
<u>Planning Area 61</u>		11	146	11
Kankakee	Bourbonnais	1	18	1
	Bradley	1	15	1
	Kankakee	5	66	5
Livingston	Forrest	1	15	1
	Fairbury	1	9	1
	Cornell	1	14	1
	Pontiac	1	9	1
<u>Planning Area 62</u>		13	210	13
Edgar	Paris	1	12	1
Iroquois		-	-	-
Vermilion	Hoopeston	1	13	1
	Danville	9	159	9
	Oakwood	1	11	1
	Westville	1	15	1

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
<u>Planning Area 63</u>		10	166	12
McLean	Normal	5	75	6
	Bloomington	5	91	6
<u>Planning Area 64</u>		44	628	44
Champaign	Fisher	1	11	1
	Champaign	15	279	15
	Tolono	2	25	2
	Urbana	14	148	14
	Rantoul	3	49	3
	St. Joseph	1	13	1
	Thomasboro	1	10	1
	Ogden	1	9	1
Douglas	Villa Grove	1	17	1
	Arcola	1	15	1
Ford	Gibson City	2	23	2
	Paxton	2	29	2
<u>Planning Area 65</u>		19	292	19
De Witt		-	-	-
Macon	Decatur	12	196	12
Moultrie	Bethany	2	23	2
Piatt	Monticello	2	33	2
Shelby	Shelbyville	2	30	2
	Tower Hill	1	10	1
<u>Planning Area 66</u>		16	219	16
Clark	Casey	1	12	1
	Marshall	2	21	2
	Martinsville	1	10	1
Coles	Charleston	2	29	2
	Mattoon	5	80	5
	Oakland	1	14	1
Cumberland	Neoga	1	13	1
	Toledo	1	14	1
Effingham	Effingham	2	26	2

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
Zone VII		77	1, 046	85
<u>Planning Area 67</u>		24	356	27
Madison	Roxana	2	28	2
	Highland	2	29	3
	Edwardsville	3	41	3
	Bethalto	2	32	2
	Granite City	5	76	7
	Collinsville	2	30	2
	Alton	5	75	5
	Madison	1	14	1
	Wood River (Dist. 14)	1	16	1
	Wood River (Dist. 15)	1	15	1
<u>Planning Area 68</u>		38	498	42
Monroe	Valmeyer	1	10	1
	Columbia	1	8	4
	Waterloo	1	5	1
St. Clair	Mascoutah	1	13	1
	Freeburg	2	30	2
	Belleville (Dist. 118)	4	56	5
	Belleville (Dist. 175)	1	10	1
	Cahokia	7	103	7
	East St. Louis	19	248	19
	Belleville (Dist. 201)	1	15	1
<u>Planning Area 69</u>		9	122	10
Bond	Greenville	2	20	2
Clay	Flora	1	15	1
Clinton		-	-	-
Fayette	Vandalia	2	27	2
Jefferson	Mt. Vernon (Dist. 79)	1	15	1
	Mt. Vernon (Dist. 80)	2	30	3
Marion		-	-	-
Washington		-	-	-
Wayne	Fairfield	1	15	1
<u>Planning Area 70</u>		6	70	6
Crawford	Robinson	1	8	1
Edwards		-	-	-
Jasperr	Willow Hill	1	11	1
Lawrence	County Supt.	2	24	2
Richland	Olney	1	15	1
Wabash	Mt. Carmel	1	12	1

	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
Zone VIII		37	511	38
<u>Planning Area 71</u>		13	170	13
Jackson	Carbondale (Dist. 95)	1	14	1
	Carbondale (Dist. 165)	2	31	2
	Campbell Hill	1	10	1
	Murphysboro	4	54	4
Perry	Du Quoin	2	29	2
Randolph	Prairie du Rocher	1	12	1
	Chester	1	8	1
	Sparta	1	12	1
<u>Planning Area 72</u>		10	148	11
Franklin	Christopher	1	13	1
	Benton	2	32	2
	West Frankfort	3	48	3
Williamson	Marion	3	45	4
	Herrin	1	10	1
<u>Planning Area 73</u>		5	70	5
Gallatin	Shawneetown	1	14	1
Hamilton		-	-	-
Hardin		-	-	-
Pope		-	-	-
Saline	Harrisburg	3	45	3
	Eldorado	1	11	1
White		-	-	-
<u>Planning Area 74</u>		9	123	9
Alexander	Cairo	2	26	2
	Olive Branch	1	15	1
Johnson		-	-	-
Massac		-	-	-
Pulaski		-	-	-
Union	Buncombe	1	17	1
	Cobden	1	14	1
	Anna	1	15	1
	Jonesboro	1	14	1
	Wolf Lake	2	22	2
STATE OF ILLINOIS		1,265	16,487	

EXHIBIT II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone I - Rockford

Planning Area	County	1960 Population		Land in Square Miles	Urban Population		Rural Population		Percent Non-Farm	Foreign Born	Non-White		Age Distribution								
		Total	Increase or Decrease 1950-1960		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Under 18		18-64		65 and Over				
													14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Jo Daviess	21,821	1.7	614	6,492	29.8	15,329	70.2	38.4	31.9	298	1.4	11	0.1	8,147	37.3	10,882	49.9	2,792	12.8	30.8
1	Stephenson	46,207	11.1	568	26,628	57.6	19,579	42.4	23.1	19.3	1,079	2.3	1,490	3.2	15,926	34.5	24,668	53.4	5,613	12.1	31.8
1	Total	68,028	7.9	1,182	33,120	48.7	34,908	51.3	28.0	23.3	1,377	2.0	1,501	2.2	24,073	35.4	35,550	52.2	8,405	12.4	31.5
2	Boone	20,326	19.1	283	11,223	55.2	9,103	44.8	25.5	19.3	552	2.7	51	0.3	7,534	37.1	10,575	52.0	2,217	10.9	29.8
2	Winnebago	209,765	37.7	520	175,462	83.6	34,303	16.4	13.5	2.9	11,607	5.5	8,767	4.2	78,740	37.5	113,245	54.0	17,780	8.5	28.4
2	Total	230,091	35.8	803	186,685	81.1	43,406	18.9	14.5	4.3	12,159	5.3	8,818	3.8	86,274	37.5	123,820	53.8	19,997	8.7	28.5
3	Carroll	19,507	2.8	468	4,950	25.4	14,557	74.6	47.2	27.4	312	1.6	102	0.5	6,733	34.5	10,168	52.1	2,606	13.4	32.6
3	Lee	38,749	6.3	729	19,565	50.5	19,184	49.5	28.9	20.6	724	1.9	814	2.1	13,596	35.1	21,007	54.2	4,146	10.7	31.2
3	Ogle	38,106	14.0	757	16,358	42.9	21,748	57.1	33.9	23.1	659	1.7	49	0.1	13,935	36.9	20,026	52.6	4,145	10.9	30.0
3	Whiteside	59,887	21.4	690	33,495	55.9	26,392	44.1	28.7	15.3	1,535	2.6	157	0.3	23,399	39.1	30,830	51.5	5,658	9.4	27.8
3	Total	156,249	13.1	2,644	74,376	47.6	81,873	52.4	32.3	20.0	3,230	2.1	1,122	0.7	57,663	36.9	82,031	52.5	16,555	10.6	29.8
4	De Kalb - Total	51,714	26.8	636	29,289	56.6	22,425	43.4	26.9	16.5	1,756	3.4	322	0.6	17,507	33.9	29,151	56.4	5,056	9.8	26.5
5	La Salle - Total	110,800	10.1	1,153	73,290	66.1	37,510	33.9	22.7	11.2	4,195	3.8	555	0.5	38,793	35.0	59,486	53.7	12,521	11.3	31.8
Zone 1 Total		616,882	17.0	6,418	396,760	64.3	220,122	35.7	23.0	12.7	22,717	3.7	12,318	2.0	224,310	36.4	330,038	53.5	62,534	10.1	29.6

Zone I - Rockford

Planning Area	County	Education of Population 25 and Over				Aggregate Income of Population in 1959 (in Millions)	Income of Families in 1959			Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)			Housing			Unemployment		
		Median Years of School Completed	Percent Completed	High School or More	Percent Completed Less than 8 Years		Median	Percent Less Than \$3,000	Percent \$10,000 and Over	Net (in Thousands)	Per Capita	Per Household	Manufacturing	Trade	Government	All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units		Unemployed in 1960	Percent Unemployed	
																	Number	Percent			
1	Jo Daviess	9.2	36.5	15.2	\$ 30	\$4,699	27.9	7.3	\$34,070	\$1,563	\$5,242	\$ 3,103	\$ 2,422	\$ 2,238	7,259	2,002	27.6	8,272	250	3.0	
1	Stephenson	10.4	41.2	14.2	82	5,476	22.2	11.1	96,311	2,006	6,421	27,703	8,406	5,470	15,130	2,431	16.1	20,489	613	3.0	
1	Total	10.1	39.7	14.5	112	5,212	23.9	10.0	130,381	..	..	30,806	10,828	7,708	22,389	4,433	19.8	28,761	863	3.0
2	Boone	10.1	37.6	16.4	37	5,821	17.3	13.8	43,228	2,001	6,650	7,927	3,697	2,661	6,434	1,476	22.9	8,431	189	2.2	
2	Winnebago	10.7	40.9	16.6	442	6,702	11.8	17.6	523,836	2,310	7,749	225,197	56,605	23,918	65,487	9,013	13.8	85,666	3,518	4.1	
2	Total	10.7	40.6	16.6	479	6,631	12.3	17.2	567,064	..	..	233,124	60,302	26,579	71,921	10,489	14.6	94,097	3,707	3.9
3	Carroll	10.4	40.7	14.2	30	4,888	27.9	7.6	34,208	1,736	5,608	1,947	2,404	6,890	6,652	1,404	21.1	7,741	297	3.8	
3	Lee	9.9	39.0	23.3	59	5,402	21.3	12.2	80,885	2,043	7,489	9,997	5,814	7,464	11,293	1,859	16.5	13,163	425	3.2	
3	Ogle	10.7	43.3	13.2	64	5,525	23.1	11.9	75,962	1,904	6,126	17,900	5,868	4,879	12,747	2,215	17.4	15,322	410	2.7	
3	Whiteside	10.0	38.4	18.0	99	5,509	20.1	11.1	116,495	1,837	6,164	47,730	8,836	7,607	18,803	3,265	17.4	22,316	926	4.1	
3	Total	10.2	40.1	21.5	252	5,410	22.2	11.1	307,550	..	..	77,574	22,922	26,840	49,495	8,743	17.7	58,542	2,058	3.5
4	De Kalb - Total	11.8	49.0	11.8	96	5,952	17.6	14.7	130,019	2,167	7,603	27,758	9,263	10,059	15,527	2,621	16.9	21,282	502	2.4	
5	La Salle - Total	9.9	36.8	18.3	215	6,108	13.8	14.2	250,115	2,181	7,106	100,935	21,413	14,142	35,800	6,187	17.3	43,220	2,121	4.9	
	Zone I - Total	10.5	40.3	16.6	1,154	6,020	16.7	14.1	1,385,129	..	..	470,197	124,728	85,328	195,132	32,473	16.6	245,902	9,259	3.8

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone I - Rockford

Planning Area	County	High School Drop-Outs			Live Births in 1964				Infant Deaths in 1964				Premature Births in 1964 (2500Gms. or Less)		Tuberculosis cases in 1965	
		No. of Freshmen 1960-1961	No. of Drop-Outs 1960-1964	Percent Drop-Outs	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	White	Non-White	Number	Rate/1,000 White	Live Births	Number	Percent of Live Births	Number	Rate/100,000	
		40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	White	Non-White	Number	Percent of Live Births	Number	Rate/100,000
1	Jo Daviess	384	82	21.4	469	21.6	465	4	3	6.4	49	50	53	6.18	55	56
1	Stephenson	657	122	18.6	974	20.7	905	69	24	24.6	18	19.9	55	5.65	.	9.3
1	Total	1,041	204	19.6	1,443	21.0	1,370	73	27	18.7	21	15.3	84	5.82	2	2.9
2	Boone	372	72	19.4	446	20.9	444	2	11	24.7	11	24.8	29	6.50	4	18.4
2	Winnebago	2,979	720	24.2	5,004	21.4	4,595	409	125	25.0	106	23.1	355	7.09	34	14.3
2	Total	3,351	792	23.6	5,450	21.3	5,039	411	136	25.0	117	23.2	384	7.04	38	14.7
3	Carroll	335	87	26.0	348	18.2	345	3	11	31.6	11	31.9	25	7.18	3	15.5
3	Lee	513	118	23.0	665	16.8	660	5	17	25.6	17	25.8	46	6.92	4	10.2
3	Ogle	724	180	24.9	861	21.7	859	2	16	18.6	16	18.6	51	5.92	.	.
3	Whiteside	1,047	324	30.9	1,307	20.9	1,299	8	24	18.4	24	18.5	76	5.81	5	8.0
	Total	2,619	709	27.1	3,181	19.8	3,163	18	68	21.4	68	21.5	198	6.22	12	7.4
4	De Kalb - Total	779	45	5.8	1,085	19.4	1,079	6	30	27.6	29	26.9	67	6.18	2	3.5
5	La Salle - Total	1,702	405	23.8	2,164	19.2	2,144	20	48	22.2	48	22.4	168	7.76	23	20.3
	Zone I - Total	9,492	2,155	22.7	13,323	20.4	12,795	528	309	23.2	283	22.1	901	6.76	77	11.7

Public Assistance (July 1966)														
Planning Area	County	Persons Receiving Public Assistance		General Assistance		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Blind Assistance		Disability Assistance	
		Number 57	Rate/1,000 ^a 58	Number 59	Rate/1,000 ^a 60	Number 61	Rate/1,000 ^b 62	Number of Persons 63	Number of Children ^c 64	Number of Children/1,000 ^d 65	Number 66	Rate/100,000 ^a 67	Number 68	Rate/100,000 ^e 69
1	Jo Daviess	351	16	72	3	141	51	110	81	10	2	9	26	239
1	Stephenson	651	14	123	3	224	40	251	175	11	5	13	47	191
1	Total	1,002	14	195	3	365	43	361	256	11	7	10	73	205
2	Boone	166	8	54	2	70	32	29	23	3	2	9	11	104
2	Winnebago	4,874	21	591	2	662	37	3,326	2,520	32	23	10	272	240
2	Total	5,040	19	645	2	732	37	3,355	2,543	29	25	10	283	228
3	Carroll	137	7	31	2	60	23	34	20	3	1	5	11	108
3	Lee	401	10	144	4	136	33	90	68	5	1	3	30	143
3	Ogle	429	11	65	2	140	34	186	139	10	4	10	34	170
3	Whiteside	776	12	154	2	192	34	369	257	11	8	13	53	172
3	Total	1,743	11	394	2	528	32	679	484	8	14	9	128	156
4	De Kalb - Total	345	6	23	0.5	143	28	144	105	6	6	11	29	99
5	La Salle - Total	1,318	12	396	3	364	29	455	310	8	16	14	87	146
	Zone I - Total	9,448	14	1,653	2	2,132	34	4,994	3,698	16	68	10	600	182

^aBased on Illinois Department of Public Health estimate as of July 1, 1965. Rate for totals is based on special census taken by U. S. Bureau of the Census.

^bBased on 1960 Population 65 years and over. ^cEstimate based on rate.

^dBased on 1960 Population under 18 years.

^eBased on 1960 Population 18-64 years.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone I - Rockford

Planning Area	County	State Schools		Public School EMH Classes		Admissions to State Hospital Year End, 6-30-65	On Books Population Year End, 6-30-65		Friedrich's Law (Senate Bill No. 377)	House Bill No. 708	IAMR Unit	MHA Chapter or Society	In Prison 1-1-66	Suicides 1964		Homicide 1965	
		On Books 6-30-65	Waiting List 11-1-66	Grade School	High School	Number	Rate/100,000	Number						Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000
1	Jo Daviess	30	9	.	.	10	47.3	31	146.6	.	.	.	.	3	13.8	.	.
1	Stephenson	54	10	4	.	58	123.3	105	223.2	.	.	1	23	7	14.9	.	.
1	Total	84	19	4	.	68	99.0	136	198.0	.	.	1	23	10	14.6	.	.
2	Boone	13	5	2	.	27	125.6	31	144.2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	13.8
2	Winnebago	225	51	18	.	357	151.6	520	220.8	.	.	1	203	31	12.1	2	0.8
2	Total	238	56	20	.	384	149.4	551	214.4	.	.	2	203	31	12.1	5	1.9
3	Carroll	19	4	1	.	25	130.2	51	265.6	.	.	1	.	3	15.7	1	5.2
3	Lee	53	5	2	.	53	134.5	96	243.6	.	1	1	.	1	2.5	1	2.5
3	Ogle	45	2	2	1	61	153.7	78	196.5	.	.	1	27	9	22.7	1	2.5
3	Whiteside	55	12	3	.	126	201.3	158	252.4	.	.	1	22	9	14.4	2	3.2
3	Total	172	23	8	1	265	164.7	383	238.0	.	1	4	49	22	13.7	5	3.1
4	De Kalb - Total	37	8	4	.	42	74.7	76	135.1	.	1	1	.	4	7.2	.	.
5	La Salle - Total	112	17	5	1	128	113.4	279	247.1	.	.	1	86	7	6.2	1	0.9
	Zone I - Total	643	123	41	2	887	135.3	1,425	217.3	.	2	9	361	74	11.3	11	1.7

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area	Community Area	1960 Population		Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age
		Total	Increase or Decrease 1950 - 1960	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Under 18 Years		18-64 Years		65 Years and Over		
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
6	Planning Area Total	166,984	54.5	7,558	4.5	1,733	1.04	61,163	36.6	89,578	53.6	16,243	9.7	30.3
7	Planning Area Total	202,442	66.5	11,946	5.9	8,717	4.30	79,066	39.0	109,271	54.0	14,105	7.0	27.6
8	Planning Area Total	145,677	266.3	5,102	3.5	469	0.32	52,842	36.3	86,971	59.7	5,864	4.0	25.5
9	Planning Area Total	194,293	67.3	11,981	6.2	5,458	2.81	71,970	37.0	110,663	57.0	11,660	6.0	26.9
10	Planning Area Total	95,476	145.1	4,828	5.0	139	0.14	37,520	39.3	52,734	55.2	5,222	5.5	29.8
11	Planning Area Total	95,861	280.6	8,367	8.7	475	0.50	37,392	39.0	53,781	56.1	4,688	4.9	30.7
12	Planning Area Total	79,283	7.7	6,951	8.8	9,544	12.04	19,615	24.7	49,603	62.6	10,065	12.7	34.8
13	Planning Area Total	112,447	76.2	9,196	8.2	987	0.88	41,103	36.6	64,153	57.0	7,191	6.4	31.0
14	Edison Park	12,568	60.2	1,008	8.0	3	0.02	4,280	34.1	7,063	56.2	1,225	9.7	36.4
14	Norwood Park	40,953	52.8	4,185	10.2	38	0.09	12,965	31.7	24,303	59.3	3,685	9.0	36.9
14	Jefferson Park	27,494	16.7	3,656	13.3	19	0.07	7,536	27.4	16,846	61.3	3,112	11.3	38.3
14	Dunning	41,626	29.1	6,016	14.5	66	0.16	12,487	30.0	25,349	60.9	3,790	9.1	36.6
14	O'Hare						(NOT AVAILABLE)							
14	Total	122,641	35.6	14,865	12.1	126	0.10	37,268	30.4	73,561	60.0	11,812	9.6	-
15	Rogers Park	56,888	- 8.6	10,051	17.7	385	0.68	11,922	21.0	36,914	64.9	8,052	14.2	39.3
15	West Ridge	63,884	33.3	11,638	18.2	188	0.29	17,528	27.4	39,787	62.3	6,569	10.3	39.1
15	Forest Glen	19,228	57.7	2,084	10.8	25	0.13	5,476	28.5	11,912	62.0	1,840	9.6	41.2
15	North Park	17,866	16.8	3,985	22.3	586	3.28	4,814	26.9	11,152	62.4	1,900	10.6	39.8
15	Total	157,866	14.7	27,758	17.6	1,184	0.75	39,740	25.2	99,765	63.2	18,361	11.6	

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area	Community Area	1960 Population		Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age
		Total	Increase or Decrease 1950 - 1960	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Under 18 Years		18-64 Years		65 Years and Over		
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
16	Portage Park	65,925	1.8	9,238	14.0	84	0.13	17,470	26.5	39,807	60.4	8,648	13.1	38.9
16	Montclare	11,802	5.7	2,220	18.8	17	0.14	3,158	26.8	7,211	61.1	1,433	12.1	38.3
16	Belmont Cragin	60,883	- 4.2	10,281	16.9	45	0.07	16,153	26.5	37,376	61.4	7,354	12.1	37.7
16	Hermosa	21,429	- 6.0	3,351	15.6	28	0.13	5,750	26.8	13,138	61.3	2,541	11.9	36.4
16	Total	160,039	- 1.4	25,090	15.7	174	0.11	42,531	26.6	97,532	60.9	19,976	12.5	
17	Albany Park	49,450	- 6.7	13,480	27.3	200	0.40	13,213	26.7	29,080	58.8	7,157	14.5	39.1
17	Irving Park	58,298	-10.1	8,581	14.7	173	0.30	15,342	26.3	35,816	61.4	7,140	12.2	36.8
17	Total	107,748	- 8.6	22,061	20.5	373	0.35	28,555	26.5	64,896	60.2	14,297	13.3	
18	Lincoln Square	49,850	5.4	9,655	19.4	306	0.61	11,758	23.6	31,417	63.0	6,675	13.4	39.7
18	North Center	43,877	- 8.2	7,931	18.1	255	0.58	12,188	27.8	26,188	59.7	5,501	12.5	36.0
18	Total	93,727	- 1.4	17,586	18.8	561	0.60	23,946	25.5	57,605	61.5	12,176	13.0	
19	Uptown - Total	127,682	- 8.2	21,262	16.7	5,087	4.00	26,116	20.5	82,685	64.8	18,881	14.8	39.9
20	Lakeview - Total	118,764	- 4.9	23,883	20.1	3,746	3.15	26,738	22.5	76,658	64.5	15,368	12.9	38.6
21	Humboldt Park	71,609	- 6.0	14,654	20.5	637	0.89	21,605	30.2	42,891	59.9	7,113	9.9	33.1
21	Austin	125,133	- 5.3	18,077	14.4	217	0.17	32,256	25.8	76,510	61.1	16,367	13.1	38.2
21	Total	196,742	- 5.6	32,731	16.6	854	0.43	53,861	27.4	119,401	60.7	23,480	11.9	

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area	Community Area	1960 Population		Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						
		Total	Increase or Decrease 1950 - 1960	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Under 18 Years		18-64 Years		65 Years and Over		
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
22	Avondale	39,748	-12.3	5,822	14.6	135	0.34	11,279	28.4	24,100	60.6	4,369	11.0	13
22	Logan Square	94,799	-11.2	16,468	17.4	723	0.76	28,059	29.6	56,711	59.8	10,029	10.6	35.3
22	Total	134,547	-11.5	22,290	16.6	858	0.64	39,338	29.2	80,811	60.1	14,398	10.7	33.9
23	Lincoln Park	88,836	13.2	15,377	17.3	4,232	4.76	23,740	26.7	55,229	62.2	9,867	11.1	33.7
23	Near North Side	75,509	-15.3	5,850	7.7	24,940	33.03	19,818	26.2	48,003	63.6	7,688	10.2	33.1
23	Loop	4,337	-38.2	306	7.1	496	11.44	62	1.4	3,414	78.7	861	19.9	49.7
	Total	168,682	-15.1	21,533	12.8	29,668	17.59	43,620	25.8	106,646	63.2	18,416	10.9	
24	West Garfield	45,611	- 5.8	5,677	12.4	7,459	16.35	15,899	34.9	26,025	57.1	3,687	8.1	27.6
24	East Garfield	66,871	- 4.6	3,580	5.4	41,462	62.00	27,763	41.5	36,106	54.0	3,002	4.5	23.3
24	Total	112,482	- 5.1	9,257	8.2	48,921	43.49	43,662	38.8	62,131	55.2	6,689	5.9	
25	West Town - Total	139,657	-13.6	34,752	24.9	3,178	2.28	47,332	33.9	79,975	57.3	12,350	8.8	30.9
26	Near West Side* - Total	100,006	-20.3	9,107	9.1	43,797	43.79	37,575	37.6	56,138	56.1	6,293	6.3	26.6
	Zone II - Total	2,833,046	17.1	348,104	12.3	166,049	5.9	890,953	31.4	1,674,558	59.1	267,535	9.4	

* North of Roosevelt Road.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area	Community Area	Education of Population 25 Years and Over						Income of Families in 1959					
		Population 25 Years and Over	Completed 8 years or Less		Completed High School or More		Median Years of School Completed	All Families	Less than \$3,000		\$10,000 or More		Median Income
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
6	Planning Area Total	94,116	33,813	35.9	41,111	43.7	9.7	41,059	4,503	11.0	8,410	20.5	7,048
7	Planning Area Total	107,628	34,910	32.4	49,582	46.1	11.4	51,513	4,730	9.2	12,143	23.6	7,272
8	Planning Area Total	73,671	14,603	19.8	47,005	63.8	12.4	35,696	1,531	4.3	12,558	35.2	8,600
9	Planning Area Total	100,816	15,131	15.0	71,898	71.3	12.9	43,612	1,988	4.6	24,512	56.2	11,418
10	Planning Area Total	52,765	10,658	20.2	32,837	62.2	12.4	24,825	965	3.9	10,552	42.5	9,227
11	Planning Area Total	54,254	9,964	18.4	35,343	65.1	12.5	25,276	982	3.9	12,334	48.8	9,856
12	Planning Area Total	49,587	9,991	20.1	33,362	67.3	12.8	20,438	1,388	6.8	8,950	43.8	9,193
13	Planning Area Total	64,115	21,936	34.2	26,374	41.1	10.9	27,973	1,107	4.0	9,014	32.2	8,329
14	Edison Park	7,644	2,060	26.9	4,055	53.0	12.1	3,369	180	5.3	1,422	42.2	9,185
14	Norwood Park	25,417	8,854	34.8	10,825	42.6	11.0	11,272	514	4.6	4,137	36.7	8,659
14	Jefferson Park	17,977	7,173	39.9	6,368	35.4	10.2	8,088	468	5.9	2,430	30.0	8,061
14	Dunning	26,011	11,163	42.9	8,626	33.2	9.9	11,802	694	5.9	3,637	30.8	7,953
14	O'Hare						(Not Available)						
14	Total	77,049	29,250	38.0	29,874	38.8	10.6	34,531	1,856	5.4	11,626	33.7	8,344
15	Rogers Park	39,297	10,324	26.3	22,147	56.4	12.2	16,749	1,637	9.8	4,593	27.4	7,465
15	West Ridge	41,454	10,389	25.1	23,622	57.0	12.2	19,016	1,123	5.9	7,680	40.4	8,862
15	Forest Glen	12,603	3,181	25.2	6,803	54.0	12.2	5,583	212	3.8	3,158	56.6	11,116
15	North Park	11,560	3,824	33.1	5,752	49.8	12.0	4,620	296	6.4	1,965	42.5	8,944
15	Total	104,914	27,718	26.4	58,324	55.6	12.2	45,968	3,268	7.1	17,396	37.8	8,494

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area	Community Area	Education of Population 25 Years and Over						Income of Families in 1959					
		Population 25 Years and Over		Completed 8 Years or Less		Completed High School or More		All Families	Less than \$3, 000		\$10, 000 or More		Median Income
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		14	15											16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
16	Portage Park	43,532	18,642	42.8	15,087	34.7	10.0	19,154	1,543	8.1	4,975	26.0	7,643
16	Montclare	7,656	3,505	45.8	2,421	31.6	9.6	3,365	280	8.3	952	28.3	7,843
16	Belmont Cragin	39,700	18,165	45.8	12,567	31.7	9.6	17,623	1,393	7.9	4,541	25.8	7,547
16	Hermosa	13,811	6,175	44.7	4,330	31.4	9.8	6,217	404	6.5	1,510	24.3	7,364
16	Total	104,699	46,487	44.4	34,405	32.9	9.7	46,359	3,620	7.8	11,978	25.8	7,582
17	Albany Park	32,381	13,853	42.8	12,021	37.1	10.1	14,193	1,604	11.3	2,878	20.3	6,912
17	Irving Park	37,766	15,100	40.0	13,353	35.4	10.2	16,857	1,382	8.2	3,674	21.8	7,306
17	Total	70,147	28,953	41.3	25,374	36.2	10.2	31,050	2,986	9.6	6,552	21.1	7,132
18	Lincoln Square	33,923	11,886	35.0	15,063	44.4	11.2	14,685	1,026	7.0	4,196	28.6	7,666
18	North Center	28,041	13,046	46.5	8,387	29.9	9.4	12,772	1,407	11.0	2,426	19.0	6,948
18	Total	61,964	24,932	40.2	23,450	37.8	10.7	27,457	2,433	8.9	6,622	24.1	7,303
19	Uptown - Total	89,538	29,238	32.7	42,073	47.0	11.6	33,647	4,409	13.1	7,626	22.7	6,780
20	Lakeview - Total	81,200	31,012	38.2	33,255	41.0	10.7	31,839	3,781	11.9	7,939	24.9	6,937
21	Humboldt Park	43,679	22,358	51.2	11,257	25.8	9.0	19,795	1,946	9.8	3,520	17.8	6,773
21	Austin	82,527	31,331	38.0	32,460	39.3	10.6	34,739	2,891	8.3	9,533	27.4	7,602
21	Total	126,206	53,689	42.5	43,717	34.6	10.0	54,534	4,837	8.9	13,053	23.9	7,277

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area	Community Area	Education of Population 25 Years and Over						Income of Families in 1959					
		Population 25 Years and Over 14	Completed 8 Years or Less		Completed High School or More		All Families 20	Less than \$3,000		\$10,000 or More			
			Number 15	Percent 16	Number 17	Percent 18		Number 21	Percent 22				
											Median Years of School Completed 19	Number 23	Percent 24
22	Avondale	25,098	12,052	48.0	6,985	27.8	9.2	11,452	1,064	9.3	2,202	19.2	6,931
22	Logan Square	58,314	28,600	49.0	16,034	27.5	9.1	25,724	2,473	9.6	3,960	15.4	6,693
22	Total	83,412	40,652	48.7	23,019	27.6	9.2	37,176	3,537	9.5	6,162	16.6	6,625
23	Lincoln Park	55,956	24,970	44.6	19,836	35.4	9.8	21,433	3,290	15.4	3,585	16.7	6,195
23	Near North Side	47,542	16,089	33.8	23,705	49.9	12.0	14,260	3,447	24.2	3,906	27.4	5,532
23	Loop	3,792	1,565	41.3	1,442	38.0	10.3	190	27	14.2	79	41.6	..
23	Total	107,290	42,624	39.7	44,983	41.9	10.7	35,883	6,764	18.9	7,570	21.1	5,969
24	West Garfield	24,587	12,394	50.4	6,319	25.7	9.0	11,013	1,697	15.4	1,623	14.7	6,122
24	East Garfield	31,343	17,352	55.4	6,894	22.0	8.7	15,026	4,051	27.0	1,095	7.3	4,688
24	Total	55,930	29,746	53.2	13,213	23.6	8.8	26,039	5,748	22.1	2,718	10.4	5,319
25	West Town - Total	80,162	48,434	60.4	15,618	19.5	8.6	35,069	5,049	14.4	4,062	11.6	6,011
26	Near West Side - Total	52,304	32,723	62.6	9,818	18.8	8.3	18,744	6,709	35.8	1,132	6.0	4,096
	Zone II - Total	1,691,767	616,464	36.4	734,635	43.4	11.0	728,688	72,221	9.9	202,909	27.8	

Planning Area	Community Area	Marital Instability			Unemployment			Housing			Population Per Household		
		Population 14 Years and Over	Divorced or Separated		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed		All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units		Number in Household	Heads of Households	Persons per Household
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
6	Planning Area Total	115,237	4,077	3.54	66,333	2,197	3.31	52,909	5,079	9.6	158,834	46,726	3.40
7	Planning Area Total	135,831	4,010	2.95	79,280	2,524	3.18	65,330	6,750	10.3	199,735	57,112	3.50
8	Planning Area Total	87,992	1,264	1.44	46,233	847	1.83	39,465	1,501	3.8	143,973	37,101	3.88
9	Planning Area Total	137,075	3,419	2.49	62,795	794	1.26	48,257	2,049	4.2	170,997	46,974	3.64
10	Planning Area Total	63,569	1,079	1.70	37,220	590	1.58	27,817	771	2.8	94,872	26,490	3.58
11	Planning Area Total	64,355	954	1.48	37,555	520	1.38	27,320	271	1.0	95,199	26,312	3.62
12	Planning Area Total	63,317	2,505	3.96	37,326	718	1.92	27,050	1,666	6.2	72,653	25,817	2.81
13	Planning Area Total	78,850	2,328	2.95	44,732	1,126	2.52	30,440	1,088	3.6	107,237	29,571	3.63
14	Edison Park	9,075	168	1.85	5,328	99	1.86	3,777	45	1.2	12,542	3,706	3.38
14	Norwood Park	30,786	536	1.74	18,328	385	2.10	12,295	357	2.9	40,520	12,064	3.36
14	Jefferson Park	21,480	469	2.18	13,214	394	2.98	9,011	406	4.5	27,449	8,834	3.11
14	Dunning	31,824	666	2.09	18,731	547	2.92	12,897	762	5.9	41,535	12,688	3.27
14	O'Hare						(NOT AVAILABLE)						
14	Total	93,165	1,839	1.97	55,601	1,425	2.56	37,980	1,570	4.1	122,046	37,292	3.27
15	Rogers Park	47,089	2,433	5.17	30,386	701	2.31	24,523	753	3.1	55,891	23,174	2.41
15	West Ridge	50,645	1,081	2.13	29,349	602	2.05	21,281	219	1.0	62,979	20,876	3.01
15	Forest Glen	15,003	222	1.48	8,521	167	1.96	6,170	52	0.8	19,192	5,957	3.22
15	North Park	14,404	622	4.32	7,517	188	2.50	5,111	46	0.9	16,129	5,041	3.20
	Total	127,141	4,358	3.43	75,773	1,658	2.18	57,085	1,070	1.9	154,191	55,048	2.80

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area	Community Area	Marital Instability			Unemployment			Housing			Population per Household		
		Population 14 Years and Over 26	Divorced or Separated		Civilian Labor Force 29	Unemployed		All Housing Units 32	Unsound Housing Units		Number in Household 35	Heads of Households 36	Persons per Household 37
			Number 27	Percent 28		Number 30	Percent 31		Number 33	Percent 34			
16	Portage Park	52,019	1,552	2.98	30,644	909	2.97	22,342	538	2.4	65,474	21,938	2.98
16	Montclare	9,330	243	2.60	5,486	151	2.75	3,772	143	3.8	11,532	3,687	3.13
16	Belmont Cragin	48,095	1,410	2.93	29,249	792	2.71	20,405	671	3.3	60,673	19,982	3.04
16	Hermosa	16,715	555	3.32	10,300	366	3.55	7,397	425	5.7	21,381	7,183	2.98
16	Total	126,159	3,760	2.98	75,679	2,218	2.93	53,916	1,777	3.3	159,060	52,790	3.01
17	Albany Park	39,050	1,316	3.37	22,701	798	3.52	17,028	923	5.4	49,027	16,642	2.95
17	Irving Park	45,764	1,829	4.00	28,266	793	2.81	20,769	1,387	6.7	57,783	20,256	2.85
17	Total	84,814	3,145	3.71	50,967	1,591	3.12	37,797	2,310	6.1	106,810	36,898	2.89
18	Lincoln Square	40,454	1,638	4.05	25,186	723	2.87	18,964	2,092	11.0	49,213	18,400	2.67
18	North Center	33,958	1,416	4.17	20,711	733	3.54	15,531	1,537	9.9	43,731	15,136	2.89
18	Total	74,412	3,054	4.10	45,897	1,456	3.17	34,495	3,629	10.5	92,944	33,536	2.77
19	Uptown - Total	106,050	8,584	8.09	69,651	2,736	3.93	64,075	9,643	15.0	125,157	57,254	2.19
20	Lakeview - Total	96,667	6,808	7.04	63,133	2,248	3.56	52,931	5,985	11.3	116,978	49,299	2.37
21	Humboldt Park	53,716	2,379	4.42	32,969	1,711	5.18	23,919	2,986	12.5	71,239	23,043	3.09
21	Austin	99,133	3,941	3.98	60,932	1,898	3.11	44,554	1,959	4.4	124,302	43,414	2.86
21	Total	152,849	6,320	4.13	93,901	3,609	3.84	68,473	4,945	7.2	195,541	66,457	2.94

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area	Community Area	Marital Instability			Unemployment			Housing			Population per Household		
		Population 14 Years and Over	Divorced or Separated		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed		All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units		Household in	Heads of Households	Persons per Household
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
22	Avondale	30,501	1,226	4.02	19,135	816	4.26	13,798	849	6.2	39,528	13,464	2.94
22	Logan Square	71,496	3,783	5.30	44,862	2,098	4.68	33,589	4,798	14.3	94,045	32,100	2.93
22	Total	101,997	5,009	4.91	63,997	2,914	4.55	47,387	5,647	11.9	133,573	45,564	2.93
23	Lincoln Park	68,708	5,026	7.32	44,997	2,236	4.97	37,538	6,985	18.6	86,476	34,949	2.47
23	Near North Side	58,153	6,291	10.82	38,432	1,966	5.12	38,243	10,584	27.7	72,288	34,211	2.11
23	Loop	4,280	641	15.00	2,871	431	15.01	2,519	372	14.8	2,686	2,369	1.13
23	Total	131,141	11,958	9.12	86,300	4,633	5.37	78,300	17,941	22.9	161,450	71,529	2.26
24	West Garfield	32,172	2,087	6.49	19,654	1,126	5.73	14,590	1,488	10.2	45,244	13,680	3.31
24	East Garfield	42,778	4,686	11.00	25,632	2,662	10.39	20,353	5,137	25.2	65,960	18,836	3.50
24	Total	74,950	6,773	9.04	45,286	3,788	8.36	34,943	6,625	19.0	111,204	32,516	3.42
25	West Town - Total	100,386	5,559	5.54	62,884	4,238	6.74	47,414	12,076	25.5	137,613	44,379	3.10
26	Near West Side - Total	67,420	8,707	12.91	38,210	4,413	11.55	30,480	13,275	43.6	90,489	26,963	3.36
	Zone II - Total	2,083,377	95,510	4.58	1,238,753	46,243	3.7	963,864	105,668	11.0	2,750,556	905,628	3.04

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area	Community Area	Stability of Population				Live Births 1964				Infant Deaths				
		Same House in 1960 as in 1955		Population 5 Years and Over	Total	Rate/1,000 Population ^a	White	Non-White	Number	Rate/1,000 Live Births	White		Non-White	
		Number	Percent								Number	Rate/1,000 W. Live Births	Number	Rate/1,000 Non-W. Live B.
		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
6	Planning Area Total	146,600	69,852	47.6	4,006	21.4	3,922	84	95	23.7	90	22.9	5	59.5
7	Planning Area Total	175,817	80,089	45.6	5,016	20.9	4,585	431	103	20.5	91	19.8	12	27.8
8	Planning Area Total	120,859	38,432	31.8	4,885	22.6	4,876	9	91	18.6	91	18.7	.	.
9	Planning Area Total	173,323	68,772	39.7	3,841	17.3	3,641	200	75	19.5	70	19.2	5	25.0
10	Planning Area Total	83,060	35,158	42.3	2,552	20.7	2,544	8	52	20.4	52	20.4	.	.
11	Planning Area Total	84,399	34,174	40.5	1,748	15.8	1,738	10	30	17.2	30	17.3	.	.
12	Planning Area Total	72,607	31,409	43.2	1,640	19.8	1,307	333	37	22.6	29	22.2	8	24.0
13	Planning Area Total	100,268	52,235	52.1	2,361	17.0	2,353	8	45	19.0	45	19.1	.	.
14	Edison Park	11,419	6,835	59.9	191	14.6	191	.	2	10.5	2	10.5	.	.
14	Norwood Park	37,681	21,681	57.5	561	13.3	560	1	12	21.4	12	21.4	.	.
14	Jefferson Park	25,208	14,440	57.3	477	17.8	477	.	3	6.3	3	6.3	.	.
14	Dunning	38,143	23,046	60.4	629	15.2	626	3	14	22.2	14	22.4	.	.
14	O'Hare	(NOT AVAILABLE)	40	(N.A.)	40	(N.A.)	40	.	1	25.0	1	25.0	.	.
14	Total	112,451	66,002	58.7	1,898	15.4	1,894	4	32	16.9	32	16.9	.	.
15	Rogers Park	52,429	20,429	38.9	1,307	23.5	1,285	22	25	19.1	25	19.1	.	.
15	West Ridge	59,406	30,018	50.5	914	14.3	910	4	12	13.1	12	13.1	.	.
15	Forest Glen	17,923	11,528	64.3	214	11.4	212	2	1	4.7	1	4.7	.	.
15	North Park	16,957	9,420	55.6	258	14.8	228	30	5	19.4	5	19.4	.	.
15	Total	146,715	71,386	48.7	2,693	17.3	2,635	58	43	16.0	43	16.0	.	.

^aFor Planning Areas 6-13, .8 of the difference between the 1960 Census and the 1965 Population estimates for the Chicago S. M. S. A. was found, and added to 1960 census, thereby obtaining a 1964 estimate. For the Community Areas the same thing was done but with Estimates of the Hospital Planning Council for Metropolitan Chicago, Chicago Regional Hospital Study, December 1966.

Planning Area	Community Area	Stability of Population			Live Births 1964				Infant Deaths					
		Population 5 Years and Over	Same House in 1960 as in 1955		Total	Rate/1,000 Population ^a	White	Non-White	Number	Rate/1,000 Live Births	White		Non-White	
			Number	Percent							Number	Rate/1,000 W. Live Births	Number	Rate/1,000 Non-W. Live B.
16	Portage Park	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
16	Montclare	60,572	35,824	59.1	1,162	18.2	1,157	5	26	22.4	26	22.4	..	..
16	Belmont Cragin	10,913	6,652	61.0	197	17.2	197	..	3	15.2	3	15.2	..	..
16	Hermosa	55,771	33,268	59.7	1,109	19.0	1,107	2	17	15.3	17	15.3	..	..
16	Total	19,419	10,865	56.0	430	21.0	427	3	12	27.9	12	27.9	..	..
16		146,675	86,609	59.0	2,898	18.8	2,888	10	58	20.0	58	20.0	..	..
17	Albany Park	45,669	21,572	47.2	894	18.9	875	19	18	20.1	17	19.4	1	52.6
17	Irving Park	53,007	28,090	53.0	1,218	21.6	1,211	7	29	23.8	27	22.3	2	285.7
17	Total	98,676	49,662	50.3	2,112	20.4	2,086	26	47	22.2	44	21.1	3	115.4
18	Lincoln Square	45,911	22,660	49.4	920	19.3	910	10	16	17.4	15	16.5	1	100.0
18	North Center	39,655	21,011	53.0	850	20.3	844	6	21	24.7	21	24.7	..	..
18	Total	89,262	43,671	48.9	1,770	19.8	1,754	16	37	20.9	36	20.5	1	62.5
19	Uptown - Total	117,497	44,222	37.6	3,120	24.9	2,996	124	83	26.6	80	26.7	3	24.2
20	Lakeview - Total	108,793	44,564	41.0	2,217	19.2	2,130	87	44	19.8	43	20.2	1	11.5
21	Humboldt Park	64,096	32,501	50.7	1,642	23.9	1,532	110	34	20.7	29	18.9	5	45.4
21	Austin	114,413	61,013	53.3	2,352	19.6	2,326	26	51	21.7	50	21.5	1	38.5
21	Total	178,509	93,514	52.4	3,994	21.2	3,858	136	85	21.3	79	20.5	6	44.1

^a Ibid.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area	Community Area	Stability of Population			Live Births 1964				Infant Deaths					
		Population 4 Years and Over	Same House in 1960 as in 1965		Total	Rate/1,000 Population ^a	White	Non-White	Number	Rate/1,000 Live Births	White		Non-White	
			Number	Percent							Number	Rate/1,000		
		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
22	Avongale	35,823	19,365	54.1	803	21.1	799	4	16	19.9	16	19.9	..	..
22	Logan Square	85,221	41,086	48.2	2,066	21.9	2,035	31	70	33.9	69	33.9	1	32.2
22	Total	121,044	60,451	49.9	2,869	21.7	2,834	35	86	30.0	85	30.0	1	28.6
23	Lincoln Park	80,023	31,827	39.8	1,802	21.4	1,659	143	48	26.6	41	24.7	7	49.0
23	Near North Side	67,524	20,760	30.7	1,907	24.6	816	1,091	66	34.6	22	27.0	44	40.3
23	Loop	4,308	1,174	27.3	32	2.1	25	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Total	151,855	53,761	35.4	3,741	21.1	2,500	1,241	114	30.5	63	25.2	51	41.1
24	West Garfield	39,556	13,146	33.2	1,979	45.6	334	1,645	90	45.5	13	38.9	77	46.8
24	East Garfield	55,383	16,324	29.5	2,764	42.8	214	2,550	125	45.2	8	37.4	117	45.9
24	Total	94,939	29,470	31.0	4,743	44.0	548	4,195	215	45.3	21	38.3	194	46.2
25	West Town - Total	124,448	57,134	45.9	3,206	24.1	3,078	128	81	25.3	78	25.3	3	23.4
25	Near West Side - Total	85,409	31,852	37.3	2,499	26.1	729	1,770	114	45.6	20	27.4	94	53.1
	Zone II - Total	2,533,206	1,142,419	45.1	63,809	21.1	54,896	8,913	1,567	24.6	1,180	21.5	387	43.4

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Areas ^a	Community Area	TB Cases in 1965		Persons Receiving Public Assistance in 1962		Delinquency, 1958-1963		Suicide, 1959-1963 ^d		Admissions to Mental Institutions in 1961 ^e		
		Number	Rate/100,000 ^b	Number	Rate/1,000 ^b	Population 10-17 Years	Commitments to I.Y.C. ^c		Number	Rate/100,000 ^b	Number	Rate/100,000 ^b
							Number	Rate/1,000 ^b				
		51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
6	Planning Area Total											
7	Planning Area Total											
8	Planning Area Total											
9	Planning Area Total											
10	Planning Area Total											
11	Planning Area Total											
12	Planning Area Total											
13	Planning Area Total											
14	Edison Park	3	22.7	40	3.2	1,774	1	0.6	4	6.4	32	254.6
14	Norwood Park	4	9.4	70	1.7	5,908	12	2.0	12	5.9	67	163.6
14	Jefferson Park	3	11.2	40	1.4	3,274	11	3.4	15	10.9	51	185.5
14	Dunning	2	4.8	50	1.2	5,667	14	2.5	15	7.2	106	254.6
14	O'Hare	1				(NOT AVAILABLE)						
14	Total	13	10.5	200	1.6	16,633	38	2.3	46	7.5	256	208.7
(DATA NOT AVAILABLE)												
(NOT AVAILABLE)												

(DATA NOT AVAILABLE)

(NOT AVAILABLE)

^a With the exception of data regarding suicides, figures for Planning Area 6 through 13 not available.

^b Rates based on 1960 population.

^c IYC = Illinois Youth Commission

^d Data for Planning Areas 6 through 13 are for 1964. Source of data for Planning Areas 14 through 26: R. W. Maris, "Suicide in Chicago: Examination of Emile Durkheim's Theory of Suicide," unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, University of Illinois, 1965, pp. 134-136.

^e This includes 44 private and public institutions from the entire State of Illinois.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area ^a	Community Area	TB Cases in 1965		Persons Receiving Public Assistance in 1962		Delinquency, 1958-1963		Suicide, 1959-1963 ^d		Admissions to Mental Institutions in 1961 ^e		
		Number	Rate/100,000 ^b	Number	Rate/1,000 ^b	Population 10-17 Years	Commitments to I.Y.C. ^c		Number	Rate/100,000 ^b	Number	Rate/100,000 ^b
							Number	Rate/1,000 ^b				
15	Rogers Park	12	21.7	530	9.3	4,437	13	2.9	41	14.4	264	464.1
15	West Ridge	8	12.5	90	1.4	8,585	14	1.6	23	7.2	199	311.5
15	Forest Glen	6	32.2	10	0.5	2,926	6	2.3	7	7.3	41	213.2
15	North Park	4	23.0	50	2.8	2,667	2	0.8	9	10.1	62	347.0
15	Total	30	19.3	680	4.3	18,315	35	1.9	80	10.1	566	358.5
16	Portage Park	10	15.8	170	2.6	7,491	29	3.9	24	7.3	183	277.6
16	Montclare	1	8.8	70	5.9	1,431	4	2.8	2	3.4	27	228.8
16	Belmont Cragin	17	29.6	50	0.8	6,823	17	2.5	21	6.9	167	274.3
16	Hermosa	6	29.6	120	5.6	2,266	16	7.1	5	4.7	63	294.0
16	Total	34	22.3	410	2.6	18,011	66	3.7	52	6.5	440	274.9
17	Albany Park	10	21.4	660	13.3	5,814	26	4.5	25	10.1	183	370.1
17	Irving Park	9	16.1	290	5.0	6,047	33	5.5	19	6.5	164	281.3
17	Total	19	18.5	950	8.8	11,861	59	5.0	44	8.2	347	322.0
18	Lincoln Square	18	38.2	320	6.4	4,809	23	4.8	29	11.6	173	347.0
18	North Center	7	16.9	510	11.6	4,657	37	8.0	26	11.8	115	262.1
18	Total	25	28.3	830	8.8	9,466	60	6.3	55	11.7	288	307.3
19	Uptown - Total	88	70.6	4,300	33.7	9,043	136	15.0	85	13.3	678	531.0

Zone II - Chicago (North)

Planning Area ^a	Community Area	TB Cases in 1965		Persons Receiving Public Assistance in 1962		Delinquency, 1958-1963		Suicide, 1959-1963 ^d		Admissions to Mental Institutions in 1961 ^e		
		Number	Rate/100,000 ^b	Number	Rate/1,000 ^b	Population 10-17 Years	Commitments to I.Y.C. ^c		Number	Rate/100,000 ^b	Number	Rate/100,000 ^b
							Number	Rate/1,000 ^b				
20	Lakeview - Total	59	51.6	2,780	23.4	9,862	118	12.0	89	15.0	462	389.0
21	Humboldt Park	25	36.8	1,220	17.0	8,051	105	13.0	29	8.1	202	282.1
21	Austin	48	40.6	870	7.0	13,094	72	5.5	45	7.2	419	334.8
21	Total	73	39.2	2,090	10.6	21,145	177	8.4	74	7.5	621	315.6
22	Avondale	13	34.6	190	4.8	4,339	38	8.8	15	7.5	89	223.9
22	Logan Square	38	40.4	1,900	20.0	10,814	139	12.9	51	10.8	317	334.4
22	Total	51	38.7	2,090	15.5	15,153	177	11.7	66	9.8	406	301.8
23	Lincoln Park	77	92.7	3,950	44.5	8,383	145	17.3	68	15.3	375	422.1
23	Near North Side	78	99.8	12,680	167.9	5,852	239	40.8	73	19.3	533	705.9
23	Loop	51	285.6	530	122.2	24	8	33.3	5	23.0	349	8047.0
23	Total	206	115.0	17,160	101.7	14,259	392	27.5	146	17.3	1,257	745.2
24	West Garfield	31	72.3	5,540	121.5	5,317	113	21.3	17	7.4	145	317.9
24	East Garfield	75	117.4	20,100	300.6	8,326	288	34.6	23	6.9	179	267.7
24	Total	106	96.6	25,640	227.9	13,643	401	29.4	40	7.1	324	288.0
25	West Town - Total	83	63.1	7,320	52.4	18,727	237	12.7	80	11.4	450	322.2
26	Near West Side - Total	207	218.4	24,676	246.7	12,926	424	32.8	57	11.4	957	956.9

a, b, c, d, e, See page 555

EXHIBIT II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	1960 Population		Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age
		1 Total	2 Increase or Decrease since 1950	3 Number	4 Percent	5 Number	6 Percent	Under 18 Years		18-64 Years		65 Years and Over		
								7 Number	8 Percent	9 Number	10 Percent	11 Number	12 Percent	
27	North Lawndale - Total	124,937	24.3	2,298	1.8	114,145	91.36	57,979	46.4	62,818	50.3	4,140	3.3	20.6
28	South Lawndale	60,940	- 9.0	10,870	17.8	3,662	6.01	17,668	29.0	37,023	60.7	6,249	10.3	34.0
28	Lower West Side	48,448	-10.3	9,621	19.9	653	1.35	17,048	35.2	27,082	55.9	4,318	8.9	29.8
28	South Census Tracts of Near West Side	26,604	-23.7	327	. .	25,137	94.49	13,764	51.7	11,815	44.4	1,025	3.9	17.1
28	Total	135,992	-10.8	20,818	15.1	29,452	21.7	48,480	35.6	75,920	55.8	11,592	8.5	
29	Near South Side	10,350	- 8.5	323	3.1	7,996	77.26	4,444	42.9	5,071	49.0	835	8.1	24.0
29	Armour Square	15,783	-32.2	2,232	14.1	6,687	42.37	6,335	40.1	8,142	51.6	1,306	8.3	26.2
29	Douglas	52,325	-33.6	818	1.6	48,445	92.58	22,230	42.5	26,904	51.4	3,191	6.1	23.9
29	Oakland	24,378	- 0.4	98	0.4	24,067	98.72	11,275	46.3	11,951	49.0	1,152	4.7	20.9
29	Total	102,836	-25.4	3,471	3.4	87,195	84.8	44,284	43.1	52,068	50.6	6,484	6.3	
30	Garfield Ridge	40,449	213.6	3,478	8.6	2,774	6.86	16,098	39.8	22,432	55.5	1,919	4.7	28.4
30	West Elsdon	14,215	83.9	1,809	12.7	5	0.04	4,472	31.5	8,726	61.3	1,017	7.2	35.2
30	Gage Park	28,244	- 6.3	4,465	15.8	22	0.08	7,522	26.6	17,332	61.4	3,390	12.0	37.9
30	Clearing	18,797	77.5	1,515	8.1	20	0.11	6,860	36.5	11,040	58.7	897	4.8	28.3
30	Total	101,705	65.7	11,267	11.1	2,821	2.77	34,952	34.4	59,530	58.5	7,223	7.1	

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	1960 Population		Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age
		Total 1	Increase or Decrease since 1950 2	Number 3	Percent 4	Number 5	Percent 6	Under 18 Years		18-64 Years		65 Years and Over		
								Number 7	Percent 8	Number 9	Percent 10	Number 11	Percent 12	
31	Archer Heights	10,584	22.0	1,743	16.5	1	0.01	3,233	30.6	6,246	59.0	1,105	10.4	35.3
31	Brighton Park	38,019	- 8.0	7,745	20.4	71	0.19	11,343	29.8	22,749	59.9	3,927	10.3	34.2
31	McKinley Park	16,908	-10.1	1,685	10.0	23	0.14	5,570	32.9	9,736	57.6	1,602	9.5	32.4
31	Bridgeport	41,560	- 9.8	5,373	12.9	124	0.30	14,360	34.6	23,280	56.0	3,920	9.4	30.8
31	New City	67,428	-11.2	9,473	14.1	256	0.38	23,299	34.6	38,194	56.6	5,935	8.8	29.8
31	Total	174,499	8.6	26,019	14.9	475	0.27	57,805	33.1	100,205	57.5	16,489	9.4	
32	Fuller Park	12,181	-29.1	121	1.0	11,705	96.09	5,450	44.7	6,201	50.9	530	4.4	22.4
32	Grand Boulevard	80,036	-30.1	230	0.3	79,638	99.50	24,753	30.9	47,792	59.7	7,491	9.4	33.8
32	Washington Park	43,690	-23.2	221	0.5	43,358	99.24	11,236	25.7	28,228	64.6	4,226	9.7	36.8
32	Total	135,907	27.9	572	0.4	134,701	99.11	41,439	30.5	82,221	60.5	12,247	9.0	
33	Kenwood	41,533	16.3	1,213	2.9	35,251	84.87	13,879	33.4	25,191	60.7	2,463	5.9	28.4
33	Hyde Park	45,577	-17.4	4,998	11.0	18,363	40.29	10,673	23.4	29,633	65.0	5,271	11.6	32.6
33	Woodlawn	81,279	0.7	1,424	1.8	72,829	89.60	26,051	32.1	50,110	61.6	5,118	6.3	29.5
33	Total	168,389	- 1.9	7,635	4.5	126,443	75.09	50,603	30.1	104,934	62.3	12,852	7.6	
34	West Lawn	26,910	86.1	2,923	10.9	17	0.06	8,843	32.9	16,056	59.6	2,011	7.5	34.2
34	Chicago Lawn	51,347	2.3	10,110	19.7	53	0.10	12,544	24.4	32,470	63.3	6,333	12.3	40.4
34	Ashburn	38,638	417.1	2,379	6.2	34	0.09	16,766	43.4	20,366	52.7	1,506	3.9	27.4
34	Total	116,895	62.0	15,412	13.2	104	0.09	38,153	32.6	68,892	59.0	9,850	8.4	

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	1960 Population		Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						
		Total	Increase or Decrease since 1950	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Under 18 Years		18-64 Years		65 Years and Over		
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
35	West Englewood	58,516	- 6.9	6,806	11.6	6,933	11.85	18,536	31.7	33,686	57.5	6,294	10.8	32.6
35	Englewood	97,595	3.7	4,179	4.3	67,488	69.15	38,205	39.1	52,871	54.2	6,519	6.7	25.7
35	Total	156,111	- 0.6	10,985	7.0	74,421	47.67	56,741	36.3	86,557	55.5	12,813	8.2	
36	Greater Grand Crossing	63,169	2.3	1,569	2.5	54,482	86.25	20,297	32.1	38,438	60.9	4,434	7.0	31.7
36	Chatham	41,962	2.7	2,368	5.6	26,872	64.04	11,237	26.8	27,054	64.5	3,671	8.7	34.6
36	Total	105,131	2.5	3,937	3.7	81,354	77.38	31,534	30.0	65,492	62.3	8,105	7.7	
37	South Shore	73,086	- 7.9	9,713	13.3	7,579	10.37	15,609	21.4	45,972	62.9	11,505	15.7	43.8
37	South Chicago	49,913	-10.4	6,956	13.9	2,575	5.16	16,033	32.1	29,181	58.5	4,699	9.4	33.0
37	Total	122,999	- 8.9	16,669	13.6	10,154	8.26	31,642	25.7	75,153	61.1	16,204	13.2	
38	Auburn Gresham	59,484	- 2.5	7,466	12.6	138	0.23	15,521	26.1	35,600	59.8	8,363	14.1	40.4
38	Beverly	24,814	22.9	1,385	5.6	23	0.09	8,110	32.7	13,738	55.3	2,966	12.0	39.4
38	Washington Heights	29,793	21.7	2,421	8.1	3,776	12.67	9,273	31.1	17,326	58.2	3,194	10.7	35.9
38	Mount Greenwood	21,941	77.9	1,496	6.8	23	0.10	8,678	39.6	12,017	54.7	1,246	5.7	29.4
38	Total	136,032	15.3	12,768	9.4	3,960	2.91	41,582	30.6	78,681	57.8	15,769	11.6	
39	Roseland	58,750	3.6	6,289	10.7	13,358	22.74	18,315	31.2	34,185	58.2	6,250	10.6	35.8
39	West Pullman	35,397	21.0	4,483	12.7	69	0.19	12,199	34.5	20,060	56.6	3,138	8.9	32.4
39	Morgan Park	27,912	23.4	1,305	4.7	9,830	35.22	10,083	36.1	14,868	53.3	2,961	10.6	33.4
39	Total	122,059	12.4	12,077	9.9	23,257	19.05	40,597	33.3	69,113	56.6	12,349	10.1	

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	1960 Population		Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age
		Total 1	Increase or Decrease since 1960 2	Number 3	Percent 4	Number 5	Percent 6	Under 18 Years		18-64 Years		65 Years and Over		
								Number 7	Percent 8	Number 9	Percent 10	Number 11	Percent 12	
40	Avalon Park	12,710	11.9	1,306	10.3	50	0.39	3,962	31.2	7,318	57.5	1,430	11.3	36.5
40	Burnside	3,463	- 2.5	759	21.9	9	0.26	1,152	33.3	1,966	56.7	345	10.0	33.5
40	Calumet Heights	19,352	107.0	2,472	12.8	39	0.20	6,600	34.1	11,351	58.7	1,401	7.2	32.9
40	Pullman	8,412	- 5.5	1,360	16.2	12	0.14	2,662	31.7	4,989	59.3	761	9.0	34.4
40	South Deering	18,794	7.5	2,454	13.1	157	0.84	7,417	39.5	10,196	54.2	1,181	6.3	25.8
40	East Side	23,214	7.4	2,671	11.5	23	0.10	7,582	32.7	13,770	59.3	1,862	8.0	33.2
40	Riverdale	11,448	16.9	130	1.1	10,321	90.16	7,211	63.0	3,930	34.3	307	2.7	12.8
40	Hegewisch	8,936	25.1	1,137	12.7	36	0.40	3,097	34.7	5,165	57.8	674	7.5	30.6
40	Total	106,329	19.2	12,289	11.6	10,647	10.01	39,683	37.3	58,685	55.2	7,961	7.5	
41	Planning Area Total	143,012	36.1	6,887	4.8	3,320	2.32	52,901	37.0	77,106	53.9	13,005	9.1	20.2
42	Planning Area Total	156,807	109.2	7,717	4.9	784	0.50	63,577	40.6	84,264	53.7	8,966	5.7	27.2
43	Planning Area Total	156,652	96.7	8,080	5.2	475	0.30	62,312	39.8	85,075	54.3	9,265	5.9	23.9
44	Planning Area Total	160,275	63.2	12,210	7.6	6,040	3.77	57,090	35.6	92,039	57.4	11,146	7.0	31.4
45	Planning Area Total	197,142	2.0	22,734	11.5	350	0.18	52,059	26.4	120,293	61.0	24,790	12.6	33.0
46	Planning Area Total	131,493	71.5	8,414	6.4	3,331	2.53	49,228	37.4	74,348	56.6	7,917	6.0	30.5
47	Planning Area Total	139,665	150.9	6,727	4.8	1,790	1.28	57,680	41.3	74,912	53.6	7,073	5.1	28.8
48	Planning Area Total	161,180	113.0	7,648	4.8	17,805	11.04	69,361	43.0	82,860	51.4	8,959	5.6	25.1
49	Planning Area Total	157,743	78.4	8,430	5.3	8,786	5.57	61,980	39.3	86,805	55.0	8,958	5.7	26.4
50	Planning Area Total	213,967	39.3	9,055	4.2	12,188	5.70	78,399	36.6	118,453	55.4	17,115	6.0	27.5
	Zone III - Total	3,427,757	22.8	254,119	7.4	753,998	22.00	1,220,061	35.6	1,936,424	56.5	271,272	7.9	

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	Education of Population 25 Years and Over						Income of Families in 1959					
		Population 25 Years and Over	Completed 8 years or Less		Completed High School or More		Median Years of School Completed	All Families	Less than \$3,000		\$10,000 or More	Percent	Median Income
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent			
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
27	North Lawndale - Total	54,365	30,611	56.3	11,269	20.7	8.7	25,751	6,377	24.8	2,238	8.7	4,981
28	South Lawndale	37,590	20,031	53.3	8,683	23.1	8.9	16,243	1,929	11.9	2,504	15.4	6,408
28	Lower West Side	27,227	17,014	62.5	4,459	16.4	8.5	11,948	1,756	14.7	1,473	12.3	5,861
28	So. C. T. of Near W. Side	10,810	6,981	64.6	1,766	16.3	8.1	5,306	2,146	40.4	154	2.9	3,631
28	Total	75,627	44,026	58.2	14,908	19.7	8.7	33,497	5,831	17.4	4,131	12.3	5,791
29	Near South Side	5,033	2,876	57.1	1,002	19.9	8.6	1,884	866	46.0	94	5.0	3,280
29	Armour Square	8,154	4,836	59.3	1,614	19.8	8.6	3,583	846	23.6	364	10.2	5,140
29	Douglas	25,512	12,232	47.9	8,128	31.9	9.3	10,865	4,293	39.5	784	7.2	3,779
29	Oakland	1,410	5,868	52.8	2,278	20.5	8.8	5,182	2,321	44.8	147	2.8	3,412
29	Total	40,109	25,812	64.4	13,022	32.5	8.9	21,514	8,326	38.7	1,389	6.5	3,883
30	Garfield Ridge	21,708	8,551	39.4	7,334	33.8	10.2	10,241	524	5.1	2,719	26.6	7,896
30	West Elsdon	8,657	3,867	44.7	2,882	33.3	9.7	3,818	189	5.0	1,024	26.8	8,004
30	Gage Park	18,308	8,961	48.9	5,577	30.5	9.2	8,031	639	8.0	2,045	25.5	7,571
30	Clearing	10,250	4,069	39.7	3,428	33.4	10.2	4,805	246	5.1	1,192	24.8	7,584
30	Total	58,923	25,448	43.2	19,221	32.6	9.8	26,895	1,598	5.9	6,980	26.0	7,769

Planning Area	Community Area	Education of Population 25 Years and Over						Income of Families in 1959					Median Income
		Population 25 Years and Over	Completed 8 years or Less		Completed High School or More		Median Years of School Completed	All Families	Less than \$3, 000		\$10, 000 or More		
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
31	Archer Heights	6, 557	3, 306	50. 4	1, 600	24. 4	9. 0	2, 950	222	7. 5	752	25. 5	7, 577
31	Brighton Park	23, 213	11, 975	51. 6	5, 947	25. 6	8. 9	10, 463	1, 081	10. 3	1, 892	17. 5	6, 740
31	McKinley Park	9, 905	5, 397	54. 5	2, 094	21. 1	8. 8	4, 485	473	10. 5	774	17. 3	6, 517
31	Bridgeport	23, 626	12, 957	54. 8	4, 749	20. 1	8. 8	10, 791	1, 374	12. 7	1, 600	14. 8	6, 265
31	New City	37, 914	20, 517	54. 1	8, 382	22. 1	8. 8	17, 285	1, 792	10. 4	2, 754	15. 9	6, 539
31	Total	101, 215	54, 152	53. 5	22, 772	22. 5	8. 9	45, 974	4, 942	10. 7	7, 712	16. 8	6, 601
32	Fuller Park	5, 729	3, 430	59. 9	1, 001	17. 5	8. 5	2, 510	705	28. 1	183	7. 3	4, 547
32	Grand Boulevard	49, 067	27, 606	56. 3	11, 124	22. 7	8. 7	17, 290	5, 637	32. 6	961	5. 6	4, 329
32	Washington Park	28, 994	14, 417	49. 7	8, 009	27. 6	9. 0	10, 489	2, 690	25. 6	752	7. 2	4, 806
32	Total	83, 790	45, 453	54. 2	20, 134	24. 0	8. 8	30, 289	9, 032	29. 8	1, 896	6. 3	4, 519
33	Kenwood	23, 282	8, 794	37. 8	8, 918	38. 3	10. 5	10, 175	2, 659	26. 1	1, 330	13. 1	4, 852
33	Hyde Park	29, 045	6, 728	23. 2	17, 774	61. 2	12. 5	10, 648	1, 439	13. 5	2, 798	26. 3	6, 772
33	Woodlawn	46, 797	19, 971	42. 7	15, 503	33. 1	9. 9	19, 020	5, 132	27. 0	1, 482	7. 8	4, 797
33	Total	99, 124	35, 493	35. 8	42, 195	42. 6	11. 0	39, 843	9, 230	23. 2	5, 610	14. 1	5, 243
34	West Lawn	16, 229	6, 284	38. 7	5, 825	35. 9	10. 3	7, 215	328	4. 5	2, 037	28. 2	7, 900
34	Chicago Lawn	34, 687	14, 543	41. 9	12, 806	36. 9	10. 1	14, 774	1, 144	7. 7	4, 108	27. 8	7, 791
34	Ashburn	20, 179	4, 535	22. 5	10, 766	53. 4	12. 1	9, 429	247	2. 6	2, 794	29. 6	6, 332
34	Total	71, 095	25, 362	35. 7	29, 397	41. 3	10. 9	31, 418	1, 719	5. 5	8, 939	28. 5	7, 956

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	Education of Population 25 Years and Over						Income of Families in 1959					
		Population 25 Years and Over	Completed 8 years or Less		Completed High School or More		Median Years of School Completed	All Families	Less Than \$3,000		\$10,000 or More	Percent	Median Income
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent			
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
35	West Englewood	34,579	16,015	46.3	10,237	29.6	9.5	15,462	1,926	12.5	2,716	17.6	6,695
35	Englewood	49,661	23,763	47.9	13,744	27.7	9.3	22,071	4,627	21.0	2,636	11.9	5,579
35	Total	84,240	39,778	47.2	23,981	28.5	9.3	37,533	6,553	17.5	5,352	14.3	6,024
36	Greater Grand Crossing	37,514	13,980	37.3	14,934	39.8	10.7	15,799	2,249	14.2	2,412	15.3	6,190
36	Chatham	27,258	7,930	29.1	13,222	48.5	11.8	11,975	987	8.2	2,787	23.3	7,176
36	Total	64,772	21,910	33.8	28,156	43.5	11.1	27,774	3,236	11.7	5,199	18.7	6,598
37	South Shore	52,275	13,632	26.1	29,001	55.5	12.2	21,592	2,040	9.4	7,354	34.1	7,888
37	South Chicago	29,702	14,751	49.7	8,837	29.8	9.0	13,000	1,400	10.8	3,021	23.2	6,949
37	Total	81,977	28,383	34.6	37,838	46.2	11.4	34,592	3,440	9.9	10,375	30.0	7,509
38	Auburn Gresham	39,241	14,476	36.9	15,741	40.1	10.7	16,477	1,221	7.4	5,245	31.8	8,014
38	Beverly	15,433	2,866	18.6	10,061	65.2	12.6	6,585	343	5.2	3,807	57.8	11,437
38	Washington Heights	18,608	5,453	29.3	8,858	47.6	11.7	8,018	419	5.2	2,927	36.5	8,523
38	Mount Greenwood	11,761	3,603	30.6	5,364	45.6	11.4	5,377	236	4.4	1,600	29.8	8,255
38	Total	85,043	26,398	31.0	40,024	47.1	11.6	36,457	2,219	6.1	13,579	37.2	8,574
39	Roseland	36,085	13,138	36.4	14,643	40.6	10.8	16,037	1,432	8.9	3,978	24.8	7,375
39	West Pullman	20,660	8,081	39.1	7,223	35.0	10.3	9,384	757	8.1	2,272	24.2	7,496
39	Morgan Park	16,000	4,818	30.1	8,110	50.7	12.0	6,940	796	11.5	2,346	33.8	8,029
39	Total	72,745	26,037	35.8	29,976	41.2	10.9	32,361	2,985	9.2	8,596	26.6	7,520

Planning Area	Community Area	Education of Population 25 Years and Over						Income of Families in 1959					
		Population 25 Years and Over 14	Completed 8 Years or Less		Completed High School or More		Median Years of School Completed 19	All Families 20	Less than \$3, 000		\$10, 000 or More	Median Income 25	
			Number 15	Percent 16	Number 17	Percent 18			Number 21	Percent 22			
40	Avalon Park	7, 970	1, 921	24. 1	4, 559	57. 2	12. 2	3, 479	212	6. 1	1, 402	40. 3	8, 697
40	Burnside	2, 047	1, 001	48. 9	485	23. 7	9. 1	943	101	10. 7	139	14. 7	6, 591
40	Calumet Heights	11, 561	3, 706	32. 1	5, 691	49. 2	11. 9	5, 152	242	4. 7	1, 952	37. 9	8, 611
40	Pullman	5, 157	2, 297	44. 5	1, 546	30. 0	9. 6	2, 193	169	7. 7	435	19. 8	7, 023
40	South Deering	10, 198	3, 618	35. 5	4, 548	44. 6	11. 2	4, 617	363	7. 9	1, 251	27. 1	7, 768
40	East Side	13, 731	6, 308	45. 9	4, 126	30. 0	9. 5	6, 139	434	7. 1	1, 481	24. 1	7, 370
40	Riverdale	3, 471	1, 304	37. 6	1, 035	29. 8	10. 1	2, 187	1, 024	46. 8	100	4. 6	3, 261
40	Hegewisch	5, 079	2, 638	51. 9	1, 175	23. 1	8. 9	2, 300	184	8. 0	468	20. 3	7, 004
40	Total	59, 214	22, 793	38. 5	23, 165	39. 1	10. 5	27, 010	2, 729	10. 1	7, 228	26. 8	7, 432
41	Planning Area Total	81, 129	28, 142	34. 7	37, 393	46. 1	11. 4	37, 630	3, 711	9. 9	8, 143	21. 6	7, 075
42	Planning Area Total	81, 451	18, 680	22. 9	49, 389	60. 6	12. 3	38, 422	2, 646	6. 9	12, 761	33. 2	8, 301
43	Planning Area Total	85, 714	18, 033	21. 0	52, 764	61. 6	12. 4	39, 938	1, 954	4. 9	15, 484	38. 8	8, 815
44	Planning Area Total	92, 171	28, 795	31. 2	43, 783	47. 5	11. 6	42, 059	2, 051	4. 9	13, 371	31. 8	8, 313
45	Planning Area Total	128, 788	43, 246	33. 6	58, 753	44. 9	11. 4	55, 967	4, 185	7. 5	18, 086	32. 3	8, 085
46	Planning Area Total	73, 489	21, 808	29. 7	36, 088	49. 1	11. 9	33, 967	1, 862	5. 5	11, 677	34. 4	8, 337
47	Planning Area Total	72, 646	21, 205	29. 2	34, 745	47. 8	11. 7	34, 549	1, 852	5. 4	9, 794	28. 3	7, 949
48	Planning Area Total	81, 431	24, 330	29. 9	41, 422	50. 9	12. 0	38, 336	2, 525	6. 6	10, 521	27. 4	7, 826
49	Planning Area Total	84, 379	27, 813	33. 0	37, 681	44. 7	11. 3	40, 459	2, 489	6. 2	9, 675	23. 9	7, 599
50	Planning Area Total	117, 938	45, 908	38. 9	46, 277	39. 2	10. 1	53, 607	6, 556	12. 2	9, 573	17. 9	6, 431
	Zone III - Total	1, 931, 375	729, 616	37. 78	794, 353	41. 13		865, 842	98, 048	11. 32	208, 309	24. 06	

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	Marital Instability			Unemployment			Housing			Population Per Household		
		Population 14 Years and Over	Divorced or Separated		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed		All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units		Number in Household	Heads of Households	Persons per Household
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
27	North Lawndale - Total	74,022	9,205	12.44	44,131	5,390	12.21	30,243	8,310	27.5	122,965	28,878	4.26
28	South Lawndale	46,314	2,523	5.45	26,409	1,227	4.65	20,308	2,162	10.7	58,215	19,554	2.98
28	Lower West Side	34,174	1,676	4.90	19,821	957	4.83	16,612	4,289	25.8	47,992	15,267	3.14
28	So. C. T. of Near W. Side	14,614	2,145	14.77	4,571	593	12.97	6,577	3,294	50.1	24,072	7,173	3.36
28	Total	95,102	6,344	6.67	50,801	2,777	5.47	43,497	9,745	22.4	130,279	41,994	3.10
29	Near South Side	6,399	1,121	17.52	3,290	461	14.01	3,803	1,488	39.1	9,853	3,353	2.94
29	Armour Square	10,430	674	6.46	5,295	347	6.55	4,492	1,450	32.3	15,656	4,299	3.64
29	Douglas	32,956	5,393	16.37	16,472	2,267	13.76	15,816	5,172	32.7	50,123	15,264	3.28
29	Oakland	14,340	2,648	18.47	7,011	1,040	14.83	7,834	3,389	43.3	23,955	7,322	3.27
29	Total	64,125	9,836	15.34	32,068	4,115	12.83	31,945	11,499	36.0	99,587	30,238	3.29
30	Garfield Ridge	26,879	516	1.92	16,602	605	3.64	10,866	397	3.7	40,414	10,609	3.81
30	West Elsdon	10,696	235	2.20	6,594	211	3.20	4,177	144	3.5	14,053	4,107	3.42
30	Gage Park	22,365	645	2.88	13,459	466	3.46	9,309	608	6.5	28,120	9,136	3.08
30	Clearing	13,053	342	2.62	8,367	359	4.29	5,465	241	4.4	18,702	5,162	3.62
30	Total	72,993	1,738	2.38	45,022	1,641	3.64	29,817	1,390	4.7	101,289	29,014	3.49

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	Marital Instability				Unemployment			Housing			Population Per Household		
		Population 14 Years and Over	Divorced or Separated		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed		All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units		Number in Household	Heads of Households	Persons Per Household	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent				
31	Archer Heights	7,949	27	2.49	4,964	145	2.92	3,309	157	4.7	10,545	3,218	3.28	
31	Brighton Park	28,717	1,115	3.88	17,521	872	4.98	12,499	1,194	9.6	37,658	12,137	3.10	
31	McKinley Park	12,363	446	3.61	7,263	298	4.10	5,422	863	15.9	16,826	5,199	3.24	
31	Bridgeport	29,733	1,297	4.36	17,316	1,057	6.10	13,314	2,972	22.3	41,275	12,708	3.25	
31	New City	48,234	1,965	4.07	28,771	1,710	5.94	21,385	3,092	14.5	66,661	20,398	3.27	
31	Total	126,996	5,021	3.95	75,835	4,082	5.38	55,929	8,278	14.8	172,965	53,660	3.22	
32	Fuller Park	7,496	965	12.87	4,093	593	14.49	2,954	1,294	43.8	12,069	2,798	4.31	
32	Grand Boulevard	58,783	10,820	18.41	32,796	3,970	12.11	26,486	12,410	46.9	77,111	25,562	3.02	
32	Washington Park	34,164	6,564	19.21	21,250	2,358	11.10	15,878	5,117	32.2	42,644	15,270	2.79	
32	Total	100,443	18,349	18.26	58,139	6,921	11.90	45,318	18,821	41.5	131,824	43,630	3.02	
33	Kenwood	29,081	4,755	16.35	17,950	1,977	11.01	15,428	2,883	18.7	40,541	14,478	2.80	
33	Hyde Park	36,435	3,458	9.49	23,452	1,167	4.98	19,621	2,855	14.6	43,088	17,750	2.43	
33	Woodlawn	58,434	9,742	16.67	37,063	4,445	11.99	29,616	8,131	27.5	79,533	27,648	2.88	
33	Total	123,950	17,955	14.49	78,465	7,589	9.67	64,665	13,869	21.5	163,162	59,876	2.72	
34	West Lawn	19,788	429	2.17	11,830	279	2.36	7,922	423	5.3	26,838	7,783	3.45	
34	Chicago Lawn	41,609	1,458	3.50	25,021	694	2.77	17,480	332	1.9	51,084	17,152	2.95	
34	Ashburn	23,848	332	1.39	14,134	251	1.78	9,793	39	0.4	38,571	9,608	4.01	
34	Total	85,245	2,219	2.60	50,985	1,224	2.40	35,195	794	2.3	116,493	34,543	3.37	

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	Marital Instability			Unemployment			Housing			Population Per Household		
		Population 14 Years and Over	Divorced or Separated		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed		All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units		Number in Household	Heads of Households	Persons Per Household
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
35	West Englewood	43,408	2,064	4.75	25,679	1,365	5.32	18,224	3,050	16.7	58,244	17,725	3.29
35	Englewood	64,739	6,592	10.18	38,577	3,510	9.10	27,157	7,635	28.1	96,387	25,978	3.71
35	Total	108,147	8,656	8.00	64,256	4,875	7.59	45,381	10,685	23.6	154,631	43,703	3.54
36	Greater Grand Crossing	46,066	5,100	11.07	29,561	2,363	7.99	18,749	2,945	15.7	62,686	18,235	3.44
36	Chatham	32,738	2,554	7.80	22,156	1,252	5.65	14,378	904	6.3	41,846	13,688	3.06
36	Total	78,804	7,654	9.71	51,717	3,615	6.99	33,127	3,849	11.6	104,532	31,923	3.27
37	South Shore	60,740	3,289	5.41	36,647	1,210	3.30	30,001	1,026	3.4	72,583	28,788	2.52
37	South Chicago	36,829	1,534	4.17	21,055	998	4.74	15,622	2,659	17.0	49,575	15,131	3.28
37	Total	97,569	4,823	4.94	57,702	2,208	3.83	45,623	3,685	8.1	122,158	43,919	2.78
38	Auburn Gresham	47,294	1,415	2.99	28,033	645	2.30	19,448	909	4.7	59,160	19,118	3.09
38	Beverly	18,461	331	1.79	9,672	122	1.26	7,527	239	3.2	24,741	7,394	3.35
38	Washington Heights	22,262	620	2.79	13,240	313	2.36	9,068	426	4.7	29,670	8,861	3.35
38	Mount Greenwood	14,793	233	1.58	8,422	217	2.58	5,676	206	3.6	21,513	5,584	3.85
38	Total	102,810	2,599	2.53	59,367	1,297	2.18	41,719	1,780	4.3	135,084	40,957	3.30
39	Roseland	43,984	1,856	4.22	25,604	894	3.49	18,328	1,251	6.8	58,324	17,987	3.24
39	West Pullman	25,294	709	2.80	14,956	532	3.56	10,613	1,233	11.6	35,292	10,348	3.41
39	Morgan Park	19,865	807	4.06	10,569	560	5.30	7,858	1,203	15.3	27,474	7,663	3.59
39	Total	89,143	3,372	3.78	51,129	1,986	3.88	36,799	3,687	10.0	121,090	35,998	3.36

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	Marital Instability			Unemployment			Housing			Population Per Household			
		Population 14 Years and Over 26	Divorced or Separated		Civilian Labor Force 29	Unemployed		All Housing Units 32	Unsound Housing Units		Number in Household 35	Heads of Households 36	Persons Per Household 37	
			Number 27	Percent 28		Number 30	Percent 31		Number 33	Percent 34				
40	Avalon Park	9,570	233	2.43	5,644	142	2.52	3,913	73	1.9	12,688	3,829	3.31	
40	Burnside	2,536	65	2.56	1,491	90	6.04	1,057	159	15.0	3,442	1,026	3.35	
40	Calumet Heights	13,835	297	2.15	8,148	144	1.77	5,677	192	3.4	19,254	5,531	3.48	
40	Pullman	6,254	278	4.45	3,665	169	4.61	2,795	760	27.2	8,274	2,633	3.14	
40	South Deering	12,661	399	3.15	7,180	349	4.86	5,105	279	5.5	18,489	4,978	3.71	
40	East Side	17,119	519	3.03	9,585	377	3.93	6,951	760	10.9	22,949	6,731	3.41	
40	Riverside	5,187	668	12.88	2,012	323	16.05	2,295	82	3.6	11,417	2,275	5.02	
40	Hegewisch	6,385	168	2.63	3,674	214	5.82	2,631	322	12.2	8,819	2,548	3.46	
40	Total	73,547	2,627	3.57	41,399	1,808	4.37	30,424	2,627	8.6	105,332	29,551	3.56	
41	Planning Area Total	99,482	3,139	3.16	40,254	1,619	4.02	43,398	8,385	19.3	138,950	36,490	3.81	
42	Planning Area Total	102,818	1,734	1.69	42,358	1,421	3.35	43,545	2,751	6.3	152,891	41,356	3.70	
43	Planning Area Total	104,529	1,679	1.61	42,608	1,244	2.92	44,315	2,006	4.5	155,215	42,791	3.63	
44	Planning Area Total	112,496	3,148	2.80	45,580	1,815	3.98	47,051	2,265	4.8	157,364	45,647	3.45	
45	Planning Area Total	155,999	4,974	3.19	58,167	2,190	3.76	68,397	3,466	5.1	194,607	66,548	2.92	
46	Planning Area Total	90,692	2,344	2.58	37,462	1,509	4.03	38,064	1,960	5.1	129,824	36,774	3.53	
47	Planning Area Total	90,444	1,875	2.07	37,107	1,356	3.65	38,298	2,035	5.3	137,846	36,456	3.78	
48	Planning Area Total	100,855	2,911	2.89	40,687	1,753	4.31	43,096	4,325	10.0	157,597	40,859	3.80	
49	Planning Area Total	104,558	2,704	2.59	43,885	1,844	4.20	45,912	3,462	7.5	157,027	43,976	3.57	
50	Planning Area Total	147,970	4,697	3.17	56,782	3,383	5.96	63,946	10,628	16.6	206,234	60,312	3.42	
	Zone III - Total	2,402,739	129,603	5.39	1,205,906	67,662	5.61	1,045,704	140,302	13.4	3,368,946	999,093	3.37	

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	Stability of Population			Live Births 1964				Infant Deaths					
		Population 5 Years and Over.	Same House in 1960 as in 1955		Total	Rate/1,000 Population	White	Non-White	Live Births Rate/1,000	White		Non-White		
			Number	Percent						Number	Rate/1,000	Rate/1,000	Rate/1,000 B.	
27	North Lawndale - Total	101,866	27,557	27.1	4,349	35.1	145	4,204	203	46.7	4	27.6	199	47.3
28	South Lawndale	54,961	28,740	52.3	1,299	22.3	1,193	106	35	26.9	30	25.1	5	47.2
28	Lower West Side	42,609	23,376	54.9	1,279	27.6	1,252	27	24	18.8	22	17.6	2	74.1
28	So. C. T. of Near W. Side	21,801	9,250	42.4	665	25.0	194	471	30	45.1	5	25.8	25	53.1
28	Total	119,371	61,366	51.4	3,243	23.8	2,639	604	89	27.4	57	21.6	32	53.0
29	Near South Side	8,799	3,294	37.4	199	19.4	33	166	6	30.2	1	30.3	5	30.1
29	Armour Square	13,758	7,671	55.8	298	22.3	150	148	11	36.9	3	20.0	8	54.1
29	Douglas	44,428	14,942	33.6	1,159	23.1	168	991	31	26.7	2	11.9	29	29.3
29	Oakland	19,930	6,707	33.7	760	31.7	. .	760	37	48.7	. .	. .	37	48.7
29	Total	86,915	32,614	37.5	2,416	24.7	351	2,065	85	35.2	6	17.1	79	38.3
30	Garfield Ridge	35,255	15,249	43.3	789	18.8	683	106	14	17.7	14	20.5	. .	. .
30	West Elsdon	13,018	7,014	53.9	222	15.6	219	3	4	18.0	3	13.7	1	333.3
30	Gage Park	26,028	16,164	62.1	487	18.0	486	1	8	19.7	8	16.5	. .	. .
30	Clearing	16,528	6,466	39.1	493	23.4	493	. .	13	26.4	12	24.3	1	. .
30	Total	90,829	44,893	49.4	1,991	19.1	1,881	110	39	19.6	37	19.7	2	18.2

Planning Area	Community Area	Stability of Population			Live Births 1964				Infant Deaths					
		Population 5 Years and Over 38	Same House in 1960 as in 1955		Total 41	Rate/1, 000 Population 42	White 43	Non-White 44	Number 45	Rate/1, 000 Live Births 46	White		Non-White	
			Number 39	Percent 40							Number 47	Rate/1, 000 W. Live Births 48	Number 49	Rate/1, 000 Non-White B. 50
31	Archer Heights	9, 581	5, 604	58.5	216	20. 4	215	1	6	27. 8	6	27. 9	•	•
31	Brighton Park	34, 240	19, 796	57. 8	1, 062	28. 8	1, 008	54	21	19. 8	21	20. 8	•	•
31	McKinley Park	15, 209	9, 271	61. 0	333	20. 4	332	1	6	18. 0	6	18. 1	•	•
31	Bridgeport	36, 974	21, 946	59. 4	806	20. 5	793	13	22	27. 3	21	26. 5	1	76. 9
31	New City	59, 585	33, 982	57. 0	1, 601	24. 9	1, 583	18	38	23. 7	37	23. 4	1	55. 6
31	Total	155, 589	90, 599	58. 2	4, 018	24. 0	3, 931	87	93	23. 1	91	23. 1	2	23. 0
32	Fuller Park	10, 242	4, 447	43. 4	302	27. 7	4	298	9	29. 8	1	250. 0	8	26. 8
32	Grand Boulevard	70, 691	30, 347	42. 9	2, 432	29. 4	10	2, 422	91	37. 4	•	•	91	37. 6
32	Washington Park	39, 461	18, 518	46. 9	1, 148	26. 7	8	1, 140	52	45. 3	•	•	52	45. 6
32	Total	120, 394	53, 312	44. 3	3, 882	28. 4	22	3, 860	152	39. 2	1	45. 5	151	39. 1
33	Kenwood	35, 253	11, 482	32. 6	938	24. 0	84	854	52	55. 4	4	47. 6	48	56. 2
33	Hyde Park	41, 260	13, 197	32. 0	714	16. 8	416	298	16	22. 4	8	19. 2	8	26. 8
33	Woodlawn	70, 074	22, 074	31. 4	2, 206	27. 8	75	2, 131	108	49. 0	3	40. 0	105	49. 3
33	Total	146, 731	46, 753	31. 9	3, 858	24. 0	575	3, 283	176	45. 6	15	26. 1	161	49. 0
34	West Lawn	24, 364	14, 098	57. 9	417	15. 5	410	7	12	28. 8	12	29. 3	•	•
34	Chicago Lawn	47, 587	28, 033	58. 9	892	18. 1	889	3	18	20. 2	18	20. 2	•	•
34	Ashburn	32, 959	15, 834	48. 0	726	17. 1	726	•	12	16. 5	12	16. 5	•	•
34	Total	104, 910	57, 965	55. 3	2, 035	17. 1	2, 025	10	42	20. 6	42	20. 7	•	•

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	Stability of Population			Live Births 1964				Infant Deaths					
		Population 5 Years and Over	Same House in 1960 as in 1955		Total	Rate/1,000 Population	White	Non-White	Number	Rate/1,000 Live Births	White		Non-White	
			Number	Percent							Number	Rate/1,000 W. Live Births	Number	Rate/1,000 Non-W. Live B.
		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
35	West Englewood	52,235	28,491	54.5	1,475	26.0	986	489	47	31.9	23	23.3	24	49.1
35	Englewood	83,079	25,572	30.8	3,028	32.7	259	2,769	123	40.6	6	23.2	117	42.3
35	Total	135,314	54,063	40.0	4,503	30.1	1,245	3,258	170	37.8	29	23.3	141	43.3
36	Greater Grand Crossing	55,959	21,142	37.8	1,384	22.3	36	1,348	55	39.7	.	.	55	40.8
36	Chatham	38,021	7,684	20.2	988	22.3	19	969	23	23.3	1	52.6	22	22.7
36	Total	93,980	28,826	30.7	2,372	22.3	55	2,317	78	32.9	1	18.2	77	33.2
37	South Shore	68,196	30,943	45.4	1,417	19.5	573	844	40	28.2	14	24.4	26	30.8
37	South Chicago	44,762	25,945	58.0	1,022	21.2	942	80	20	19.6	16	17.0	4	50.0
37	Total	112,958	56,888	50.4	2,439	20.2	1,515	924	60	24.6	30	19.8	30	32.5
38	Auburn Gresham	54,848	31,722	57.8	1,122	19.4	828	294	25	22.3	14	16.9	11	37.4
38	Beverly	22,882	15,035	65.7	360	14.8	360	.	7	19.4	7	19.4	.	.
38	Washington Heights	27,041	15,258	56.4	520	17.0	373	147	10	19.2	6	16.1	4	27.2
38	Mount Greenwood	19,435	10,873	56.0	358	15.4	357	1	14	39.1	14	39.2	.	.
38	Total	124,206	72,888	58.7	2,360	17.4	1,918	442	56	23.7	41	21.4	15	33.9
39	Roseland	53,315	30,819	57.8	1,011	17.4	749	262	27	26.7	17	22.7	10	38.2
39	West Pullman	31,470	19,215	61.1	704	18.7	627	77	12	17.0	12	19.1	.	.
39	Morgan Park	25,073	15,318	61.1	536	19.8	300	236	11	20.5	5	16.7	6	25.4
39	Total	109,858	65,352	59.5	2,251	18.3	1,676	575	50	22.2	34	20.3	16	45.2

Planning Area	Community Area	Stability of Population			Live Births 1964				Infant Deaths					
		Population 5 Years and Over	Same House in 1960 as in 1955		Total	Rate/1,000 Population	White	Non-White	Rate/1,000 Live Births	White		Non-White		
			Number	Percent						Number	Rate/1,000 W. Live Births			
		38			41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	TB Cases in 1965		Persons Receiving Public Assistance in 1962		Delinquency, 1958-1962		Suicide 1959-1963		Admissions to Mental Institutions in 1961 ^a		
		Number	Rate/100,000 Population	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	Population 10-17 Years	Commitments to L. Y. C.		Number	Rate/100,000 Population	Number	Rate/100,000 Population ^b
							Number	Rate/1,000 Population				
27	North Lawndale - Total	129	104.5	32,270	258.3	16,892	653	38.7	26	4.2	236	188.9
28	South Lawndale	25	43.4	1,440	23.6	6,898	57	8.3	33	10.8	181	297.0
28	Lower West Side	30	65.6	2,730	56.3	6,489	115	17.7	36	14.9	134	276.6
28	So. C. T. of Near W. Side	55	218.2	6,564	246.7	3,438	113	32.9	15	11.4	71	266.9
28	Total	110	85.5	10,734	78.9	16,825	285	16.9	84	12.4	386	283.8
29	Near South Side	10	97.9	3,410	329.5	1,460	64	43.8	5	9.7	55	531.4
29	Armour Square	14	109.8	2,090	132.4	2,414	70	29.0	7	8.9	46	291.4
29	Douglas	58	116.8	13,210	252.6	7,298	208	28.5	16	6.1	166	317.2
29	Oakland	30	112.6	10,090	413.9	3,222	109	33.8	2	1.6	65	266.6
29	Total	112	112.8	28,800	280.1	14,394	451	31.3	30	5.8	332	322.8
30	Garfield Ridge	4	9.4	610	15.1	5,979	29	4.9	13	6.4	84	207.7
30	West Elsdon	4	28.0	70	4.9	2,069	5	2.4	3	4.2	34	239.2
30	Gage Park	6	22.4	90	3.2	3,316	9	2.7	13	9.2	75	265.5
30	Clearing	5	23.1	20	1.1	2,576	21	8.2	6	6.4	36	191.5
30	Total	19	18.1	790	7.8	13,967	64	4.6	35	6.9	229	225.2

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	TB Cases in 1965		Persons Receiving Public Assistance in 1962		Delinquency, 1958-1962			Suicide 1959-1963		Admissions to Mental Institutions in 1961 ^a	
		Number	Rate/100,000 Population	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	Population 10-17 Years	Commitments to I. Y. C.		Number	Rate/100,000 Population	Number	Rate/100,000 Population ^b
							Number	Rate/1,000 Population				
		51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
31	Archer Heights	3	28.4	..	..	1,318	4	3.0	1	1.9	26	245.6
31	Brighton Park	14	38.3	330	8.7	4,509	18	4.0	11	5.8	88	231.5
31	McKinley Park	4	24.7	200	11.8	2,265	24	10.6	11	13.0	38	224.7
31	Bridgeport	20	51.7	1,600	38.5	5,733	86	15.0	15	7.2	143	344.1
31	New City	23	36.2	1,710	25.4	8,980	116	12.9	29	8.6	262	388.6
31	Total	64	38.6	3,840	22.0	22,805	248	10.9	67	7.7	557	319.2
32	Fuller Park	10	94.3	2,250	184.7	1,803	68	37.7	..	..	25	205.2
32	Grand Boulevard	128	153.3	22,910	286.2	8,084	351	43.4	20	5.0	241	301.1
32	Washington Park	58	135.4	7,940	181.7	3,862	124	32.1	14	6.4	158	361.6
32	Total	196	143.1	33,100	243.5	13,749	543	39.5	34	5.0	424	312.0
33	Kenwood	47	122.2	8,510	204.9	3,595	122	33.9	18	7.7	112	269.7
33	Hyde Park	21	50.5	2,110	46.3	3,310	66	19.9	28	12.3	235	515.6
33	Woodlawn	95	120.5	18,370	226.0	7,241	297	41.0	25	6.2	293	360.5
33	Total	163	102.6	28,990	172.2	14,146	485	34.3	71	8.4	640	380.1
34	West Lawn	7	26.0	60	2.2	3,600	7	1.9	4	3.0	57	211.8
34	Chicago Lawn	12	24.6	240	4.7	5,529	13	2.4	23	9.0	142	276.5
34	Ashburn	3	6.9	40	1.0	5,491	12	2.2	8	4.1	48	124.2
34	Total	22	18.5	340	2.9	14,620	32	2.2	35	6.0	247	211.3

a, b, See page 577

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	Community Area	TB Cases in 1965		Persons Receiving Public Assistance in 1962		Delinquency, 1958-1962			Suicide 1959-1963		Admissions to Mental Institutions in 1961 ^a	
		Number	Rate/100,000 Population	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	Population 10-17 Years	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	Number	Rate/100,000 Population	Number	Rate/100,000 Population ^b
35	West Englewood	24	42.6	1,990	34.0	7,263	73	10.1	20	7.9	210	358.9
35	Englewood	77	84.4	20,100	206.0	12,544	437	34.8	27	5.5	301	308.4
35	Total	101	68.5	22,090	141.5	19,807	510	25.7	47	6.0	511	327.3
36	Greater Grand Crossing	52	84.1	6,630	105.0	7,062	132	18.7	12	3.8	130	205.8
36	Chatham	22	49.0	1,890	45.0	4,161	78	18.7	17	8.1	111	264.5
36	Total	74	69.3	8,520	81.0	11,223	210	18.7	29	5.5	241	229.2
37	South Shore	41	56.4	2,270	31.1	6,687	43	6.4	25	6.8	309	422.8
37	South Chicago	18	37.7	1,870	37.5	6,371	53	8.3	19	7.6	134	268.5
37	Total	59	49.0	4,140	33.7	13,058	96	7.4	44	7.2	443	360.2
38	Auburn Gresham	18	31.4	540	9.1	6,881	25	3.6	24	8.1	189	317.7
38	Beverly	4	16.5	70	2.8	3,679	7	1.9	9	7.3	83	334.5
38	Washington Heights	9	29.2	90	3.0	3,941	14	3.6	11	7.4	89	298.7
38	Mount Greenwood	1	4.3	60	2.7	3,538	9	2.5	5	4.6	44	200.5
38	Total	32	23.5	760	5.6	18,039	55	3.0	49	7.2	405	297.7
39	Roseland	23	39.6	1,310	22.3	7,713	58	7.5	27	9.2	138	234.9
39	West Pullman	2	5.2	450	12.7	4,665	29	6.2	10	5.7	49	138.4
39	Morgan Park	10	37.3	1,790	64.1	4,173	59	14.1	8	5.7	65	232.9
39	Total	35	28.4	3,550	29.1	16,551	146	8.8	45	7.4	252	206.4

Zone III - Chicago (South)

Planning Area	TB Cases in 1965		Persons Receiving Public Assistance in 1962		Delinquency, 1958-1962			Suicide 1959-1963		Admissions to Mental Institutions in 1961 ^a	
	Number	Rate/100,000 Population	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	Population 10-17 Years	Commitments to I. Y. C.		Number	Rate/100,000 Population	Number	Rate/100,000 Population ^b
						Number	Rate/1,000 Population				
Community Area	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
40	2	16.4	50	3.9	1,638	2	1.2	7	11.0	41	322.6
40	3	89.3	120	34.7	454	7	15.4	1	5.8	9	259.9
40	4	20.4	130	6.7	2,433	3	1.2	8	8.3	41	211.9
40	7	88.9	100	11.9	1,109	10	9.0	6	14.3	18	214.0
40	1	5.2	510	27.1	2,965	15	5.1	4	4.3	55	292.6
40	10	42.5	200	8.6	3,079	31	10.1	8	6.9	41	176.6
40	2	17.7	4,530	395.7	2,506	50	20.0	.	.	20	174.7
40	4	38.9	70	7.8	1,213	4	3.3	4	9.0	16	179.1
40	33	30.7	5,710	53.7	15,397	122	7.9	38	7.1	241	226.6
41	Planning Area Total										
42	Planning Area Total							2 ^c	1.2		
43	Planning Area Total							7 ^c	3.3		
44	Planning Area Total							1 ^c	0.5		
45	Planning Area Total							.	.		
46	Planning Area Total							21 ^c	10.1		
47	Planning Area Total							2 ^c	1.4		
48	Planning Area Total							4 ^c	2.3		
49	Planning Area Total							2 ^c	1.0		
50	Planning Area Total							4 ^c	2.1		
	39	15.7	3,095 ^d	12.5	28,785	66	2.3	22 ^c	9.1	320 ^e	129.1

^aThis includes 44 private and public institutions from the entire State of Illinois. ^bRate based on 1960 population. ^cBased on 1964 suicide deaths.

^dJuly, 1966. ^eAdmissions to State Hospitals fiscal year ending June 30, 1965.

EXHIBIT II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone IV - Peoria

Planning Area	County	1960 Population		Land in Square Miles	Urban Population		Rural Population		Percent Non-Farm	Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age		
		Total 1	Increase or Decrease 1950-1960 2		Population		Population			Percent Farm		Percent		Percent		Under 18		18-64			65 and Over	
					Number 4	Percent 5	Number 6	Percent 7		Number 8	Percent 9	Number 10	Percent 11	Number 12	Percent 13	Number 14	Percent 15	Number 16	Percent 17		Number 18	Percent 19
51	Mercer	17,149	-1.3	556	3,080	18.0	14,069	82.0	46.9	35.2	219	1.3	26	0.2	6,015	35.1	8,787	51.2	2,347	13.7	32.2	
51	Rock Island	150,991	13.1	420	126,158	83.6	24,833	16.4	12.8	3.7	6,757	4.5	4,368	2.9	52,296	34.6	83,498	55.3	15,197	10.1	31.1	
51	Total	168,140	11.4	976	129,238	76.9	38,902	23.1	16.3	6.9	6,976	4.1	4,394	2.6	58,311	34.7	92,285	54.9	17,544	10.4	31.2	
52	Henderson	8,237	2.1	381	..	..	8,237	100.0	58.1	41.9	91	1.1	13	0.2	3,020	36.7	4,250	51.6	967	11.7	31.0
52	Henry	49,317	6.1	826	27,230	55.2	22,087	44.8	23.6	21.2	1,630	3.3	520	1.1	17,278	35.0	25,772	52.3	6,267	12.7	32.8	
52	Knox	61,280	12.7	728	43,272	70.6	18,008	29.4	17.1	12.3	1,175	1.9	1,876	3.1	20,053	32.7	33,385	54.5	7,842	12.8	32.7	
52	Warren	21,587	-1.8	542	10,372	48.0	11,215	52.0	26.7	25.3	238	1.1	330	1.5	7,240	33.5	11,500	53.3	2,847	13.2	31.6	
52	Total	140,421	7.0	2,477	80,874	57.6	59,547	42.4	23.3	19.2	3,134	2.2	2,739	2.0	47,591	33.9	74,907	53.3	17,923	12.8	32.5	
53	Bureau	37,594	-0.3	868	11,621	30.9	25,973	69.1	43.9	25.2	1,435	3.9	45	0.1	12,809	34.1	19,841	52.8	4,944	13.2	33.7	
53	Marshall	13,334	2.4	395	..	..	13,334	100.0	72.0	28.0	324	2.4	14	0.1	4,738	35.5	6,878	51.6	1,718	12.9	32.8
53	Putnam	4,570	-3.7	166	..	..	4,570	100.0	72.1	27.9	237	5.2	13	0.3	1,528	33.4	2,412	52.8	630	13.8	34.5
53	Stark	8,152	-6.5	291	..	..	8,152	100.0	60.3	39.7	110	1.3	10	0.1	2,884	35.4	4,149	50.9	1,119	13.7	33.1
53	Total	63,650	-0.1	1,720	11,621	18.3	52,029	81.7	53.9	27.9	2,124	3.3	82	0.1	21,959	34.5	33,280	52.3	8,411	13.2	33.5	

Zone IV - Peoria

Planning Area	County	1960 Population		Land in Square Miles	Urban Population		Rural Population		Percent Non-Farm	Percent Farm	Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age
		Number	Increase or Decrease 1950-1960		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Under 18		18-64		65 and Over				
													Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
54	Fulton	41,954	-4.0	874	19,022	45.3	22,932	54.7	35.5	19.1	644	1.5	144	0.3	13,637	32.5	22,489	53.6	5,828	13.9	34.5
54	McDonough	28,928	2.6	582	15,845	54.8	13,083	45.2	23.5	21.7	168	0.6	173	0.6	9,042	31.3	16,005	55.3	3,881	13.4	30.7
54	Total	70,882	-1.4	1,456	34,867	49.2	36,015	50.8	30.6	20.2	812	1.1	317	0.4	22,679	32.0	38,494	54.3	9,709	13.7	33.0
55	Peoria - Total	189,044	8.4	624	154,114	81.5	34,930	18.5	15.1	3.4	4,683	2.5	10,409	5.5	64,072	33.9	105,493	55.8	19,479	10.3	31.0
56	Tazewell	99,789	31.0	653	69,762	69.9	30,027	30.1	23.2	6.8	1,369	1.4	52	0.1	38,143	38.2	54,889	55.0	6,757	6.8	27.6
56	Woodford	24,579	15.2	537	2,538	10.3	22,041	89.7	64.1	25.6	431	1.8	22	0.1	9,169	37.3	12,612	51.3	2,798	11.4	29.6
56	Total	124,368	27.6	1,190	72,300	58.1	52,068	41.9	31.3	10.6	1,800	1.4	74	0.1	47,312	38.0	67,501	54.3	9,555	7.7	27.8
	Zone IV - Total	756,505	9.6	8,443	483,014	63.8	273,491	36.2	24.3	11.9	19,529	2.6	18,015	2.4	261,924	34.6	411,960	54.5	621	10.9	31.1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone IV - Peoria

Planning Area	County	Education of Population			Aggregate Income of Population in 1959 (in Millions)	Income of Families in 1959			Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)			Housing			Unemployment		
		School Completed 25 and Over	Percent Completed	High School or More Completed Less than 8 Years		Median	Percent Less Than \$3,000	Percent \$10,000 and Over	Net (In Thousands)	Per Capita	Per Household	Manufacturing	Trade	Government	All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed in 1960	Percent Unemployed
																Number	Percent			
51	Mercer	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
51	Rock Island	11.2	44.7	12.6	\$ 25	\$4,402	31.7	7.5	\$28,813	\$1,685	\$5,336	\$ 955	\$2,093	\$2,545	5,896	1,046	17.7	6,267	230	3.7
51	Total	10.9	23.1	14.8	316	6,514	12.1	16.8	367,491	2,350	7,704	145,620	35,856	55,899	48,100	8,130	16.9	60,879	2,650	4.4
51		11.0	25.3	14.6	341	6,326	14.2	15.9	396,304	.	.	145,575	37,949	58,444	53,996	9,176	17.0	67,146	2,880	4.3
52	Henderson	10.6	41.8	11.1	11	4,182	34.0	4.1	11,717	1,447	4,507	80	839	1,049	3,106	865	27.8	2,918	51	1.7
52	Henry	10.2	39.5	16.9	79	5,127	22.7	9.2	92,852	1,824	5,732	15,128	7,709	6,174	16,521	3,001	18.2	18,735	1,196	6.4
52	Knox	11.4	45.9	14.1	112	5,755	16.9	12.3	137,767	2,149	6,958	34,821	12,671	9,681	19,745	4,123	20.9	23,752	868	3.7
52	Warren	11.4	46.0	11.0	35	4,808	26.5	9.3	43,318	1,875	5,929	2,538	4,887	3,444	7,354	1,896	25.8	8,240	257	3.1
52	Total	10.9	43.4	14.4	237	5,321	21.5	10.2	285,654	.	.	52,567	26,106	20,348	46,726	9,885	21.2	53,645	2,372	4.4
53	Bureau	10.4	41.2	18.0	62	4,883	25.2	10.0	71,321	1,902	5,993	7,735	5,145	5,486	12,896	2,337	18.1	14,594	680	4.7
53	Marshall	10.8	44.0	16.0	20	4,810	26.7	7.2	22,361	1,669	5,324	2,255	1,828	1,654	4,538	1,087	24.0	4,970	156	3.1
53	Putnam	9.9	37.8	23.1	7	5,077	25.7	6.4	7,858	1,746	5,239	55	402	644	1,710	271	15.8	1,763	100	5.7
53	Stark	11.2	44.7	12.3	11	4,407	30.6	6.7	12,340	1,562	5,142	759	733	1,434	2,794	819	29.0	2,936	109	3.7
53	Total	10.5	42.0	17.2	100	4,813	26.2	8.8	113,880	.	.	10,804	8,108	9,218	21,938	4,505	20.5	24,263	1,045	4.3

Zone IV - Peoria

Planning Area	County	Education of Population 25 and Over			Aggregate Income of Population in 1959 (in Millions)	Income of Families in 1959			Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)			Housing		Unemployment										
		Median Years of School Completed	Percent Completed High School or More	Percent Completed Less than 8 Years		21	22	23	24	Median	Percent Less Than \$3,000	Percent \$10,000 and Over	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	Unsound Housing Units		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed in 1960	Percent Unemployed
																							Number	Percent			
54	Fulton	10.1	37.7	16.5	72	\$5,224	25.4	10.8	\$93,483	\$2,264	\$6,874	\$14,207	\$6,399	\$5,238	15,168	3,011	19.9	16,002	558	3.5							
54	McDonough	11.5	47.2	10.2	45	4,534	27.4	9.3	53,720	1,840	5,903	8,097	4,955	7,091	9,952	3,129	31.4	11,588	572	4.9							
54	Total	10.6	41.4	14.1	117	4,935	26.2	10.2	147,203	. .	. .	22,304	11,354	12,329	25,120	6,140	24.4	27,650	1,130	4.1					
55	Peoria - Total	10.8	42.5	15.9	394	6,360	14.1	17.5	466,562	2,402	7,855	92,232	74,404	30,089	61,315	9,759	15.9	74,628	3,163	4.2							
56	Tazewell	10.6	41.2	16.1	192	6,206	11.5	14.3	227,518	2,009	7,022	165,290	13,973	11,138	31,378	4,931	15.7	37,915	1,326	3.5							
56	Woodford	10.6	42.7	14.6	41	5,428	19.7	10.7	48,107	1,865	6,330	2,262	3,693	2,903	7,730	1,327	17.2	8,877	241	2.7							
56	Total	10.6	41.5	15.8	233	6,042	13.1	13.6	275,625	. .	. .	167,552	17,666	14,041	39,108	6,258	16.0	46,792	1,567	3.3					
	Zone IV - Total	10.9	38.5	15.3	1,422	5,839	17.5	13.7	1,685,228	. .	. .	491,034	175,587	144,469	248,203	45,723	18.4	294,124	12,157	4.1					

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone IV - Peoria

Planning Area	County	High School Drop-Outs			Live Births in 1964				Infant Deaths in 1964				Premature Births in 1964 (2500 Gms. or Less)		Tuberculosis Cases in 1965	
		No. of Freshmen 1960-1961	No. of Drop-Outs 1960-1964	Percent Drop-Outs	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	White	Non-White	Number	Rate/1,000 White	Live Births	Number	Percent of Live Births	Number	Number	Rate/100,000 Population
51	Mercer	313	68	21.7	310	18.1	310	46	4	12.9	48	47	50	51	52	56
51	Rock Island	2,154	438	20.3	3,381	21.6	3,205	176	93	29.0	29.6	100	29.0	7	39.8	11.8
51	Total	2,467	506	20.5	3,691	21.3	3,515	176	97	27.6	28.2	104	27.6	7	39.8	14.0
52	Henderson	114	18	15.8	174	21.5	174	..	1	5.7	5.7	1	5.7	..	..	..
52	Henry	819	148	18.1	947	18.9	941	6	16	17.0	18.0	17	17.0	1	166.7	10.0
52	Knox	863	163	18.9	1,114	17.5	1,069	45	22	20.6	19.7	22	20.6	..	..	19.0
52	Warren	379	65	17.2	383	18.0	376	7	8	21.3	20.9	8	21.3	..	..	4.7
52	Total	2,175	394	18.1	2,618	18.3	2,560	58	48	18.4	18.3	47	18.4	1	17.2	..
53	Bureau	639	117	18.3	619	16.6	619	..	26	42.0	42.0	26	42.0	..	..	5.4
53	Marshall	201	36	17.9	222	16.9	222	..	5	22.5	22.5	5	22.5	..	..	7.8
53	Putnam	66	7	10.6	62	14.4	62	..	3	48.4	48.4	3	48.4	..	..	..
53	Stark	185	36	19.5	144	18.0	144	..	2	13.9	13.9	2	13.9	..	..	..
53	Total	1,091	196	18.0	1,047	16.7	1,047	..	36	34.4	34.4	36	34.4	..	..	..

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone IV - Peoria

Planning Area	County	High School Drop-Outs			Live Births in 1964				Infant Deaths in 1964				Premature Births in 1964 '2500 Gms. or Less		Tuberculosis Cases in 1965	
		No. of Freshmen 1960-1961	No. of Drop-Outs 1960-1964	Percent Drop-Outs	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	White	Non-White	Number	Rate/1,000 White	Live Births	Number	Percent of Live Births	Number	Rate/100,000 Population	Number
		40	41	42	43	44	45	46								
54	Fulton	832	209	25.1	751	18.5	748	3	21	28.1	21	51	52	40	5.33	2
54	McDonough	432	80	18.5	506	17.6	502	4	7	13.9	7	50	51	37	7.31	4
54	Total	1,264	289	22.9	1,257	18.1	1,250	7	28	22.4	28	49	50	77	6.13	6
55	Peoria - Total	2,466	619	25.1	3,945	20.4	3,527	418	73	18.5	52	21	50.2	323	8.19	32
56	Tazewell	1,645	414	25.2	2,284	21.0	2,283	1	42	18.4	42	50	51	144	6.30	11
56	Woodford	426	75	17.6	500	19.8	499	1	3	6.0	3	50	51	28	5.60	1
56	Total	2,071	489	23.6	2,784	20.8	2,782	2	45	16.2	45	45	50	172	6.18	12
	Zone IV - Total	11,534	2,493	21.6	15,342	19.8	14,681	661	334	21.8	305	29	43.9	1,075	7.01	95

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone IV - Peoria

Planning Area	County	Public Assistance (July 1966)												
		Persons Receiving Public Assistance		General Assistance		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Blind Assistance		Disability Assistance	
		Number	Rate/1,000 ^a	Number	Rate/1,000 ^a	Number	Rate/1,000	Number of Persons	Number of Children	Number of Children/1,000 Under 18 ^d	Number	Rate/100,000 ^a	Number	Rate/100,000 ^a
51	Mercer	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
51	Rock Island	2,434	16	543	3	463	30	1,252	941	18	22	14	154	184
51	Total	2,668	15	555	3	609	35	1,300	977	17	25	14	179	194
52	Henderson	230	29	30	4	67	69	88	48	16	2	25	43	1,012
52	Henry	503	10	82	2	191	30	178	138	8	6	12	46	178
52	Knox	1,181	19	267	4	495	63	319	221	11	13	21	87	261
52	Warren	454	22	76	4	171	60	165	116	16	5	24	37	322
52	Total	2,368	17	455	3	924	52	750	523	11	26	18	213	284
53	Bureau	444	12	67	2	201	41	137	102	8	4	11	35	176
53	Marshall	166	13	9	1	81	47	54	28	6	.	.	22	320
53	Putnam	47	11	8	2	24	38	12	6	4	.	.	3	124
53	Stark	120	15	1	(c)	55	49	48	29	10	3	37	13	313
53	Total	777	12	85	1	361	43	251	165	8	7	11	73	219
54	Fulton	971	24	158	4	367	63	324	245	18	9	22	113	502
54	McDonough	610	21	66	2	344	89	127	90	10	9	31	64	400
	Total	1,581	23	224	3	711	73	451	335	15	18	26	177	460

^aBased on estimated 1965 population.^bBased on 1960 census 65 and over.^cc = less than 0.5 per 1,000 population.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone IV - Peoria

Planning Area	County	Public Assistance (July 1966)												
		Persons Receiving Public Assistance		General Assistance		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Blind Assistance		Disability Assistance	
		Number	Rate/1, 000 Population	Number	Rate/1, 000 Population	Number	Rate/1, 000 Population Over 65	Number of Persons	Number of Children	Number of Children/1, 000 Population Under 18	Number	Rate/100, 000 Population	Number	Rate/100, 000 Population
55	Peoria - Total	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
		5, 716	28	1, 101	5	880	45	3, 399	2, 626	41	37	18	299	283
56	Tazewell	1, 764	15	258	2	382	57	967	687	18	18	16	139	253
56	Woodford	344	13	21	1	193	69	79	55	6	5	19	46	365
56	Total	2, 108	15	279	2	575	60	1, 046	742	16	23	16	185	274
	Zone IV - Total	15, 218	19	2, 699	3	4, 060	49	7, 197	5, 368	20	136	17	1, 126	273

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone IV - Peoria

Planning Area	County	State Schools		Public School EMH Classes		Admissions to State Hospital Year End. 6-30-65	On Books Population Year End. 6-30-65		Public Health Department ^a	Friedrich's Law (Senate Bill No. 377) ^b	House Bill No. 708 ^b	IAMR Unit ^c	MHA Chapter or Society ^d	In Prison 1-1-66	Suicides 1964		Homicide 1965			
		On Books 6-30-65	On Waiting List 11-1-66	Grade School	High School		Number	Rate/100,000							Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000 ^e	Number	Rate/100,000 ^f
51	Mercer	27	4	.	.	48	281.5	48	281.5	.	.	.	.	.	4	23.4	2	11.8
51	Rock Island	167	28	8	3	525	335.2	496	316.7	.	.	1	1	187	10	6.4	5	3.2		
51	Total	194	32	8	3	573	330.0	544	313.3	.	.	1	1	187	14	8.1	7	4.0		
52	Henderson	12	.	.	.	24	298.1	23	285.7	.	.	.	.	.	1	12.3	.	.
52	Henry	61	2	2	.	81	161.7	126	251.5	.	.	.	1	15	11	22.0	1	2.0		
52	Knox	75	7	4	.	230	362.2	260	409.4	.	.	1	.	60	7	11.0	2	3.2		
52	Warren	29	1	2	.	39	183.9	79	372.6	.	.	.	1	.	2	9.4	.	.		
52	Total	177	10	8	.	374	261.8	488	341.6	.	.	1	2	75	21	14.7	3	2.1		
53	Bureau	58	6	1	.	38	102.4	98	264.2	.	.	.	1	.	5	13.4	1	2.7		
53	Marshall	19	6	.	.	29	223.9	49	378.4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
53	Punam	9	1	.	.	6	137.9	11	252.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
53	Stark	16	2	.	.	24	298.1	34	422.4	.	.	.	.	.	1	12.5	.	.
53	Total	102	15	1	.	97	155.3	192	307.4	.	.	1	2	.	6	9.6	1	1.6		

^a A number 1 in this column indicates that the county has a Public Health Department.^b A number 1 in this column indicates that this referendum has been passed by the voters of this county. Period leaders indicate that the referendum has not been voted on or has been voted on but failed to pass.^c A number 1 in this column indicates that the county has a unit of the Illinois Association for Mental Retardation.^d A number 1 in this column indicates that the county has a chapter of the Mental Health Association.

BASED ON ESTIMATES FOR 1967

Planning Area	County	State Schools		Public School EMH Classes			Admissions to State Hospital Year End. 6-30-65		On Books Population Year End. 6-30-65		Public Health Department	Friedrich's Law (Senate Bill No. 377)	House Bill No. 708	IAMR Unit	MHA Chapter or Society	In Prison 1-1-66	Suicides 1964		Homicide 1965	
																	Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000
		On Books 6-30-65	On Waiting List 11-1-66	Grade School	High School	TMH Classes	Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000										
54	Fulton	74	10	2	.	2	93	228.2	133	326.4	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	14.7	.	.
54	McDonough	34	4	.	.	.	80	277.3	93	322.4	.	.	.	.	1	27	3	10.4	1	3.5
54	Total	108	14	2	2	2	173	248.6	226	324.7	1	.	.	.	1	27	9	12.9	1	1.4
55	Peoria - Total	308	48	19	.	2	832	420.0	833	420.5	1	1	.	1	1	128	30	15.5	7	3.5
56	Tazewell	99	23	5	.	.	306	273.0	241	215.0	.	.	.	.	1	31	8	7.3	3	2.6
56	Woodford	23	5	2	.	2	57	220.1	77	297.3	.	1	.	.	1	.	6	23.8	.	.
56	Total	122	28	7	.	2	363	263.0	318	230.4	.	1	.	1	2	31	14	10.4	3	2.1
	Zone IV - Total	1,011	147	45	3	8	2,412	307.4	2,601	331.5	2	2	.	.	9	448	94	12.1	22	2.8

EXHIBIT II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone V - Springfield

Planning Area	County	1960 Population		Land in Square Miles	Urban Population		Rural Population		Percent Non-Farm	Percent Farm	Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						
		1 Total	2 Increase or Decrease 1950-1960		Urban Population		Rural Population				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Under 18		18-64		65 and Over		Median Age
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
57	Adams	68,467	5.8	866	43,793	64.0	24,674	36.0	22.7	13.3	604	0.9	1,426	2.1	22,502	32.9	36,445	53.2	9,520	13.9	33.3
57	Brown	6,210	-12.9	307	..	..	6,210	100.0	56.6	43.4	8	0.1	2	0.0	2,010	32.4	3,120	50.2	1,080	17.4	37.6
57	Hancock	24,574	-4.7	797	3,325	13.5	21,249	86.5	54.3	32.2	153	0.6	28	0.1	8,117	33.0	12,672	51.6	3,785	15.4	33.8
57	Pike	20,552	-7.2	829	4,089	19.9	16,463	80.1	47.6	32.5	68	0.3	20	0.1	6,712	32.7	10,642	51.8	3,198	15.6	35.8
57	Schuyler	8,746	-9.0	434	2,819	32.2	5,927	67.8	22.9	44.8	24	0.3	7	0.1	2,885	33.0	4,494	51.4	1,367	15.6	35.7
57	Total	128,549	-0.6	3,233	54,026	42.0	74,523	58.0	34.4	23.6	857	0.7	1,483	1.2	42,226	32.8	67,373	52.4	18,950	14.7	34.1
58	Calhoun	5,933	-14.0	259	..	..	5,933	100.0	53.9	46.1	25	0.4	3	0.1	1,935	32.6	3,143	53.0	855	14.4	34.5
58	Cass	14,539	-3.7	370	6,294	43.3	8,245	56.7	36.4	20.3	61	0.4	11	0.1	4,821	33.2	7,500	51.6	2,218	15.3	33.8
58	Greene	17,460	-7.4	543	5,570	31.9	11,890	68.1	42.4	25.7	73	0.4	31	0.2	5,849	33.5	8,761	50.2	2,850	16.3	35.2
58	Jersey	17,023	11.5	374	7,420	43.6	9,603	56.4	34.8	21.6	95	0.6	49	0.3	6,188	36.4	8,914	52.4	1,921	11.3	27.9
58	Morgan	36,571	2.8	565	21,690	59.3	14,881	40.7	25.9	14.8	496	1.4	1,224	3.3	10,751	29.4	20,042	54.8	5,778	15.8	35.9
58	Scott	6,377	-12.0	251	..	..	6,377	100.0	66.8	33.2	23	0.4	1	0.0	2,131	33.4	3,290	51.6	956	15.0	34.5
58	Total	97,903	-1.0	2,362	40,974	41.9	56,929	58.1	36.3	21.8	773	0.8	1,319	1.3	31,675	32.4	51,650	52.7	14,578	14.9	33.9

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone V - Springfield

Planning Area	County	1960 Population		Land in Square Miles	Urban Population		Rural Population		Percent Non-Farm	Percent Farm	Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age
		Total	Increase or Decrease 1950-1960		Population		Population				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Under 18		18-64		65 and Over		
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent							Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
59	Logan	33,656	9.7	622	16,890	50.2	16,766	49.8	32.3	17.5	522	1.6	553	1.6	10,607	31.5	19,150	56.9	3,899	11.6	32.2
59	Mason	15,193	0.9	541	4,363	28.7	10,830	71.3	45.7	25.6	102	0.7	11	0.1	4,995	32.9	8,085	53.2	2,113	13.9	34.1
59	Menard	9,248	4.1	312	.	.	9,248	100.0	69.1	30.9	131	1.4	16	0.2	3,080	33.3	4,755	51.4	1,413	15.3	34.8
59	Sangamon	146,539	11.5	880	111,403	76.0	35,136	24.0	18.2	5.8	4,532	3.1	6,020	4.1	49,130	33.5	80,761	55.1	16,648	11.4	32.6
59	Total	204,636	9.4	2,355	132,656	64.8	71,980	35.2	24.9	10.3	5,287	2.6	6,600	3.2	67,812	33.1	112,751	55.1	24,073	11.8	32.7
60	Christian	37,207	4.1	709	15,233	40.9	21,974	59.1	40.4	18.6	1,122	3.0	112	0.3	12,912	34.7	19,272	51.8	5,023	13.5	32.9
60	Macoupin	43,524	1.6	872	16,546	38.0	26,978	62.0	42.4	19.6	2,195	5.0	49	0.1	13,960	32.1	22,426	51.5	7,138	16.4	36.0
60	Montgomery	31,244	3.7	706	11,562	37.0	19,682	63.0	39.0	24.0	691	2.2	152	0.5	10,313	33.0	15,936	51.0	4,995	16.0	35.5
60	Total	111,975	3.0	2,287	43,341	38.7	68,634	61.3	40.8	20.5	4,008	3.6	313	0.3	37,185	33.2	57,634	51.5	17,156	15.3	34.9
	Zone V - Total	543,063	2.3	10,237	270,997	49.9	272,066	50.1	32.5	17.6	10,925	2.0	9,715	1.8	178,898	32.9	289,408	53.3	74,757	13.8	33.6

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone V - Springfield

Planning Area	County	Education of Population 25 and Over			Aggregate Income of Population in 1959 (in Millions)	Income of Families in 1959			Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)			Housing			Unemployment			
		Median Years of School Completed	Percent Completed	High School or More		Percent Completed Less than 8 Years	Income of Families in 1959			Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)			Housing			Unemployment		
							Median	Percent Less Than \$3,000	Percent \$10,000 and Over	Net (in Thousands)	Per Capita	Per Household	Manufacturing	Trade	Government	All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed in 1960	Percent Unemployed
																	21	22				23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
57	Adams	9.7	37.4	18.2	\$114	\$5,048	24.5	9.4	\$135,232	\$1,935	\$6,119	\$37,755	\$15,942	\$8,466	23,251	4,166	17.9	26,523	1,022	3.9	
57	Brown	8.9	32.3	16.1	7	3,060	49.2	5.0	8,431	1,429	4,216	351	740	918	2,394	806	34.4	2,238	95	4.2	
57	Hancock	10.6	42.3	14.1	34	4,201	32.4	5.9	38,717	1,607	5,028	1,741	3,026	2,846	8,906	2,462	27.6	9,175	366	4.0	
57	Pike	9.8	36.2	16.8	28	3,696	40.7	6.4	32,213	1,619	4,808	2,626	2,353	2,547	7,928	2,565	32.4	7,810	381	4.9	
57	Schuyler	9.9	35.4	13.1	11	3,625	40.8	6.3	13,840	1,648	4,943	1,086	943	1,217	3,320	954	28.7	3,106	85	2.7	
57	Total	9.9	37.7	16.8	194	4,473	31.1	7.8	228,433	. .	. .	43,559	23,004	15,994	45,799	10,953	23.9	48,852	1,949	4.0
58	Calhoun	8.5	20.1	28.3	8	3,683	38.9	7.7	9,740	1,739	5,411	31	540	590	2,531	886	35.0	2,059	65	3.2	
58	Cass	9.3	35.1	19.3	22	4,410	30.6	7.8	24,923	1,743	5,303	2,349	1,773	2,311	5,204	1,607	30.9	5,527	416	7.5	
58	Greene	9.3	33.8	21.2	24	4,034	36.0	6.4	26,324	1,558	4,786	1,397	2,279	2,627	6,232	2,179	35.0	6,205	326	5.3	
58	Jersey	8.9	29.6	22.4	25	4,901	25.2	9.0	29,878	1,679	5,858	1,145	1,933	2,124	6,003	1,569	26.1	5,854	240	4.1	
58	Morgan	10.1	39.9	19.8	58	5,170	22.9	11.9	80,757	2,165	7,478	7,977	7,529	9,294	11,194	2,616	23.4	13,699	584	4.3	
58	Scott	9.0	33.1	16.7	9	3,890	38.3	6.8	9,551	1,592	5,027	128	773	1,186	2,413	1,005	41.6	2,340	87	3.7	
58	Total	9.2	34.8	20.7	146	4,600	29.2	9.1	181,173	. .	. .	13,027	14,827	18,132	33,577	9,862	29.4	35,684	1,718	4.8

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone V - Springfield

Planning Area	County	Education of Population				Income of Families in 1959				Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)				Housing			Unemployment		
		25 and Over		Percent Completed High School or More	Percent Completed Less than 8 Years	Median	Percent Less Than \$3,000	Percent \$10,000 and Over	Net (In Thousands)	Per Capita	Per Household	Manufacturing	Trade	Government	Unsound Housing Units		All Housing Units	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed in 1960	Percent Unemployed		
		School Completed	School Completed												Number	Percent						
59	Logan	9.1	35.1	29.4	\$5,277	21.1	10.6	\$70,830	\$2,047	\$7,735	\$10,510	\$4,919	\$6,870	9,685	2,340	24.2	12,008	451	3.8			
59	Mason	9.8	39.6	18.4	4,740	26.4	9.9	28,205	1,868	5,641	684	2,291	2,498	6,174	1,527	24.7	5,820	167	2.9			
59	Menard	9.5	36.4	19.6	4,642	25.2	10.3	18,249	2,005	6,083	597	1,422	1,841	3,307	900	27.2	3,703	214	5.8			
59	Sangamon	11.1	44.1	15.8	5,939	15.8	15.4	359,365	2,361	7,304	58,909	42,693	46,597	50,011	9,177	18.3	61,338	3,353	5.5			
59	Total	10.1	41.9	18.4	5,689	17.9	14.0	476,649	.	.	70,700	51,325	57,806	69,177	13,944	20.2	82,869	4,185	5.1			
60	Christian	9.6	36.6	18.6	4,964	25.8	9.0	68,604	1,880	5,864	6,487	5,978	5,508	12,789	3,356	26.2	13,725	585	4.3			
60	Macoupin	8.9	30.9	23.7	4,667	28.5	6.7	75,694	1,752	5,368	1,753	4,952	5,821	15,391	3,252	21.1	15,572	990	6.4			
60	Montgomery	8.9	32.6	21.2	4,371	32.3	8.0	54,648	1,780	5,358	7,790	4,743	4,527	11,402	3,845	33.7	11,278	559	5.0			
60	Total	9.0	33.2	21.4	4,684	28.7	7.8	198,946	.	.	16,030	15,673	15,856	39,582	10,453	26.4	40,575	2,134	5.3			
	Zone V - Total	9.9	37.8	19.1	4,995	25.3	10.4	1,085,201	.	.	143,316	104,829	107,888	188,135	45,212	24.0	207,980	9,986	4.8			

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone V - Springfield

Planning Area	County	High School Drop-Outs			Live Births in 1964				Infant Deaths in 1964				Premature Births in 1964 (2500 Gms. or Less)		Tuberculosis Cases in 1965	
		No. of Freshmen 1960-1961	No. of Drop-Outs 1960-1964	Percent Drop-Outs	Number 43	Rate/1,000 Population 44	White 45	Non-White 46	Number 47	Rate/1,000 Live Births 48	White		Number 53	Percent of Live Births 54	Number	Rate/100,000 Population 56
											Number 49	Rate/1,000 White Live Births 50				
57	Adams	887	202	22.8	1,350	19.5	1,312	38	25	18.5	21	16.0	76	5.63	13	18.6
57	Brown	94	13	13.8	105	17.8	105	.	3	28.6	.	28.6	6	5.71	.	.
57	Hancock	444	79	17.8	380	16.2	379	1	6	15.8	6	15.8	32	8.42	3	12.8
57	Pike	347	80	23.1	337	17.0	337	.	9	26.7	9	26.7	18	5.34	3	15.4
57	Schuyler	110	27	24.5	128	15.2	128	.	4	31.3	4	31.3	8	6.25	.	.
57	Total	1,882	401	21.3	2,300	18.1	2,261	39	47	20.4	43	19.0	140	6.09	19	15.0
58	Calhoun	103	26	25.2	114	20.4	114	.	1	8.8	1	8.8	6	5.26	2	37.0
58	Cass	234	57	24.4	272	19.3	272	.	4	14.7	4	14.7	20	7.35	.	.
58	Greene	278	82	29.5	300	18.0	300	.	5	16.7	5	16.7	13	4.33	3	18.2
58	Jersey	262	74	28.2	377	21.9	375	2	4	10.6	4	10.7	21	5.57	2	11.3
58	Morgan	497	109	21.9	608	16.4	584	24	14	23.0	12	20.5	45	7.40	4	10.8
58	Scott	119	26	21.8	110	18.0	110	.	2	18.2	2	18.2	5	4.55	.	.
58	Total	1,493	374	25.1	1,781	18.4	1,755	26	30	16.8	28	16.0	110	6.18	11	11.3

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone V - Springfield

Planning Area	County	High School Drop-Outs			Live Births in 1964				Infant Deaths in 1964						Premature Births in 1964 2500 Gms. or Less		Tuberculosis Cases in 1965	
		No. of Freshmen 1960-1961	No. of Drop-Outs 1960-1964	Percent Drop-Outs	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	White	Non-White	Live Births	White		Non-White		Number	Percent of Live Births	Number	Rate/100,000 Population	
										Rate/1,000	Live Births	Rate/1,000	Live Births					
																		Number	Rate/1,000	Number	Rate/1,000
59	Logan	430	83	19.3	530	15.3	527	3	8	15.1	8	15.2	.	.	34	6.42	2	5.7
59	Mason	272	66	24.3	289	19.3	289	.	8	27.7	8	27.7	.	.	21	7.27	1	6.6
59	Menard	182	37	20.3	178	20.0	178	.	6	33.7	6	33.7	.	.	8	4.49	2	22.2
59	Sangamon	1,853	396	21.4	3,355	22.1	3,156	199	73	21.8	70	22.2	3	15.1	263	7.84	36	23.4
59	Total	2,737	582	21.3	4,352	20.7	4,150	202	95	21.8	92	22.2	3	14.9	326	7.49	41	19.3
60	Christian	731	238	32.6	759	21.2	755	4	22	29.0	22	29.1	.	.	53	6.98	7	19.4
60	Macoupin	793	168	21.2	772	18.0	771	1	15	19.4	15	19.5	.	.	42	5.44	6	14.0
60	Montgomery	507	115	22.7	581	18.9	576	5	15	25.8	14	24.3	1	200.0	29	4.99	6	19.6
60	Total	2,031	521	25.7	2,112	19.3	2,102	10	52	24.6	51	24.3	1	100.0	124	5.87	19	17.4
	Zone V - Total	8,143	1,878	23.1	10,545	19.4	10,268	277	224	21.2	214	20.8	10	36.1	700	6.64	90	16.5

Zone V - Springfield

Public Assistance (July 1966)													
County	Persons Receiving Public Assistance		General Assistance		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Blind Assistance		Disability Assistance	
	Number	Rate/1, 000 Population ^a	Number	Rate/1, 000 Population ^a	Number	Rate/1, 000 Population ^b	Number of Persons	Number of Children	Number of Children/1, 000	Number	Rate/100, 000 Population ^a	Number	Rate/100, 000 Population ^b
57	2, 016	29	247	4	823	86	638	472	21	28	40	280	768
57	255	44	5	1	133	123	96	60	30	1	17	20	641
57	622	26	54	2	332	88	142	97	12	5	21	89	702
57	732	38	80	4	370	116	189	128	19	9	46	84	789
57	392	47	18	2	151	110	157	92	32	4	48	62	1, 380
57	4, 017	32	404	3	1, 809	95	1, 222	849	20	47	37	535	794
58	303	56	16	3	106	124	136	91	47	4	74	41	1, 304
58	564	40	30	2	212	96	221	111	23	10	71	91	1, 213
58	752	46	53	3	324	114	247	181	31	7	42	121	1, 381
58	424	24	93	5	187	97	88	50	8	4	23	52	583
58	1, 131	30	104	3	433	75	433	301	28	20	54	141	704
58	301	49	41	7	120	126	100	62	29	4	66	36	1, 094
58	3, 475	36	337	3	1, 382	95	1, 225	796	25	49	50	482	933

^aBased on 1965 estimated population.

^bBased on 1960 census 65 and over.

^cBased on 1960 census under 18.

Zone V - Springfield

Public Assistance (July 1966)													
County	Persons Receiving Public Assistance		General Assistance		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Blind Assistance		Disability Assistance	
	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	Number	Rate/1,000 Population Over 65	Number of Persons	Number of Children	Number of Children/1,000 Population Under 18	Number	Rate/100,000 Population	Number	Rate/100,000 Population
Planning Area	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
59 Logan	525	15	155	4	214	55	111	64	6	4	11	41	214
59 Mason	440	30	41	3	196	93	142	95	19	8	53	57	705
59 Menard	192	21	12	1	93	66	65	35	17	4	14	18	379
59 Sangamon	4,074	27	1,135	7	1,021	61	1,514	1,130	23	55	36	349	432
59 Total	5,231	25	1,343	6	1,524	63	1,832	1,324	20	71	33	465	412
60 Christian	1,007	28	158	4	385	77	316	232	18	19	53	129	669
60 Macoupin	1,164	27	199	5	428	60	399	265	19	17	40	121	540
60 Montgomery	750	25	114	4	329	66	252	155	15	7	23	48	301
60 Total	2,921	27	471	4	1,142	66	967	652	18	43	39	298	517
Zone V - Total	15,644	29	2,555	5	5,857	78	5,246	3,621	20	210	38	1,780	615

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone V - Springfield

County	State Schools		Public School EMH Classes		TMH Classes	Admissions to State Hospital Year End, 6-30-65		On Books Population Year End, 6-30-65		Public Health Department	Friedrich's Law (Senate Bill No. 377)	House Bill No. 708	IAMR Unit	MHA Chapter or Society	In Prison 1-1-66	Suicides 1964		Homicide 1965	
	On Books 6-30-65	On Waiting List 11-1-66	Grade School	High School		Number	Rate/100,000 ^a	Number	Rate/100,000 ^b							Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000
Planning Area	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
57 Adams	104	11	13	1	1	101	145.3	263	378.4	1	.	.	.	1	51	8	11.5	3	4.3
57 Brown	11	1	.	.	.	12	205.1	18	307.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16.9	.	.
57 Hancock	30	3	2	.	1	55	234.5	83	353.9	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	12.8	4	17.1
57 Pike	36	3	.	.	.	28	142.5	70	356.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	20.2	1	5.0
57 Schuyler	29	1	.	.	.	15	179.6	29	347.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57 Total	210	19	15	1	2	211	166.4	463	365.1	1	.	.	.	2	51	16	12.6	8	6.3
58 Calhoun	11	1	.	.	.	4	72.7	17	309.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	53.6	.	.
58 Cass	28	21	.	.	.	36	255.3	62	439.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7.1	.	.
58 Greene	31	6	.	.	.	53	319.3	72	433.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	18.0	.	.
58 Jersey	17	2	1	.	.	32	183.4	50	286.5	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	11.6	1	5.8
58 Morgan	67	5	8	2	1	94	253.4	200	539.1	1	.	.	.	1	15	6	16.2	2	5.4
58 Scott	14	1	.	.	.	18	295.1	29	475.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	32.8	.	.
58 Total	168	36	9	2	1	237	244.7	430	444.0	1	.	.	.	1	27	17	17.6	3	3.1
59 Logan	58	4	2	.	.	39	112.1	111	319.0	.	.	.	.	1	14	1	2.9	.	.
59 Mason	35	5	.	.	.	21	140.0	49	326.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13.3	.	.
59 Menard	21	.	1	.	.	19	212.3	25	279.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	22.5	.	.
59 Sangamon	245	34	12	.	2	273	179.1	542	355.6	.	.	.	1	1	97	23	15.2	5	3.3
59 Total	359	43	15	.	2	352	166.7	727	344.3	.	.	.	1	2	111	28	13.3	5	2.4

Zone V - Springfield

Planning Area	County	State Schools		Public School EMH Classes		Admissions to State Hospital Year End. 6-30-65		On Books Population Year End. 6-30-65		Public Health Department	Freidrich's Law (Senate Bill No. 377)	House Bill No. 708	IAMR Unit	MHA Chapter or Society	In Prison 1-1-66	Suicides 1964		Homicide 1965	
		On Books 6-30-65	On Waiting List 11-1-66	Grade School	High School	Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000							Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000
60	Christian	66	13	3	.	61	170.2	128	357.0	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	14.0	1	2.8
60	Macoupin	76	5	1	.	58	135.5	191	446.3	.	1	.	1	.	.	6	14.0	1	2.3
60	Montgomery	52	9	3	.	50	163.1	108	352.4	1	.	.	.	.	10	2	6.5	.	.
60	Total	194	27	7	.	169	154.6	427	390.7	1	1	.	1	1	10	13	11.9	2	1.8
	Zone V - Total	931	125	46	3	969	178.1	2,047	376.2	3	1	.	2	6	199	74	13.6	18	3.3

EXHIBIT II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VI - Decatur-Champaign

Planning Area	County	1960 Population		Land in Square Miles	Urban Population		Rural Population		Percent Non-Farm	Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age	
		Total	Increase or Decrease 1950-1960		Number		Percent	Number		Percent	Number		Percent	Under 18		18-64		65 and Over			
61	Kankakee	92,063	25.2	680	45,230	49.1	46,833	50.9	43.3	7.5	3,277	3.6	8,113	8.8	30,219	32.8	51,136	55.5	10,708	11.6	33.4
61	Livingston	40,341	6.7	1,043	14,517	36.0	25,824	64.0	37.3	26.7	767	1.9	957	2.4	13,972	34.6	21,314	52.8	5,055	12.5	29.9
61	Total	132,404	18.9	1,723	59,747	45.1	72,657	54.9	41.5	13.4	4,044	3.1	9,070	6.9	44,191	33.4	72,450	54.7	15,763	11.9	32.4
62	Iroquois	33,562	3.8	1,122	5,219	15.6	28,343	84.4	51.6	32.8	284	1.1	153	0.5	11,996	35.7	17,441	52.0	4,125	12.3	31.8
62	Vermilion	96,176	10.4	898	60,777	63.2	35,399	36.8	28.0	8.8	1,765	1.8	5,249	5.5	33,492	34.8	51,488	53.5	11,196	11.6	31.8
62	Edgar	22,550	-3.7	628	9,823	43.6	12,727	56.4	31.7	24.7	149	0.7	112	0.5	7,456	33.1	11,870	52.6	3,224	14.3	34.5
62	Total	152,288	6.6	2,648	75,819	49.8	76,469	50.2	33.7	16.5	2,198	1.4	5,514	3.6	52,944	34.8	80,799	53.1	18,545	12.2	32.2
63	McLean - Total	83,877	9.5	1,173	49,628	59.2	34,249	40.8	25.6	15.2	1,317	1.6	1,316	1.6	28,032	33.4	45,858	54.7	9,987	11.9	29.8
64	Ford	16,606	4.4	488	7,823	47.1	8,783	52.9	24.9	28.0	226	1.4	60	0.4	5,984	36.0	8,550	51.5	2,072	12.5	31.0
64	Champaign	132,436	24.8	1,000	100,130	75.6	32,306	24.4	17.1	7.3	3,830	2.9	7,836	5.9	42,690	32.2	81,085	61.2	8,661	6.5	23.6
64	Douglas	19,243	15.2	420	3,875	20.1	15,368	79.9	57.5	22.4	158	0.8	9	0.0	7,138	37.1	9,877	51.3	2,228	11.6	29.7
	Total	168,285	21.3	1,908	111,828	66.5	56,457	33.5	22.5	11.0	4,214	2.5	7,905	4.7	55,812	33.2	99,512	59.1	12,961	7.7	24.4

Zone VI - Decatur-Champaign

Planning Area	County	1960 Population		Land in Square Miles	Urban Population		Rural Population		Percent Non-Farm	Percent Farm	Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						
		Total	Increase or Decrease 1950-1960		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Under 18		18-64		65 and Over		Median Age		
													Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
65	Macon	118,257	19.6	576	89,516	75.7	28,741	24.3	19.6	4.7	1,411	1.2	6,086	5.1	42,285	35.8	64,181	54.3	11,791	10.0	30.1
65	De Witt	17,253	2.1	399	7,355	42.6	9,898	57.4	32.9	24.5	51	0.3	36	0.2	5,832	33.8	9,060	52.5	2,361	13.7	33.0
65	Piatt	14,960	7.1	437	3,219	21.5	11,741	78.5	52.7	25.7	111	0.7	1	.	5,472	36.6	7,645	51.1	1,843	12.3	30.6
65	Shelby	23,404	-4.2	772	4,821	20.6	18,583	79.4	46.5	32.9	119	0.5	6	.	8,090	34.6	11,736	50.1	3,578	15.3	33.6
65	Moultrie	13,635	3.5	345	3,946	28.9	9,689	71.1	44.8	26.3	116	0.9	14	0.1	4,659	34.2	6,964	51.1	2,012	14.8	32.2
65	Total	187,509	12.1	2,529	108,857	58.1	78,652	41.9	28.7	13.3	1,808	1.0	6,143	3.3	66,338	35.4	99,586	53.1	21,585	11.5	30.9
66	Clark	16,546	-4.7	505	6,160	37.2	10,386	62.8	34.8	28.0	34	0.2	7	.	5,369	32.4	8,505	51.4	2,672	16.1	35.9
66	Coles	42,860	6.3	507	29,593	69.0	13,267	31.0	19.7	11.3	248	0.6	231	0.5	14,011	32.7	23,660	55.2	5,189	12.1	30.7
66	Cumberland	9,936	-5.3	346	.	.	9,936	100.0	57.8	42.2	4	.	2	.	3,466	34.9	5,036	50.7	1,434	14.4	33.1
66	Effingham	23,107	6.6	482	8,172	35.4	14,935	64.6	38.0	26.6	123	0.5	18	0.1	8,715	37.7	11,677	50.5	2,715	11.7	29.5
66	Total	92,449	2.9	1,840	43,925	47.5	48,524	52.5	31.0	21.4	409	0.4	258	0.3	31,561	34.1	48,878	52.9	12,010	13.0	31.5
	Zone VI - Total	816,812	12.4	11,821	449,804	55.1	367,008	44.9	30.4	14.6	13,990	1.7	30,206	3.7	278,878	34.1	447,083	54.8	90,851	11.1	29.6

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VI - Decatur-Champaign

Planning Area	County	Education of Population 25 and Over			Aggregate Income of Population in 1959 (in Millions)	Income of Families in 1959			Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)			Housing			Unemployment		
		Median Years of School Completed	Percent Completed High School or More	Percent Completed Less than 8 Years		Median	Percent Less Than \$3,000	Percent \$10,000 and Over	Net (In Thousands)	Per Capita	Per Household	Manufacturing	Trade	Government	All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed in 1960	Percent Unemployed
																Number	Percent			
61	Kankakee	9.4	33.9	21.7	\$148	\$5,973	15.9	12.5	\$204,252	\$2,049	\$7,979	\$53,441	\$15,680	\$15,508	25,917	4,905	18.9	31,927	1,443	4.5
61	Livingston	10.0	38.8	16.1	66	5,175	21.1	11.9	80,656	1,953	6,721	7,058	6,294	7,012	12,508	2,712	21.7	14,741	508	3.4
61	Total	9.6	35.4	20.1	214	5,728	17.6	12.3	284,908	.	.	60,499	21,974	22,520	38,425	7,617	19.8	46,668	1,951	4.2
62	Iroquois	9.9	38.2	16.4	53	4,772	26.7	9.1	59,942	1,763	5,655	5,267	5,137	5,042	11,472	3,156	27.5	13,241	406	3.1
62	Vermillion	9.9	37.4	19.9	168	5,436	20.1	10.5	201,046	2,012	6,403	59,614	20,062	15,766	32,207	7,706	23.9	36,886	2,150	5.8
62	Edgar	10.3	39.9	13.9	33	4,283	33.5	7.7	38,541	1,736	5,139	5,018	3,750	3,657	8,332	2,085	25.0	8,594	523	6.1
62	Total	10.0	37.9	18.2	254	5,200	23.7	9.8	299,529	.	.	69,899	28,949	24,465	52,011	12,947	24.9	58,721	3,079	5.2
63	McLean - Total	11.5	47.1	13.5	158	5,595	18.5	13.3	190,803	2,203	7,146	21,927	19,069	15,213	27,812	5,473	19.7	33,629	1,169	3.5
64	Ford	11.2	46.2	12.5	26	4,898	25.6	10.3	30,185	1,797	5,805	3,065	3,104	3,449	5,721	1,255	21.9	6,256	213	3.4
64	Champaign	12.3	58.9	10.5	254	5,741	17.2	16.2	321,791	2,265	8,294	14,081	28,074	99,473	38,352	5,370	14.0	45,844	1,612	3.5
64	Douglas	11.1	45.4	14.4	31	5,288	23.3	11.0	38,491	1,905	6,014	11,362	3,251	2,712	6,580	833	12.7	6,806	144	2.1
64	Total	12.2	55.6	11.2	311	5,594	18.9	14.9	390,467	.	.	28,508	34,429	105,634	50,653	7,458	14.7	58,906	1,969	3.3

Zone VI - Decatur-Champaign

Planning Area	County	Education of Population 25 and Over				Income of families in 1959			Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)			Housing			Unemployment			
		Median Years of School Completed	Percent Completed	High School or More	Percent Completed Less than 8 years	Aggregate Income of Population in 1959 (In Millions)	Income of families in 1959		Effective Buying Income in 1963		Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)			All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed in 1960	Percent Unemployed		
							21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28	29				30	31	32	33	34	35	36
65	Macon	11.1	43.2	14.9	14.9	\$234	\$5,943	15.2	14.1	\$275,685	\$2,209	\$7,033	\$78,805	\$31,018	\$23,995	39,478	6,567	16.6	46,405	2,280	4.9
65	De Witt	10.2	38.7	14.7	14.7	28	5,019	26.7	8.8	31,674	1,820	5,557	1,991	2,469	2,712	6,126	1,689	27.6	6,466	285	4.4
65	Piatt	10.9	43.3	14.5	14.5	25	5,230	21.7	10.1	27,744	1,813	5,780	2,024	1,957	2,607	5,086	876	17.2	5,635	310	5.5
65	Shelby	8.9	30.1	17.5	17.5	32	4,151	35.4	6.5	35,917	1,562	4,920	2,576	2,462	3,194	8,443	1,811	21.4	8,228	333	4.0
65	Moultrie	9.5	36.3	19.1	19.1	20	4,785	25.8	7.2	23,513	1,716	5,598	2,197	1,984	1,920	4,576	1,166	25.5	5,063	190	3.8
65	Total	10.6	40.6	15.5	15.5	339	5,513	20.1	11.8	394,533	.	.	87,593	39,890	34,428	63,709	12,109	19.0	71,797	3,398	4.7
66	Clark	8.9	31.7	17.7	17.7	23	4,075	37.0	6.5	26,850	1,657	4,972	3,535	1,930	2,297	6,169	2,320	37.6	5,833	424	7.3
66	Coles	10.1	38.9	17.3	17.3	73	5,162	23.1	10.9	87,639	2,005	6,305	11,657	12,524	6,994	14,728	3,131	21.3	16,908	834	4.9
66	Cumberland	8.8	27.9	17.7	17.7	13	3,960	36.8	5.8	14,850	1,531	4,790	1,458	1,044	1,223	3,585	1,091	30.4	3,551	204	5.7
66	Effingham	8.9	32.4	18.7	18.7	33	4,654	26.6	9.4	38,704	1,640	5,529	6,778	4,702	3,515	7,257	1,393	19.2	8,315	451	5.4
66	Total	9.0	34.7	17.8	17.8	142	4,706	28.1	8.7	168,043	.	.	23,428	20,200	14,029	31,739	7,935	25.0	34,607	1,913	5.5
	Zone VI - Total	10.6	41.9	16.1	16.1	1,418	5,400	21.0	11.9	1,728,283	.	.	291,854	164,511	216,289	264,349	53,539	20.3	304,328	13,479	4.4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VI - Decatur-Champaign

Planning Area	County	High School Drop-Outs			Live Births in 1964				Infant Deaths in 1964					Premature Births in 1964 (2500 Gms.or Less)		Tuberculosis cases in 1965		
		No. of Freshmen 1960-1961	No. of Drop-Outs 1960-1964	Percent Drop-Outs	Number	Rate/1,000 Population ^a	White	Non-White	Rate/1,000 White Live Births	Number	Rate/1,000 Non-White Live Births	Number	Percent of Live Births	Number	Rate/100,000 Population			
		40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
11	Kankakee	1,216	258	21.2	1,978	20.1	1,735	243	41	20.7	27	15.6	14	57.6	145	7.33	12	12.0
11	Livingston	624	160	25.6	746	18.1	744	2	6	8.0	6	8.1	.	.	38	5.09	9	22.0
11	Total	1,840	418	22.7	2,724	19.5	2,479	245	47	17.3	33	13.3	14	57.1	183	6.72	21	14.9
22	Iroquois	595	132	22.2	605	18.1	602	3	15	24.8	15	24.9	.	.	44	7.27	3	9.0
22	Vermillion	1,433	411	28.7	1,863	18.7	1,692	171	63	33.8	57	33.8	6	35.1	169	9.07	30	30.0
22	Edgar	414	30	7.2	395	18.0	394	1	9	22.8	9	22.8	.	.	31	7.85	6	27.6
22	Total	2,442	573	23.5	2,863	18.5	2,688	175	87	30.4	81	30.1	6	34.3	244	8.52	39	25.2
33	Mc Lean -																	
33	Total	1,131	217	19.2	1,827	21.0	1,781	46	26	14.2	24	13.5	2	43.5	109	5.97	11	12.6
44	Ford	332	48	14.5	278	16.8	277	1	4	14.4	4	14.4	.	.	16	5.76	1	6.0
44	Champaign	1,635	323	19.8	2,533	17.5	2,297	236	60	23.7	46	20.0	14	59.3	179	7.07	19	13.0
44	Douglas	306	56	18.3	346	16.5	346	.	8	23.1	8	23.1	.	.	29	8.38	.	.
44	Total	2,273	427	18.8	3,157	17.3	2,920	237	72	22.8	58	19.9	14	59.1	224	7.10	20	11.0

^a Based on 1964 population estimate

Zone VI - Decatur-Champaign

Planning Area	County	High School Drop-Outs			Live Births in 1964				Infant Deaths in 1964				Premature Births in 1964 (2500 Gms. or Less)		Tuberculosis cases in 1965	
		No. of Freshmen 1960-1961 40	No. of Drop-Outs 1960-1964 41	Percent Drop-Outs 42	Number 43	Rate/1,000 Population 44	White 45	Non-White 46	Number 47	Rate/1,000 Live Births 48	White		Number 53	Percent of Live Births 54	Number 55	Rate/100,000 Population 56
											Number 49	Rate/1,000 Live Births 50				
65	Macon	1,823	547	30.0	2,487	20.0	2,229	258	66	26.5	50	22.4	190	7.64	16	12.8
65	De Witt	304	113	37.2	341	19.9	341	.	9	26.4	9	26.4	18	5.28	1	6.0
65	Piatt	325	47	14.5	239	16.1	239	.	6	25.1	6	25.1	8	3.35	1	6.6
65	Shelby	386	85	22.0	419	18.4	417	2	11	26.3	11	26.4	24	5.73	3	13.1
65	Moultrie	221	57	25.8	241	17.9	241	.	3	12.4	3	12.4	10	4.15	2	15.5
65	Total	3,059	849	27.8	3,727	19.4	3,467	260	95	25.5	79	22.8	250	6.71	23	12.0
66	Clark	303	66	21.8	284	17.6	284	.	5	17.6	5	17.6	17	5.99	.	.
66	Coles	610	118	19.3	762	17.6	760	2	10	13.1	10	13.2	61	8.01	4	9.2
66	Cumberland	173	52	30.1	187	19.5	187	.	1	5.3	1	5.3	10	5.35	1	10.8
66	Effingham	405	84	20.7	578	24.4	578	.	16	27.7	16	27.7	31	5.36	5	21.0
66	Total	1,491	320	21.5	1,811	19.6	1,809	2	32	17.7	32	17.7	119	6.57	10	10.8
	Zone VI - Total	12,236	2,804	22.9	16,109	19.0	15,144	965	359	22.3	307	20.3	1,129	7.01	124	14.6

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VI - Decatur-Champaign

Planning Area	County	Public Assistance (July 1966)											
		Persons Receiving Public Assistance		General Assistance		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Blind Assistance		Disability Assistance
		Number	Rate/1,000 Population ^a	Number	Rate/1,000 Population ^a	Number	Rate/1,000 Population ^a	Number of Persons	Number of Children	Number of Children/1,000 Population Under 18 ^c	Number	Rate/100,000 Population ^a	Number
		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
61	Kankakee	1,841	18	270	3	305	28	1,152	876	29	10	10	104
61	Livingston	630	15	95	2	215	43	264	181	13	4	10	52
61	Total	2,471	18	365	3	520	33	1,416	1,057	24	14	10	156
62	Iroquois	387	12	19	1	185	45	157	96	8	4	12	22
62	Vermilion	2,493	25	305	3	600	54	1,350	1,005	30	22	22	216
62	Edgar	869	40	202	9	247	77	322	224	30	5	23	93
62	Total	3,749	24	526	3	1,032	56	1,829	1,325	25	31	20	331
63	McLean - Total	1,485	17	282	3	552	55	397	280	10	11	13	243
64	Ford	245	15	50	3	104	50	72	60	10	7	42	12
64	Champaign	2,203	15	222	2	380	44	1,419	1,067	25	21	14	161
64	Douglas	372	19	67	3	132	59	128	71	10	3	16	42
64	Total	2,820	16	339	2	616	48	1,619	1,198	21	31	17	215

^aBased on 1965 estimated population.

^bBased on 1960 census 65 and over.

^cBased on 1960 census under 18.

Zone VI - Decatur-Champaign

Planning Area	County	Public Assistance (July 1966)												
		Persons Receiving Public Assistance		General Assistance		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Blind Assistance		Disability Assistance	
		Number 57	Rate/1,000 58	Number 59	Rate/1,000 60	Number 61	Rate/1,000 62	Population Over 65	Number of Persons 63	Number of Children 64	Number of Children/1,000 65	Number 66	Rate/100,000 67	Number 68	Rate/100,000 69
65	Macon	4,664	37	700	6	870	74	2,683	2,030	48	26	21	315	491
65	De Witt	329	20	30	2	177	75	87	58	10	7	42	28	309
65	Piatt	290	19	51	3	113	61	92	60	11	5	33	29	379
65	Shelby	546	24	65	3	271	76	161	105	13	10	44	39	332
65	Moultrie	368	29	39	3	200	99	84	51	11	7	54	38	546
65	Total	6,197	32	885	5	1,631	76	3,107	2,304	35	55	29	449	451
66	Clark	428	27	21	1	205	77	155	107	20	2	13	45	529
66	Coles	1,573	36	297	7	522	101	565	406	29	11	25	178	752
66	Cumberland	151	16	29	3	77	54	24	17	5	2	22	19	377
66	Effingham	755	32	146	6	206	76	329	200	23	6	25	68	582
66	Total	2,907	31	493	5	1,010	84	1,073	730	23	21	23	310	634
	Zone VI - Total	19,629	23	2,890	3	5,361	59	9,441	6,894	25	163	19	1,704	381

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VI - Decatur-Champaign

Planning Area	County	State Schools		Public School EMH Classes		TMH Classes	Admissions to State Hospital Year End, 6-30-65		On Books Population Year End, 6-30-65		79 Public Health Department ^a	80 Friedrich's Law (Senate Bill No. 377) ^b	81 House Bill No. 708 ^b	82 IAMR Unit ^c	83 MHA Chapter or Society ^d	84 In Prison 1-1-66	Suicides 1964		Homicide 1965			
		6-30-65	Waiting List 6-30-65	Grade School 72	High School 73		74	75 Number	76 Rate/100,000	77 Number							78 Rate/100,000	85 Number		86 Rate/100,000 ^e	87 Number	88 Rate/100,000 ^f
61	Kankakee	90	20	3	..	..	280	282.4	303	305.6	..	..	..	1	..	25	5	5.1	5	5.0
61	Livingston	53	8	1	..	1	82	199.5	71	172.7	..	..	..	..	1	12	5	12.1	2	4.9
61	Total	143	28	4	..	1	362	258.1	374	266.7	..	..	..	1	1	37	10	7.2	7	5.0
62	Iroquois	35	6	..	..	..	50	148.3	97	289.6	..	1	..	1	..	10	4	11.9	1	3.0
62	Vermilion	172	37	9	..	2	157	157.6	300	301.1	..	..	..	1	1	62	13	13.1	3	3.0
62	Edgar	42	4	1	..	..	37	169.7	61	279.8	..	..	..	1	..	26	5	22.8	4	18.4
62	Total	249	47	10	..	2	244	157.5	458	295.6	..	1	..	3	1	98	22	14.2	8	5.2		
63	McLean - Total	129	20	7	2	3	172	197.5	255	292.8	1	..	..	1	1	22	11	12.6	2	2.3
64	Ford	27	..	2	..	1	25	151.1	45	271.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	18.2	..	..
64	Champaign	132	..	25	4	4	125	86.2	197	135.9	1	..	..	1	1	56	14	9.7	7	4.8
64	Douglas	33	1	1	1	..	29	143.9	44	218.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9.5	..	..
64	Total	192	1	28	5	5	179	98.5	286	157.4	1	..	..	1	1	56	19	10.4	7	3.9

^aA number 1 in this column indicates that the county has a Public Health Department.

^bA number 1 in this column indicates that this referendum has been passed by the voters of this county. Period leaders indicate that the referendum has not been voted on or has been voted on but failed to pass.

^cA number 1 in this column indicates that the county has a unit of the Illinois Association for Mental Retardation.

Zone VI - Decatur-Champaign

Planning Area	County	State Schools		Public School EMH Classes		Admissions to State Hospital Year End, 6-30-65	On Books Population Year End, 6-30-65		Public Health Department	Friedrich's Law (Senate Bill No. 377)	House Bill No. 708	IAMR Unit	MHA Chapter or Society	In Prison 1-1-66	Suicides 1964		Homicide 1965			
		On Books 6-30-65	Waiting List 6-30-65	Grade School	High School		Number	Rate/100,000							Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000		
		70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
65	Macon	170	24	10	1	2	135	108.6	325	261.4	1	.	1	1	1	214	15	12.1	4	3.2
65	De Witt	36	2	.	.	1	23	135.7	58	342.2	1	.	.	.	1	10	2	11.7	.	.
65	Piatt	27	4	1	.	.	11	73.8	28	187.9	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	6.7
65	Shelby	32	7	2	.	.	23	100.7	81	354.5	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	4.4	1	4.4
65	Moultrie	25	1	1	.	1	15	113.6	46	348.5	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	29.6	1	7.8
65	Total	290	38	14	1	4	207	107.7	538	279.8	4	.	2	1	5	224	22	11.4	7	3.6
66	Clark	24	2	2	1	1	20	125.0	57	356.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6.2	1	6.3
66	Coles	56	13	5	.	.	54	124.6	119	274.5	.	.	1	1	1	25	1	2.3	1	2.3
66	Cumberland	14	1	8	.	.	5	52.9	26	275.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	20.8	.	.
66	Effingham	33	5	2	.	.	33	138.9	83	349.5	1	1	.	1	1	11	3	12.7	.	.
66	Total	127	21	17	1	1	112	121.0	285	307.9	1	1	1	2	2	36	7	7.6	2	2.2
	Zone VI - Total	1,130	155	80	9	16	1,276	150.3	2,196	258.7	7	.	.	9	11	473	91	10.7	33	3.9

EXHIBIT II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VII - East St. Louis

Planning Area	County	1960 Population		Land in Square Miles	Urban Population		Rural Population		Percent Non-Farm	Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age	
		1 Total	2 Increase or Decrease 1950-1960		Population		Population			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Under 18		18-64		65 and Over			
					4 Number	5 Percent	6 Number	7 Percent						10 Number	11 Percent	12 Number	13 Percent	14 Number	15 Percent		16 Number	17 Percent	18 Number	19 Percent
67	Madison - Total	224,689	23.2	731	161,258	71.8	63,431	28.2	24.2	4.0	5,247	2.3	12,059	5.4	81,797	36.4	124,031	55.2	18,861	8.4	29.5
68	Monroe	15,507	16.8	380	6,913	44.6	8,594	55.4	32.1	23.3	116	0.7	11	0.1	5,332	34.4	8,324	53.7	1,851	11.9	32.0
68	St. Clair	262,509	27.4	670	214,636	81.8	47,873	18.2	15.6	2.6	4,630	1.8	48,146	18.3	99,059	37.7	141,669	54.0	21,781	8.3	28.7
68	Total	278,016	26.8	1,050	221,549	79.7	56,467	20.3	16.5	3.8	4,746	1.7	48,157	17.3	104,391	37.5	149,993	54.0	23,632	8.5	28.8
69	Bond	14,060	-0.7	383	4,569	32.5	9,491	67.5	37.7	29.8	162	1.2	88	0.6	4,575	32.5	7,323	52.1	2,162	15.4	33.0
69	Clay	15,815	-9.3	464	5,331	33.7	10,484	66.3	37.2	29.1	63	0.4	6	.	5,332	33.7	8,186	51.8	2,297	14.5	34.8
69	Clinton	24,029	6.4	498	3,380	14.1	20,649	85.9	62.7	23.3	179	0.7	79	0.3	9,078	37.8	12,259	51.0	2,692	11.2	29.2
69	Fayette	21,946	-10.7	718	5,537	25.2	16,409	74.8	43.2	31.6	84	0.4	421	1.9	7,026	32.0	12,000	54.7	2,920	13.3	34.3
69	Jefferson	32,315	-10.0	574	15,566	48.2	16,749	51.8	32.5	19.4	228	0.7	905	2.8	10,760	33.3	17,370	53.8	4,185	13.0	34.4
69	Marion	39,349	-5.6	580	19,592	49.8	19,757	50.2	35.6	14.6	340	0.9	1,362	3.5	13,148	33.4	20,939	53.2	5,262	13.4	34.3
69	Washington	13,569	-6.2	565	2,806	19.2	10,963	80.8	41.6	39.2	114	0.8	9	0.1	4,097	30.2	7,131	52.6	2,341	17.3	38.4
69	Wayne	19,008	-9.2	715	6,362	33.5	12,646	66.5	31.3	35.2	41	0.2	5	.	6,421	33.8	10,117	53.2	2,470	13.0	33.8
69	Total	180,091	-6.1	4,497	62,943	35.0	117,148	65.0	39.9	25.2	1,211	0.7	2,875	1.6	60,437	33.6	95,325	52.9	24,329	13.5	33.8

Zone VII - East St. Louis

Planning Area	County	1960 Population		Land in Square Miles		Urban Population		Rural Population				Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution					
		Total	Increase or Decrease 1950-1960	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Under 18		18-64		65 and Over	
																Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
70	Crawford	20,751	1.8	442		7,226	34.8	13,525	65.2	44.6	20.6	53	0.3	10	. .	6,663	32.1	11,216	54.1	2,872	13.8
70	Edwards	7,940	-12.3	225		. .	. .	7,940	100.0	68.7	31.3	12	0.2	20	0.3	2,539	32.0	4,168	52.5	1,233	15.5
70	Jasper	11,346	-7.5	495		2,901	25.6	8,445	74.4	27.0	47.5	14	0.1	17	0.1	4,012	35.4	5,663	49.9	1,671	14.7
70	Lawrence	18,540	-9.7	374		5,492	29.6	13,048	70.4	52.0	18.3	51	0.3	186	1.0	6,142	33.1	9,731	52.5	2,667	14.4
70	Richland	16,299	-3.5	364		8,780	53.9	7,519	46.1	20.8	25.4	86	0.5	28	0.2	5,646	34.6	8,464	51.9	2,189	13.4
70	Wabash	14,047	-4.1	221		8,594	61.2	5,453	38.8	22.7	16.1	94	0.7	3	. .	4,837	34.4	7,466	53.2	1,744	12.4
70	Total	88,923	-5.9	2,121		32,993	37.1	55,930	62.9	38.2	24.7	310	0.4	264	0.3	29,839	33.1	46,708	52.5	12,376	13.9
	Zone VII - Total	771,719	12.2	8,399		478,743	62.0	292,976	38.0	26.7	11.2	11,514	1.5	63,355	8.2	276,464	35.8	416,057	53.9	79,198	10.3

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VII - East St. Louis

Planning Area	County	Education of Population 25 and Over				Income of Families in 1959			Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)			Housing			Unemployment		
		Median Years of School Completed	Percent Completed	High School or More	Percent Completed Less than 8 Years	Aggregate Income of Population in 1959 (In Millions)	Median	Percent Less Than \$3,000	Percent \$10,000 and Over	Net (In Thousands)	Per Capita	Per Household	Manufacturing	Trade	Government	All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed in 1960	Percent Unemployed
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
67	Madison - Total	9.4	34.5	22.4	\$436	\$6,348	14.0	15.1	\$519,965	\$2,160	\$7,282	\$204,945	\$37,505	\$37,225	70,593	11,154	15.8	5,041	2,255	5.0
68	Monroe	8.7	27.6	26.1	25	5,383	19.7	10.2	29,333	1,800	6,111	306	2,192	1,506	4,944	718	14.5	5,992	165	2.8
68	St. Clair	9.1	30.4	24.4	467	5,840	18.7	12.6	557,602	1,893	6,742	105,572	45,805	79,185	81,689	17,214	21.1	11,920	11	6.4
68	Total	9.0	30.2	24.5	492	5,816	18.7	12.5	586,935	.	.	105,878	47,997	80,691	86,633	17,932	20.7	17,911	6	6.2
69	Bond	8.8	30.1	22.2	19	4,038	37.0	5.4	21,749	1,565	4,833	2,738	1,862	1,713	4,918	1,477	30.0	5,205	255	4.9
69	Clay	8.8	21.9	19.1	23	4,288	32.5	5.3	24,697	1,614	4,939	1,377	2,717	2,471	5,781	2,558	44.2	5,760	352	6.8
69	Clinton	8.6	20.9	26.0	33	4,808	25.6	8.0	36,939	1,514	5,277	2,702	2,945	2,788	7,334	1,758	24.0	8,339	293	3.5
69	Fayette	8.7	26.2	23.3	30	3,806	38.4	5.8	33,398	1,590	5,138	2,490	2,958	3,175	7,651	2,429	31.7	7,559	320	4.2
69	Jefferson	8.8	28.8	20.5	50	4,418	33.1	8.7	55,473	1,795	5,492	6,735	6,035	5,189	12,062	4,354	36.1	11,435	347	7.4
69	Marion	8.9	30.8	20.8	63	4,648	29.6	8.7	71,285	1,842	5,569	10,100	9,826	5,340	14,192	4,493	31.7	14,373	909	6.3
69	Washington	8.4	21.2	34.8	19	4,223	34.7	6.3	22,794	1,727	5,301	1,096	1,483	1,377	5,020	1,097	21.9	4,774	189	4.0
69	Wayne	8.7	24.1	22.1	27	4,081	35.6	6.4	29,437	1,574	4,826	4,090	2,031	2,621	7,064	2,048	29.0	7,215	470	6.5
69	Total	8.7	26.7	22.9	264	4,351	32.7	7.3	295,772	.	.	31,328	29,857	24,674	64,022	20,214	31.6	64,666	3,675	5.7

County	Education of Population				Income of Families in 1959			Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)				Housing			Unemployment		
	25 and Over		Median Years of School Completed	Aggregate Income of Population in 1959 (In Millions)	Median	Percent Less Than \$3,000	Percent \$10,000 and Over	Net (In Thousands)		Per Capita	Per Household	Manufacturing	Trade	Government	Unsound Housing Units		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed in 1960	Percent Unemployed	
	School Completed	High School or More						Percent Completed	Less than 8 Years						Number	Percent				
Planning Area	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Crawford	9.8	39.7	13.0	\$36	\$5,197	26.9	8.8	\$39,739	\$1,929	\$5,677	\$9,502	\$3,775	\$2,587	7,773	2,096	27.0	7,960	423	5.3	
Edwards	9.0	32.5	18.4	10	3,666	40.2	5.8	11,116	1,502	4,446	769	1,120	980	3,051	862	28.3	3,010	209	6.9	
Jasper	8.8	24.8	16.9	14	3,484	42.9	5.0	15,471	1,419	4,550	781	1,125	1,350	4,068	1,773	43.6	3,886	160	4.1	
Lawrence	9.3	35.6	20.0	29	4,764	29.8	8.0	31,703	1,781	5,373	5,419	2,459	2,700	6,651	2,072	31.2	6,583	454	6.9	
Richland	9.0	34.2	15.3	25	4,356	33.9	6.1	28,083	1,755	5,617	2,201	2,833	2,717	5,875	1,356	23.1	6,139	373	6.1	
Wabash	9.7	37.5	18.0	24	5,105	22.6	10.0	25,645	1,886	5,964	3,612	2,102	1,968	4,966	1,508	30.4	5,475	418	7.6	
Total	9.0	35.0	16.6	138	4,559	31.3	7.6	151,757	. .	. .	22,284	13,414	12,302	32,384	9,667	29.9	33,053	2,037	6.2
Zone VII - Total	8.9	31.1	22.6	1,330	5,512	22.7	11.4	1,554,429	. .	. .	364,435	128,773	154,892	253,632	58,967	23.2	280,684	16,056	5.7

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VII - East St. Louis

Planning Area	County	High School Drop-Outs			Live Births in 1964				Infant Deaths in 1964					Premature Births in 1964 (2500 Gms. or Less)		Tuberculosis Cases in 1965		
		No. of Freshmen 1960-1961	No. of Drop-Outs 1960-1964	Percent Drop-Outs	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	White	Non-White	Live Births	White		Non-White		Number	Percent of Live Births	Number	Rate/100,000 Population	
										Number	Rate/1,000	Number	Rate/1,000					
67	Madison - Total	3,734	969	26.0	5,053	21.1	4,720	333	114	22.6	100	21.2	14	42.0	334	6.61	40	16.5
68	Monroe	188	37	19.7	360	22.2	360	..	6	16.7	6	16.7	..	..	27	7.50	1	6.1
68	St. Clair	3,350	1,470	43.9	6,067	22.4	4,408	1,659	175	28.8	97	22.0	78	47.0	557	9.18	74	27.6
68	Total	3,538	1,507	42.6	6,427	22.4	4,768	1,659	181	28.2	103	21.6	78	47.0	584	9.09	75	26.4
69	Bond	195	45	23.0	256	18.3	253	3	14	54.7	14	55.3	..	..	25	9.77	4	29.0
69	Clay	281	64	22.8	252	16.8	251	1	7	27.8	7	27.9	..	..	13	5.16	3	19.8
69	Clinton	152	26	17.1	562	22.9	559	3	7	12.5	7	12.5	..	..	29	5.16	3	12.2
69	Fayette	339	78	23.0	358	17.3	357	1	8	22.3	8	22.4	..	..	14	3.91	6	29.4
69	Jefferson	561	155	27.6	541	17.6	502	39	16	29.6	10	19.9	6	153.8	42	7.76	8	26.2
69	Marion	753	135	17.9	748	19.6	713	35	21	28.1	21	29.5	..	..	66	8.82	10	26.2
69	Washington	188	31	16.5	217	16.4	217	..	8	36.9	8	36.9	..	..	18	8.29	3	23.2
69	Wayne	371	124	33.4	281	15.5	280	1	8	28.5	8	28.6	..	..	13	4.63	6	33.5
69	Total	2,840	658	23.2	3,215	18.4	3,132	83	89	27.7	83	26.5	6	72.3	220	6.84	43	24.8

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VII - East St. Louis

Planning Area	County	High School Drop-Outs			Live Births in 1964				Infant Deaths in 1964				Premature Births in 1964 (2500 Gms. or Less)		Tuberculosis Cases in 1965	
		No. of Freshmen 1960-1961	No. of Drop-Outs 1960-1964	Percent Drop-Outs	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	White	Non-White	Number	Rate/1,000 White	Live Births	Number	Rate/1,000 Non-White	Percent of Live Births	Number	Rate/100,000 Population
		40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
70	Crawford	382	93	24.3	315	15.6	215	.	13	41.3	.	.	.	7.62	24	19.7
70	Edwards	125	25	20.0	114	15.8	114	1	.	.	.	.	.	5.22	6	41.6
70	Jasper	190	32	16.8	194	17.8	194	.	2	10.3	.	.	.	3.61	7	56.0
70	Lawrence	332	32	9.6	309	17.6	306	3	8	25.9	8	26.1	.	6.15	19	34.4
70	Richland	319	70	21.9	345	21.6	345	.	9	26.1	9	26.1	.	5.80	20	44.3
70	Wabash	258	82	31.8	226	16.5	226	.	5	22.1	5	22.1	.	4.87	11	14.8
70	Total	1,606	334	20.8	1,514	17.7	1,500	4	37	24.4	37	24.7	.	5.75	87	33.0
	Zone VII - Total	11,718	3,468	29.6	16,209	20.6	14,120	2,079	421	26.0	323	22.9	98	47.1	1,225	23.7

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VII - East St. Louis

Planning Area	County	Public Assistance (July 1966)											
		Persons Receiving Public Assistance		General Assistance		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Blind Assistance		Disability Assistance
		Number ⁵⁷	Rate/1,000 ⁵⁸	Number ⁵⁹	Rate/1,000 ⁶⁰	Number ⁶¹	Rate/1,000 ⁶²	Number of Persons ⁶³	Number of Children ⁶⁴	Number of Children/1,000 ⁶⁵	Number ⁶⁶	Rate/100,000 ⁶⁷	
67	Madison - Total	6,599	27	571	2	1,026	54	4,426	3,354	41	39	16	433
68	Monroe	224	14	16	1	102	55	81	53	10	2	12	276
68	St. Clair	27,579	103	3,151	12	2,360	108	20,389	15,354	155	95	35	1,118
68	Total	27,803	98	3,167	11	2,462	104	20,470	15,407	148	97	34	1,071
69	Bond	345	25	24	2	152	70	121	69	15	5	36	587
69	Clay	650	43	83	5	207	90	279	192	36	9	60	880
69	Clinton	218	9	31	1	86	32	74	36	4	2	8	179
69	Fayette	602	30	26	1	225	77	262	176	25	10	49	658
69	Jefferson	2,245	74	355	12	444	106	1,226	828	77	17	56	1,163
69	Marion	1,606	42	161	4	462	88	796	552	42	25	66	774
69	Washington	244	19	2	0.5	150	64	43	29	7	3	23	645
69	Wayne	599	33	78	4	182	74	282	186	29	2	11	544
	Total	6,509	38	760	4	1,908	78	3,083	2,068	34	73	42	714

aBased on 1965 estimated population.

b

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VII - East St. Louis

Public Assistance (July 1966)														
Planning Area	County	Persons Receiving Public Assistance		General Assistance		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Blind Assistance		Disability Assistance	
		Number	Rate/1, 000 Population	Number	Rate/1, 000 Population	Number	Rate/1, 000 Population Over 65	Number of Persons	Number of Children	Number of Children/1, 000 Population Under 18	Number	Rate/100, 000 Population	Number	Rate/100, 000 Population
70	Crawford	498	25	34	2	179	62	204	140	21	11	54	70	624
70	Edwards	142	20	2	0.5	70	57	53	33	13	2	28	15	360
70	Jasper	257	24	26	2	78	47	92	64	16	5	47	56	989
70	Lawrence	941	54	100	6	247	93	487	350	57	3	17	104	1, 069
70	Richland	498	32	29	2	238	109	129	85	15	8	51	94	1, 111
70	Wabash	404	30	23	2	136	78	179	111	23	6	44	60	804
70	Total	2, 740	32	214	2	948	77	1, 144	783	26	35	41	399	854
	Zone VII - Total	43, 651	56	4, 712	6	6, 344	80	29, 123	21, 612	78	244	31	3, 224	775

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VII - East St. Louis

Planning Area	County	State Schools		Public School EMH Classes		Admissions to State Hospital Year End, 6-30-65	On Books Population Year End, 6-30-65		Public Health Department	Friedrich's Law (Senate Bill No. 377)	House Bill No. 708	IAMR Unit	MHA Chapter or Society	In Prison 1-1-66	Suicides 1964		Homicide 1965	
		On Books 6-30-65	Waiting List 11-1-66	Grade School	High School	Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000	80	81	82	83	84	Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000
67	Madison - Total	279	40	23	1	462	192.1	728	302.7	.	1	1	1	87	20	8.4	8	3.3
68	Monroe	16	4	3	.	15	92.3	42	258.5	.	.	.	.	.	1	6.2	.	.
68	St. Clair	284	58	25	.	419	155.6	879	326.5	1	.	.	1	266	33	12.2	27	10.1
68	Total	300	62	28	.	434	152.0	921	322.6	1	.	1	1	266	34	11.9	27	9.5
69	Bond	18	2	2	.	19	136.7	63	453.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
69	Clay	29	1	1	.	21	140.0	55	365.4	.	.	.	.	.	4	26.7	.	.
69	Clinton	16	9	.	.	30	122.4	62	253.1	.	.	.	.	24	1	4.1	.	.
69	Fayette	27	3	2	.	27	131.4	97	472.0	.	.	1	.	16	.	.	.	.
69	Jefferson	45	7	2	.	69	225.1	107	349.1	.	.	1	.	38	1	3.2	.	.
69	Marion	77	9	3	.	77	202.1	134	351.7	.	.	1	1	.	1	2.6	.	.
69	Washington	20	.	.	.	23	176.2	50	383.1	.	.	.	1	.	1	7.6	.	.
69	Wayne	27	4	1	.	21	116.7	46	255.6	.	.	.	1	.	4	22.1	.	.
69	Total	259	35	11	.	287	165.1	614	353.3	.	.	4	2	78	12	6.9	.	.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VII - East St. Louis

Planning Area	County		State Schools		Public School EMH Classes		Public School TMH Classes		Admissions to State Hospital Year End. 6-30-65		On Books Population Year End. 6-30-65		Public Health Department		Friedrich's Law (Senate Bill No. 377)	House Bill No. 708	IAMR Unit	MHA Chapter or Society	In Prison 1-1-66	Suicides 1964		Homicide 1965						
			On Books 6-30-65	Waiting List 11-1-66	Grade School	High School	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79						80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
70	Crawford	27	4	1	.	.	.	8	39.5	55	271.6	1	.	.	5	24.8	.	.				
70	Edwards	12	2	12	165.5	28	386.2	1				
70	Jasper	18	3	1	.	.	.	13	120.4	37	342.6	1	.	.	3	27.5	.	.				
70	Lawrence	28	3	1	.	.	.	19	108.6	44	251.4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	27	2	11.4	.	.
70	Richland	22	5	1	.	.	.	15	94.3	46	289.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	5	31.3	.	.
70	Wabash	30	1	1	.	.	.	22	161.8	28	205.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	2	14.6	.	.
70	Total	137	18	5	.	.	.	89	104.3	238	279.0	1	.	.	.	.	6	48	17	19.8	.	.	.	
Zone VII - Total		975	155	67	1	10	1,272	162.0	2,501	318.6	2	.	1	5	10	479	83	10.6	35	4.5								

EXHIBIT II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VIII - Carbondale

Planning Area	County	1960 Population		Land in Square Miles	Urban Population		Rural Population		Percent Non-Farm	Percent Farm	Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age
		1 Total	2 Increase or Decrease 1950-1960		Urban Population		Rural Population				10 Number	11 Percent	12 Number	13 Percent	Under 18		18-64		65 and Over		
					4 Number	5 Percent	6 Number	7 Percent							14 Number	15 Percent	16 Number	17 Percent	18 Number	19 Percent	
71	Jackson	42,151	10.6	603	23,343	55.4	18,808	44.6	33.4	11.2	551	1.3	3,096	7.3	12,609	29.9	24,918	59.1	4,624	11.0	27.3
71	Perry	19,184	-11.5	443	9,643	50.3	9,541	49.7	30.6	19.1	302	1.6	368	1.9	6,173	32.2	10,229	53.3	2,782	14.5	36.5
71	Randolph	29,988	-5.3	594	7,912	26.4	22,076	73.6	55.2	18.4	264	0.9	1,465	4.9	9,159	30.5	16,955	56.5	3,874	12.9	34.6
71	Total	91,323	-0.1	1,640	40,898	44.8	50,425	55.2	40.0	15.2	1,117	1.2	4,929	5.4	27,941	30.6	52,102	57.1	11,280	12.4	31.9
72	Franklin	39,281	-19.3	434	18,904	48.1	20,377	51.9	42.0	9.9	2,022	5.1	44	0.1	11,575	29.5	20,965	53.4	6,741	17.2	32.7
72	Williamson	46,117	-5.2	427	27,282	59.2	18,835	40.8	33.7	7.1	1,178	2.6	713	1.5	14,212	30.8	25,252	54.8	6,653	14.4	35.5
72	Total	85,398	-12.2	861	46,186	54.1	39,212	45.9	37.6	8.4	3,200	3.7	757	0.9	25,787	30.2	46,217	54.1	13,394	15.7	37.8
73	Gallatin	7,638	-22.2	328	..	..	7,638	100.0	73.1	26.9	45	0.6	85	1.1	2,683	35.1	3,895	51.0	1,060	13.9	33.6
73	Hamilton	10,010	-18.3	435	2,951	29.5	7,059	70.5	29.9	40.6	9	0.1	2	..	3,082	30.8	5,298	52.9	1,630	16.3	38.1
73	Hardin	5,879	-21.9	183	..	..	5,879	100.0	80.6	19.4	..	..	18	0.3	2,079	35.4	3,091	52.6	709	12.1	33.4
73	Pope	4,061	-29.7	381	..	..	4,061	100.0	68.5	31.5	8	0.2	71	1.7	1,248	30.7	2,138	52.6	675	16.6	40.2
73	Saline	26,227	-21.5	384	12,744	48.6	13,483	51.4	41.2	10.2	263	1.0	854	3.3	7,680	29.3	13,933	53.1	4,614	17.6	39.7
73	White	19,373	-7.5	501	6,152	31.8	13,221	68.2	47.0	21.2	48	0.2	70	0.4	6,348	32.8	10,328	53.3	2,697	13.9	34.7
73	Total	73,188	-18.4	2,212	21,847	29.9	51,341	70.1	49.2	20.9	373	0.5	1,100	1.5	23,120	31.6	38,683	52.9	11,385	15.6	37.0

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VIII - Carbondale

Planning Area	County	1960 Population		Land in Square Miles	Urban Population		Rural Population		Percent Non-Farm	Percent Farm	Foreign Born		Non-White		Age Distribution						Median Age					
		1 Total	2 Increase or Decrease 1950-1960		3	4 Number	5 Percent	6 Number			7 Percent	8	9	10 Number	11 Percent	12 Number	13 Percent	Under 18		18-64		65 and Over				
																		Number	Percent	Number		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
74	Alexander	16,061	-20.9	224	9,348	58.2	6,713	41.8	32.2	9.6	65	0.4	5,316	33.1	5,535	34.5	8,105	50.5	2,421	15.1	35.3					
74	Johnson	6,928	-20.6	345	. . .	. . .	6,928	100.0	66.3	33.7	8	0.1	24	0.3	2,221	32.1	3,616	52.2	1,091	15.7	37.1			
74	Massac	14,341	5.5	246	7,339	51.2	7,002	48.8	36.1	12.7	28	0.2	1,032	7.2	4,844	33.8	7,609	53.1	1,888	13.2	33.2					
74	Pulaski	10,490	-23.1	204	. . .	. . .	10,490	100.0	82.2	17.8	35	0.3	3,800	36.2	3,821	36.4	5,027	47.9	1,642	15.7	33.9			
74	Union	17,645	-13.9	414	4,280	24.3	13,365	75.7	56.2	19.5	266	1.5	292	1.7	4,853	27.5	9,738	55.2	3,054	17.3	40.6					
74	Total	65,465	-14.7	1,433	20,967	32.0	44,498	68.0	51.1	16.8	402	0.6	10,464	16.0	21,274	32.5	34,095	52.1	10,096	15.4	36.3					
	Zone VIII - Total	315,374	-11.2	6,146	129,898	41.2	185,476	58.8	43.8	15.0	5,092	1.6	17,250	5.5	98,122	31.1	171,097	54.3	46,155	14.6	35.5					

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VIII - Carbondale

Planning Area	County	Education of Population				Aggregate Income of Population in 1959 (In Millions)	Income of Families in 1959			Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)				Housing			Unemployment		
		25 and Over		Less than 8 Years	Median		Percent Less Than \$3,000	Percent \$10,000 and Over	Net (In Thousands)	Per Capita	Per Household	Manufacturing	Trade	Government	All Housing Units	Unsound Housing Units		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed in 1960	Percent Unemployed		
		School Completed	Percent Completed													Number	Percent					
71	Jackson	9.8	39.9	18.9	\$ 67	\$4,671	29.6	10.6	\$83,851	\$1,914	\$6,401	\$4,653	\$9,098	\$13,075	13,804	3,874	28.1	16,627	1,137	4.9		
71	Perry	8.7	26.0	25.1	29	4,358	32.0	8.3	32,510	1,786	5,418	5,205	2,249	2,584	7,139	1,662	23.3	7,105	1,007	7.8		
71	Randolph	8.7	22.2	24.9	41	4,650	27.8	8.7	52,357	1,787	6,233	7,657	2,959	3,741	9,706	2,332	24.0	10,520	1,134	5.3		
71	Total	8.9	30.5	22.4	137	4,590	29.6	9.5	168,718	. . .	. . .	17,515	14,306	19,400	30,649	7,868	25.7	34,252	1,134	5.6
72	Franklin	8.6	23.8	30.8	57	4,092	36.8	6.1	62,751	1,705	4,827	1,510	5,159	6,135	15,626	4,492	28.7	12,899	1,636	12.7		
72	Williamson	8.8	28.4	26.6	70	4,465	31.5	6.6	80,765	1,767	5,211	17,427	7,295	8,272	16,925	4,476	26.4	16,488	1,752	9.4		
72	Total	8.7	26.2	28.6	127	4,303	34.0	6.3	143,516	. . .	. . .	18,937	12,454	14,407	32,551	8,968	27.6	29,387	3,188	10.8
73	Gallatin	8.5	21.0	33.5	8	2,711	55.1	3.4	8,458	1,244	3,845	223	811	12,233	2,880	1,250	43.4	2,261	156	6.9		
73	Hamilton	8.6	21.1	21.7	12	3,284	46.8	3.8	13,090	1,438	4,223	784	747	1,605	4,079	1,352	33.1	3,369	221	6.6		
73	Hardin	8.4	20.9	35.7	7	3,136	47.7	5.1	7,211	1,361	4,242	24	444	959	2,269	1,080	47.6	1,696	76	4.5		
73	Pope	8.5	20.0	32.9	4	2,787	52.7	2.5	4,228	1,208	3,523	25	239	894	1,858	774	41.7	1,264	160	12.7		
73	Saline	8.6	23.7	29.7	34	3,502	44.3	5.2	39,126	1,651	4,550	1,220	4,472	4,484	10,787	3,871	35.9	8,257	819	9.9		
73	White	8.9	30.8	18.0	28	4,282	33.4	5.8	30,603	1,628	5,017	1,283	3,148	2,939	7,360	2,026	27.5	7,130	435	6.1		
73	Total	8.7	24.5	26.5	93	3,506	43.6	4.8	102,716	. . .	. . .	3,559	9,861	23,114	29,233	10,353	35.4	23,977	1,867	7.8

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VIII - Carbondale

County	Education of Population 25 and Over				Income of Families in 1959			Effective Buying Income in 1963			Wages and Salaries Disbursed in 1959 (Industries by Amount)			Housing		Unemployment			
	Median Years of School Completed	Percent Completed	High School or More	Percent Completed Less than 8 Years	Median	Percent Less Than \$3,000	Percent \$10,000 and Over	Net (In Thousands)	Per Capita	Per Household	Manufacturing	Trade	Government	Unsound Housing Units		Labor Force (Civilian)	Unemployed in 1966	Percent Unemployed	
														Number	Percent				
74 Alexander	8.5	25.7	39.0	\$19	\$3,146	47.9	5.7	\$21,705	\$1,487	\$4,522	\$2,226	\$3,532	\$2,666	5,884	2,673	45.4	5,475	581	10.6
74 Johnson	8.6	22.5	25.4	8	3,097	48.7	3.4	8,056	1,279	3,836	142	644	1,809	2,774	829	29.9	2,532	222	8.3
74 Massac	8.7	27.9	27.6	19	4,095	36.8	4.9	21,667	1,505	4,610	2,590	1,472	2,186	5,266	1,645	31.2	5,071	399	7.9
74 Pulaski	8.4	22.0	39.3	10	2,789	53.3	3.0	11,036	1,187	3,679	423	674	1,440	3,919	1,968	50.2	3,083	325	10.5
74 Union	8.7	25.1	26.9	22	4,043	34.3	6.7	28,383	1,710	5,677	2,488	1,843	4,697	5,920	1,853	31.3	6,277	373	5.9
74 Total	8.6	25.1	31.7	78	3,532	42.8	5.1	90,847	. .	. .	7,869	8,165	12,798	23,763	8,968	37.7	22,438	1,950	8.5
Zone VIII - Total	8.7	26.8	27.1	435	4,029	36.9	6.6	505,797	. .	. .	47,880	44,786	69,719	116,196	36,157	31.1	110,054	889	8.1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VIII - Carbondale

Planning Area	County	High School Drop-Outs			Live Births in 1964				Infant Deaths in 1964				Premature Births in 1964 (2500 Gms. or Less)		Tuberculosis Cases in 1965			
		No. of Freshmen 1960-1961	No. of Drop-Outs 1960-1964	Percent Drop-Outs	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	White	Non-White	Rate/1,000 Live Births	White	Non-White	Rate/1,000 Live Births	Number	Percent of Live Births	Number	Rate/100,000 Population		
		40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
71	Jackson	661	184	27.8	953	21.2	842	111	18	18.9	15	17.8	3	27.0	64	6.72	7	15.3
71	Perry	312	77	24.7	343	19.0	336	7	7	20.4	5	14.9	2	285.7	17	4.96	6	33.1
71	Randolph	409	91	22.2	519	17.7	504	15	7	13.5	7	13.9	.	.	26	5.01	7	23.6
71	Total	1,382	352	25.5	1,815	19.6	1,682	133	32	17.6	27	16.1	5	37.6	107	5.90	20	21.4
72	Franklin	688	187	27.2	540	15.2	539	1	12	22.2	12	22.3	.	.	29	5.37	14	38.8
72	Williamson	1,047	324	30.9	807	18.1	799	8	21	26.0	21	26.3	.	.	58	7.19	9	20.0
72	Total	1,735	511	29.5	1,347	16.8	1,338	9	33	24.5	33	24.7	.	.	87	6.46	23	28.4
73	Gallatin	159	62	39.0	153	22.2	152	1	4	26.1	4	26.3	.	.	19	12.42	2	28.2
73	Hamilton	159	38	23.9	147	16.2	147	.	2	13.6	2	13.6	.	.	9	6.12	5	54.9
73	Hardin	104	31	29.8	86	15.9	86	.	3	34.9	3	34.9	.	.	9	10.47	1	18.8
73	Pope	67	25	37.3	52	14.4	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3.85	2	55.6
73	Saline	520	152	29.2	391	16.6	374	17	11	28.1	11	29.4	.	.	27	6.91	11	47.4
73	White	424	125	29.5	281	15.4	281	.	10	35.6	10	35.6	.	.	22	7.83	6	32.6
73	Total	1,433	433	30.2	1,110	16.6	1,092	18	30	27.0	30	27.5	.	.	88	7.93	27	40.5

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VIII - Carbondale

Planning Area	County	High School Drop-Outs			Live Births in 1964				Infant Deaths in 1964				Premature Births in 1964 (2500 Gms. or Less)		Tuberculosis Cases in 1965			
		No. of Freshmen 1960-1961	No. of Drop-Outs 1960-1964	Percent Drop-Outs	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	White	Non-White	Rate/1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate/1,000 Live Births	White	Non-White	Number	Percent of Live Births	Number	Rate/100,000 Population	
		40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
74	Alexander	259	103	39.8	312	21.2	159	153	23	73.7	6	37.7	17	111.1	34	10.90	13	89.0
74	Johnson	139	33	23.7	118	19.0	117	1	3	25.4	3	25.6	.	.	7	5.93	3	50.0
74	Massac	298	123	41.3	213	14.7	189	24	5	23.5	3	15.9	2	83.3	12	5.63	2	13.8
74	Pulaski	172	57	33.1	203	21.6	113	90	13	64.0	3	26.5	10	111.1	23	11.33	1	10.5
74	Union	344	97	28.2	277	16.5	269	8	5	18.1	4	14.9	1	125.0	25	9.03	8	48.2
74	Total	1,212	413	34.1	1,123	18.2	847	276	49	43.6	19	22.4	30	108.7	101	8.99	27	44.2
	Zone VIII - Total	5,762	1,709	29.7	5,395	17.9	4,959	436	144	26.7	109	22.0	35	80.3	383	7.10	97	32.1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VIII - Carbondale

Public Assistance (July 1966)														
Planning Area	County	Persons Receiving Public Assistance		General Assistance		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Blind Assistance		Disability Assistance	
		Number 57	Rate/1,000 58	Number 59	Rate/1,000 60	Number 61	Rate/1,000 62	Number of Persons 63	Number of Children 64	Number of Children/1,000 65	Number 66	Rate/100,000 67	Number 68	Rate/100,000 69
71	Jackson	2,048	45	161	4	508	110	1,142	820	65	20	44	217	871
71	Perry	510	28	60	3	220	79	120	74	12	10	55	100	978
71	Randolph	606	20	119	4	252	65	175	119	13	10	34	51	301
71	Total	3,164	34	340	4	980	87	1,437	1,013	36	40	43	368	706
72	Franklin	3,438	95	955	26	777	115	1,357	902	78	13	36	336	1,603
72	Williamson	3,154	70	593	13	927	139	1,262	867	61	21	47	351	1,390
72	Total	6,592	81	1,548	19	1,704	127	2,619	1,769	69	34	42	687	1,486
73	Gallatin	920	130	300	42	227	214	280	140	52	5	70	108	2,773
73	Hamilton	484	53	28	3	169	104	208	145	47	3	33	76	1,435
73	Hardin	768	145	138	26	122	172	431	264	127	5	94	72	2,329
73	Pope	486	135	139	39	105	156	201	105	84	4	111	37	1,731
73	Saline	2,408	104	425	18	713	155	959	607	79	23	99	288	2,067
73	White	980	53	58	3	387	143	413	267	42	12	65	110	1,065
73	Total	6,046	91	1,088	16	1,723	151	2,492	1,528	66	52	78	691	1,786

^aBased on 1965 population estimates.^bBased on 1960 census 65 and over.

Based on 1960 census under 18.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VIII - Carbondale

Public Assistance (July 1966)														
Planning Area	County	Persons Receiving Public Assistance		General Assistance		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Blind Assistance		Disability Assistance	
		Number	Rate/1,000 Population	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	Number	Rate/1,000 Population	Number of Persons	Number of Children	Number of Children, 1,000 Under 18	Number	Rate/100,000 Population	Number	Rate/100,000 Population
		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
74	Alexander	2,928	201	474	32	507	209	1,704	1,273	230	37	253	206	2,541
74	Johnson	403	67	98	16	160	147	111	75	23	9	150	25	691
74	Massac	1,261	88	146	10	323	171	642	450	93	11	76	139	1,827
74	Pulaski	2,530	266	778	82	420	256	1,220	929	243	7	74	105	2,089
74	Union	563	34	46	3	235	77	194	136	28	16	96	72	739
74	Total	7,685	126	1,542	25	1,645	163	3,871	2,863	135	80	131	547	1,604
	Zone VIII - Total	23,487	78	4,518	15	6,052	131	10,419	7,173	73	206	68	2,293	1,340

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Zone VIII - Carbondale

Planning Area	County	State Schools		Public School EMH Classes		Public School		Admissions to State Hospital Year End, 6-30-65		On Books Population Year End, 6-30-65		Public Health Department ^a	Friedrich's Law (Senate Bill No. 377) ^b	House Bill No. 708 ^b	IAMR Unit ^c	MHA Chapter or Society ^d	In Prison 1-1-66	Suicides 1964		Homicide 1965	
		On Books 6-30-65	Waiting List 11-1-66	Grade School	High School	TMH Classes	Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000								Number	Rate/100,000 ^e	Number	Rate/100,000 ^f
71	Jackson	62	10	3	2	1	115	253.3	118	259.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	2	4.4	2	4.4
71	Perry	26	5	2	.	.	55	303.9	66	364.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	16.6	.	.
71	Randolph	37	4	3	.	.	43	145.5	198	670.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	4	13.6	2	6.7
71	Total	125	19	8	2	1	213	228.9	382	410.5	1	.	1	1	1	1	70	9	9.7	4	4.3
72	Franklin	81	14	6	1	.	124	346.4	178	497.2	1	.	.	.	.	1	28	6	16.9	2	5.5
72	Williamson	63	10	.	.	2	136	304.3	177	396.0	1	.	1	.	.	1	39	5	11.2	3	6.7
72	Total	144	24	6	1	2	260	323.0	355	441.0	2	.	1	1	.	2	67	11	13.7	5	6.2
73	Gallatin	26	1	1	.	.	22	314.3	29	414.3	1	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	14.5	.	.
73	Hamilton	16	1	.	.	.	23	252.7	36	395.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	22.0	.	.
73	Hardin	14	3	.	.	.	17	317.8	22	411.2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
73	Pope	3	1	.	.	.	4	111.1	20	555.6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
73	Saline	32	6	3	.	.	86	368.3	135	578.2	1	.	.	1	.	.	30	3	12.8	.	.
73	White	33	2	.	.	.	36	196.7	54	295.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	5	27.5	1	5.4
73	Total	124	14	4	.	.	188	281.9	296	443.8	5	.	.	1	1	.	59	11	16.5	1	1.5

^a A number 1 in this column indicates that the county has a Public Health Department.^b A number 1 in this column indicates that this referendum has been passed by the voters of this county. Period leaders indicate that the referendum has not been voted on or has been voted on but failed to pass.

Zone VIII - Carbondale

Planning Area	County	State Schools		Public School EMH Classes		TMH Classes	Admissions to State Hospital Year End, 6-30-65		On Books Population Year End, 6-30-65		Friedrich's Law (Senate Bill No. 377)	House Bill No. 708	IAMR Unit	MHA Chapter or Society	In Prison 1-1-66	Suicides 1964		Homicide 1965	
		On Books 6-30-65	Waiting List 11-1-66	Grade School	High School		Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000						Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000
74	Alexander	41	3	3	.	74	84	573.4	135	921.5	80	81	82	83	84	35	96	87	88
74	Johnson	10	.	.	.	.	17	278.7	36	590.2	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	6.8
74	Massac	25	2	1	.	.	28	193.8	66	456.7	.	1	.	1	12	5	34.5	.	.
74	Pulaski	20	3	.	.	.	39	412.7	66	688.4	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	1	10.5
74	Union	31	.	6	.	.	84	503.0	93	556.9	.	.	.	.	.	1	6.0	.	.
74	Total	127	8	10	.	.	252	410.8	396	645.5	.	1	.	1	70	6	9.7	2	3.3
	Zone VIII - Total	520	65	28	3	3	913	302.7	1,429	473.8	.	3	2	4	266	37	12.3	12	4.0

A. Bibliography

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3	U. S. Bureau of the Census. <u>County and City Data Book 1962 (A Statistical Abstract Supplement).</u> item 1.
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B. Bibliography for Zones II and III

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7- 8	Reference B3, Table P-1.
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13	Reference B3-4, Table P-2.
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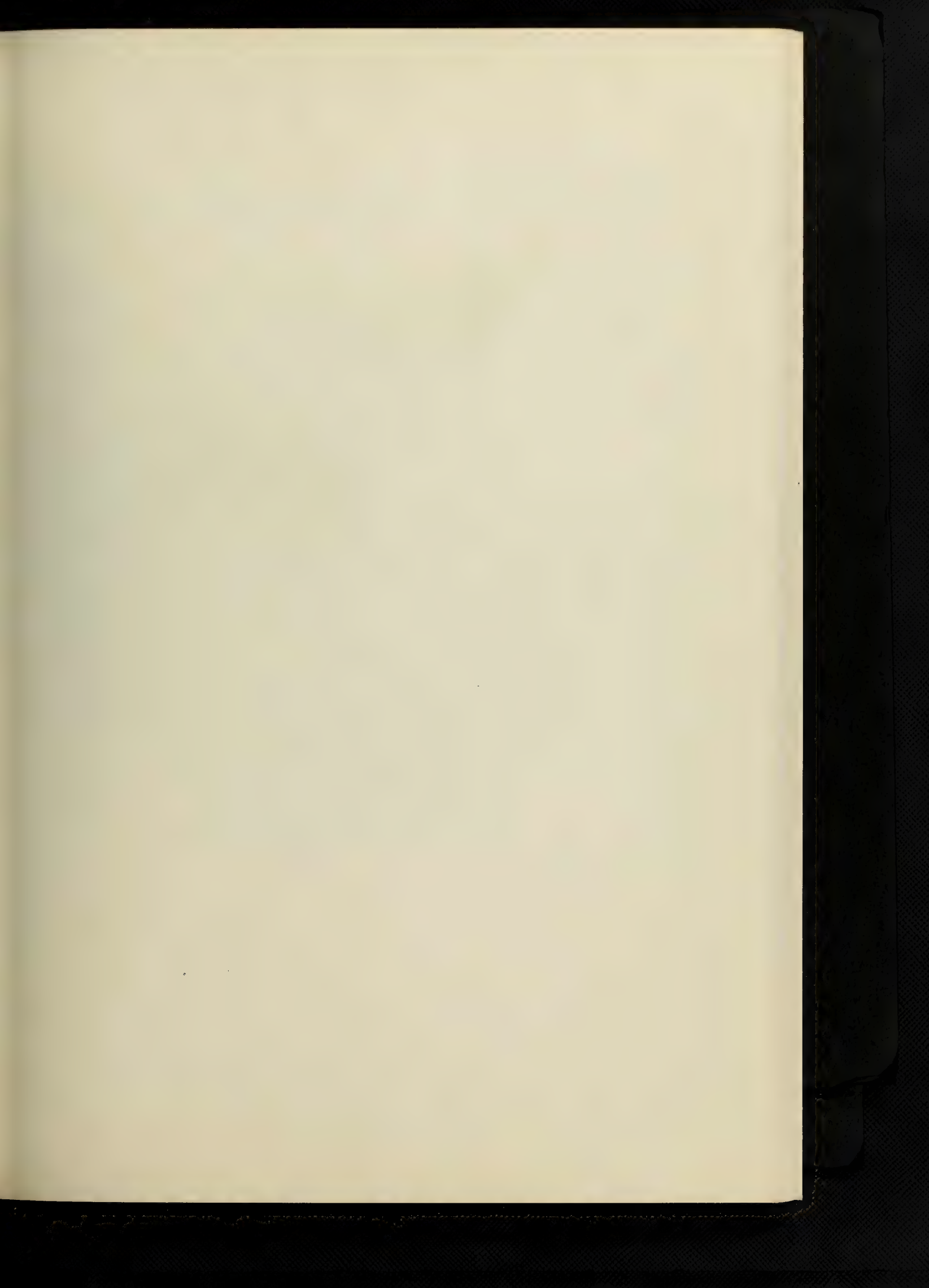
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THE ILLINOIS STATE PLANS

FISCAL YEAR 1968

(AN ADDENDUM TO FISCAL YEAR 1967 STATE PLANS)

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF

FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Title I C

AND

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

Title II

PUBLIC LAW 88-164

STATE OF ILLINOIS

el H. Shapiro, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

Harold M. Visotsky, M.D., Director

Springfield, Illinois

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Fiscal Year 19
For The
Construction of
Facilities For The Mental
Title I-C
and
Community Mental Health
Title II
Public Law 88-

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Department of Mental Health
Harold M. Visotsky, M.D., Director
Springfield, Illinois

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INTRODUCTION

This is to request that the approved Fiscal Year 1967 State Plans be the bases for the encumbering of Fiscal Year 1968 funds amounting to \$512,877 under Title I-C, Construction of Facilities for the Mentally Retarded, and \$1,406,652 under Title II, Construction of Community Mental Health Centers, Public Law 88-164.

There has been no change in the official state agency, amount of Federal participation, or methods of administration.

Reappointments and new appointments to the Advisory Council are in the up-to-date list of members for that chapter of the Plan in this Addendum.

Changes in the Planning Areas have been made and they are described. Maps showing these changes are included. Also the rationales for priority rankings have been revised resulting in different rankings of the Planning Areas.

Approved projects through Fiscal Year 1967 are shown in Table I, Page 17, for Mental Retardation Facilities and Table V, Page 31, for Community Mental Health Centers.

For easy reference to the Fiscal Year 1967 State Plans, the contents of this addendum are arranged under the same Chapter headings and sub-headings.

Harold M. Visotsky, M.D.
D I R E C T O R

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III. STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF THE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

<u>Category of Interest</u>	<u>Name, Address and Position</u>	<u>Tenure of Office</u>
State Agencies	Franklin D. Yoder, M.D. Director, Department of Public Health 503 State Office Building Springfield, Illinois 62706	Permanent
	Edward T. Weaver, Director Department of Children and Family Services 404 State Office Building Springfield, Illinois 62706	Permanent
	Alfred Slicer, Director Division of Vocational Rehabilitation 623 East Adams Street Springfield, Illinois 62701	Permanent
	Harold O. Swank, Director Department of Public Aid 203 State Office Building Springfield, Illinois 62706	Permanent
	David Donald, Director Division of Special Education Illinois Superintendent of Public Instruction 316 South Second Street Springfield, Illinois 62706	Permanent
Nongovernmental Groups	Henry S. Monroe, Member Illinois Association for Mental Health 575 Arbor Vitae Road Winnetka, Illinois 60093	June 30, 1969
	George K. Hendrix, Executive Director Memorial Hospital, Member of the Illinois Hospital Advisory Council (Hill-Burton) First and Miller Streets Springfield, Illinois 62702	June 30, 1970
	David M. Kinzer Executive Vice-President Illinois Hospital Association 840 North Lake Shore Drive Chicago, Illinois 60611	June 30, 1971

<u>Category of Interest</u>	<u>Name, Address and Position</u>	<u>Tenure of Office</u>
Nongovernmental or Groups (cont.)	Hiram Sibley, Executive Director Hospital Planning Council for Metropolitan Chicago 79 West Monroe Street Chicago, Illinois 60603	June 30, 199
	(Mrs.) Bernice T. Van der Vries Member, Advisory Committee on Community Mental Health Grants 1585 Ridge Avenue Evanston, Illinois 60201	June 30, 199
Chairman	Francis J. Gerty, M.D. Riveredge Hospital 8311 West Roosevelt Road Forest Park, Illinois 60130	June 30, 191
	Robert A. Henderson, Ed.D. Chairman, Department of Special Education College of Education University of Illinois 210 Education Building Urbana, Illinois 61803	June 30, 199
	Donald J. Caseley, M.D., Member Illinois State Mental Health Planning Board Medical Director Research and Educational Hospitals 840 South Wood Street Chicago, Illinois 60612	June 30, 190
	Donald H. Moss Associate Executive Director Illinois Association for the Mentally Retarded 343 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois 60604	June 30, 191
	John A. Troike, Member Interdepartmental Committee on Mental Retardation Chairman, Illinois Youth Commission 623 East Adams Street Springfield, Illinois 62701	June 30, 199

Category of
Interest

Name, Address and Position

Tenure of
Office

Consumers

John K. Cox Secretary of Legislation Illinois Agriculture Association 1701 Towanda Avenue Bloomington, Illinois 61701	June 30, 1970
E. D. Stoetzel Industrial Association Rural Route #1 Washington, Illinois 61571	June 30, 1971
Very Reverend Msgr. James V. Moscow Office of the Director of Hospitals Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago 33 East Congress Parkway Chicago, Illinois 60605	June 30, 1969
Mrs. Elbert Tourangeau Mental Health Chairman Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers 726 North Madison Street Hinsdale, Illinois 60521	June 30, 1970
John M. Geiger Past Department Commander The American Legion 758 Laurel Avenue Des Plaines, Illinois 60016	June 30, 1971
Thomas J. Nayder Secretary Chicago and Cook County Building and Construction Trades Council 130 North Wells Street Chicago, Illinois 60606	June 30, 1971

V. CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

A. PLANNING AREAS

1. RATIONALE FOR AREA DIVISIONS

The number of planning areas has been increased from 74 to 75. With this addition, other planning areas were affected. All changes were made in what were Zones 2 and 3. These Zones have been combined into what is now called the Metrozone under the supervision of a director with three subzones.

Planning Area 75 was formerly part of PA 6 in which McHenry County was located. With the passage of a tax referendum in McHenry County, a request was made to make it a planning area by itself for better planning and programming with local financing and without the complications of adjoining areas not having a tax base. It is now PA 6.

In Planning Area 75, the Elgin area of Kane County, two townships in PA 8, Cook County, were incorporated along with four townships immediately south of what was the southern boundary of PA 6 and part of PA 41. The Cook County townships, Barrington and Hanover, were included because they are part of the Elgin service area and contribute to the support of the clinic in Elgin. Inclusion of the townships of Virgil, Campton, St. Charles, and Geneva in Kane County was made for a more natural division in relation to the hub cities of Elgin and Aurora. This change was on the recommendation of the communities involved.

Planning Area 41 was changed to the extent of the loss of the four townships mentioned above for the reasons given to PA 75.

Planning Area 8 was reduced because the estimated population was over 233,000. With the loss of two townships to PA 75, the estimated population is down to 201,400.

As to the Metrozone, the other planning areas remain the same and with those changed have been arranged into the Northwest Chicago Subzone (the Medical Center Complex, PA 28, is located in this Subzone, but is administratively under the Director of the Department, rather than the Metrozone administration), North Central Chicago Subzone, and South Chicago Subzone. It is contemplated that each of the Subzones will be further divided into 14 service tracks with input of about 1000 patients each.

The institutions of the Madden Zone Center and Elgin State Hospital have been paired for the Northwest Chicago Subzone and named the Madden-Elgin State Mental Health Center. The Illinois State Psychiatric Institute is the State facility for the Medical Center Complex, Planning Area 28. The Read Zone Center and Chicago State Hospital have been combined for the North Central Chicago Subzone and named the Read-Chicago State Mental Health Center. Tinley Park Mental Health Center and Manteno State Hospital have been paired for the South Chicago Subzone and named the Tinley Park-Manteno State Mental Health Center. See Maps on Pages 7 and 8 for location of Subzones and planning areas included in each. Also the Probable Locations of Facilities For The Mentally Retarded with Priority Rankings on Pages 24-30 list the planning areas by Subzones.

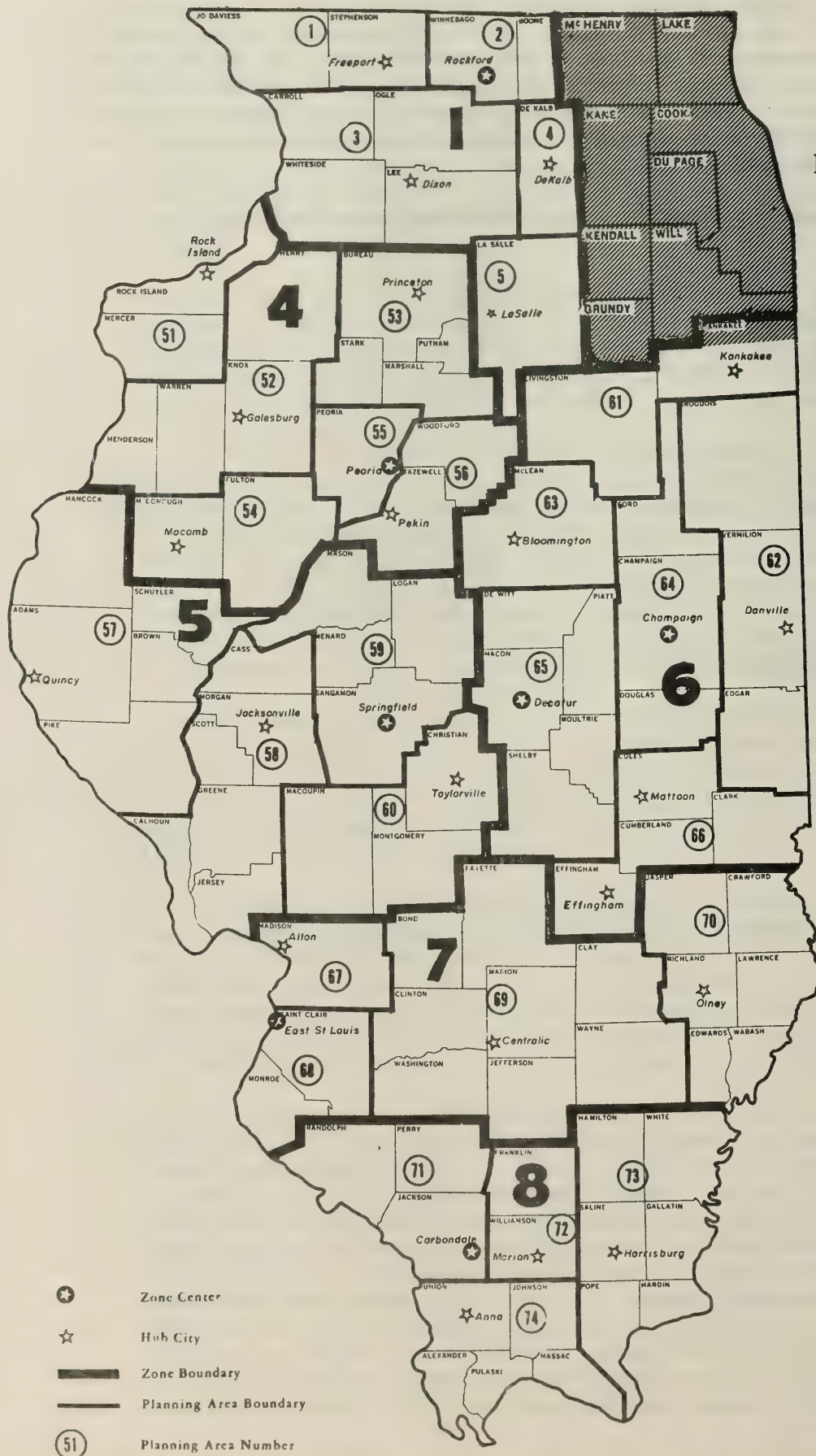
Early prevention of illness, decentralization of services so they are close to persons' homes, maximum use of alternatives to full-time hospitalization, close communication between different agencies offering service, and maintenance of patient esteem are the goals of the Metrozone. The State facilities in each subzone will serve the area and have total responsibility for all services offered patients. At the same time, long needed overall direction to programs in this metropolitan section of the State will be provided.

Following are narrative descriptions of Planning Areas 6, 75, 41 and 8.

MENTAL HEALTH PLANNING AREAS OF ILLINOIS

FOR PLANNING AREAS OF METROZONE SEE DETAIL MAPS FOLLOWING

METROZONE
Planning Areas (6) and (75)

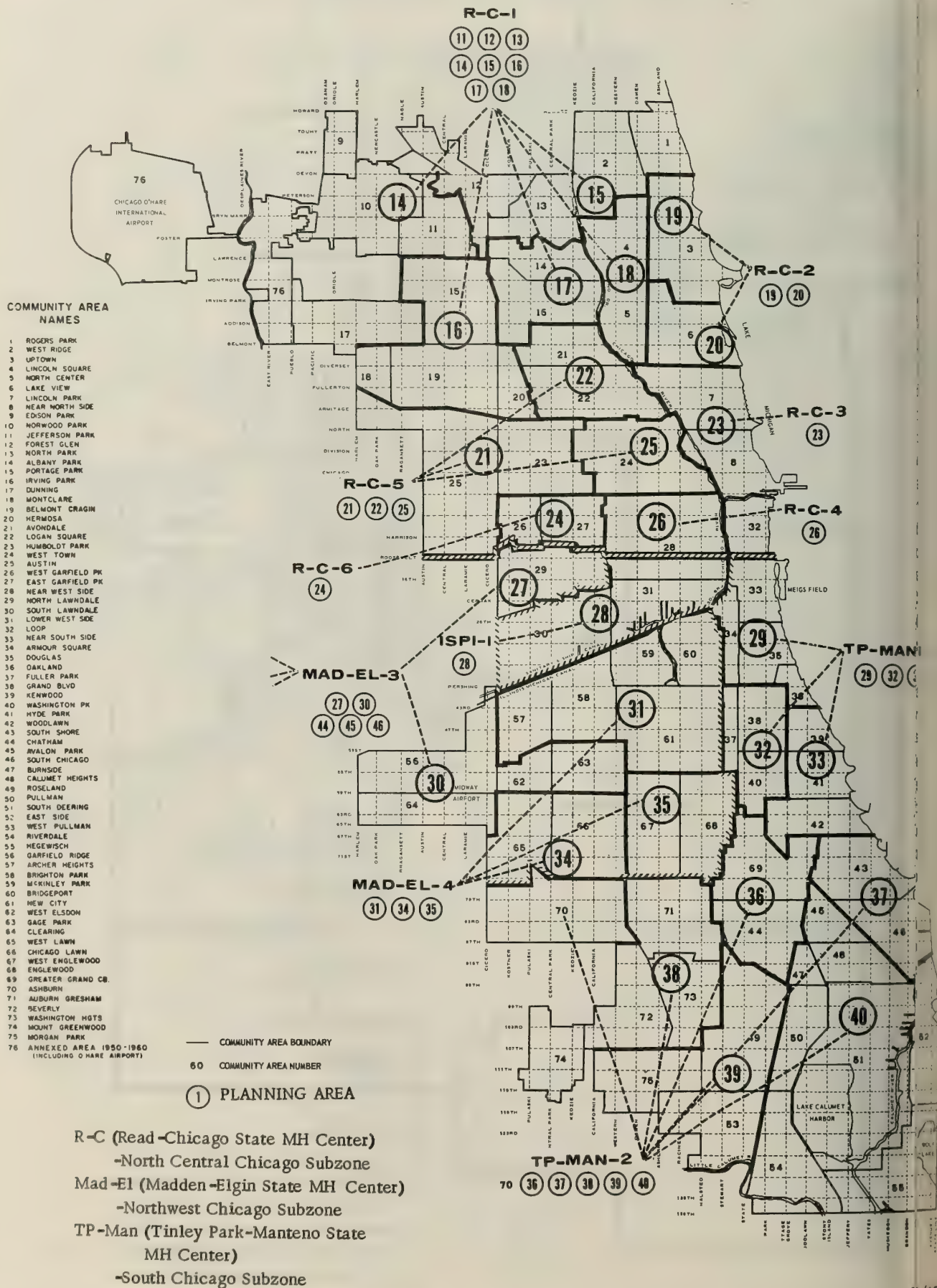


7



-South Chicago Subzone

METROZONE PLANNING AREAS - CITY OF CHICAGO (AND CONTEMPLATED SERVICE TRACKS)



DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING AREAS

METROZONE

Northwest Chicago Subzone Planning Area 6

McHenry County

1960 Population 84,210

1965 Estimate 96,000

1. Socio-demographic Description

This planning area consists of only McHenry County which has 17 townships and a population of 84,210 in 1960. The Hospital Planning Council estimates that in 1965 there were 96,000 people in McHenry County and in 1966 there were 100,000. Other estimates project a population of 115,000 by 1970. McHenry County consists mainly of low populated townships with the greatest concentration of population in the southeast corner of the county in Algonquin township with an estimated 1965 population of over 27,000. McHenry township, which includes the town of McHenry, is the second largest township with 20,000 estimated in 1965. In the same year Nunda township which joins Algonquin and McHenry on the eastern border of the county was estimated to have a population of 12,000. Consequently, approximately 60 percent of the population of the whole county is concentrated in three townships in the southeast section of the county. The county seat of Woodstock, with a population of 9,900 in 1965, is in Dorr township just west of Nunda and McHenry. This township has 11,000 and brings the population to approximately three quarters in the southeast corner of the county in four townships. Other villages of the county include Cary with 3,400 people, Crystal Lake with 10,500, Harvard with 4,500, Huntley with 1,250, Algonquin with 3,400 and Fox River Grove with 2,100.

Several of the villages are along the Northwestern Railroad two branches of which cross the county and which afford good commuting to Chicago. The county has many lakes and small resort areas which probably afforded through tourism the second major income of the county, second to agriculture, until recent years. The cities of McHenry and Woodstock and Algonquin township are close to the Illinois Toll Road and are approximately 50 miles from the center of Chicago. There is, therefore, a rapidly increasing number of commuters to the city of Chicago as well as a growing small industrial development in the county.

The "hub" city could be one of several, because all are easily accessible by good roads to all parts of the county. For the purpose of these Plans, McHenry is designated in that it is now the center of mental health activity and being in the eastern part of the county is in the most populous area.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are fourteen facilities in Planning Area 6 serving 193 retardates. The facilities include one private residential facility (Billie Brodell Home); two nursing homes; one sheltered care home; one sheltered workshop (Work-Activity Center, McHenry County Association for the Retarded); seven public school classes for the EMR; and two public school classes for the TMR.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to the retardates in and from Planning Area 6, it is estimated that 296 (30 percent) of the estimated 980 retardates requiring special programs are being

METROZONE

Northwest Chicago Subzone

Planning Area 6 (continued)

served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 684 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

The mental health resources consist of McHenry County Mental Health Clinic, located in the town of McHenry. This is a state-aided clinic and locally supported by voluntary contributions until the successful passage of a county tax for one-half mill voted in 1967. The clinic, with the help of the additional local tax funds, is developing expanded services. In addition, in McHenry County there are three general hospitals, one each in McHenry, Harvard and Woodstock.

This county is about to embark on a survey or study of needs sponsored by the McHenry County Mental Health Board. Participants are the Mental Health Center for McHenry County and the McHenry County Association for the Mentally Retarded. Survey results will be used to determine planning for both mental health needs and for the retarded for comprehensive services. The Subzone has begun active planning with these agencies.

RETROZONE
Northwest Chicago Subzone Planning Area 75 North Kane County and
Northwest Cook County

1960 Population 127,804
1965 Estimate 158,350

1. Socio-demographic Description

This planning area was recently constructed by separating the North Kane County townships from McHenry County and by adding two northwest Cook County townships which were formerly in Planning Area 8. The planning area now consists of ten townships in North Kane County, namely, Hampshire, Rutland, Dundee, Burlington, Plato, Elgin, Virgil, Campton, St. Charles and Geneva, and the two Cook County townships of Barrington and Hanover. These townships include several new rapidly growing towns, outstanding of which are Barrington and Streamwood. Both of these towns are entirely residential except for the necessary service industries.

The population of the Kane County townships in 1960 was 110,956 and in 1965 estimated at 126,000, an increase of 15,000, or approximately 13½ percent. The population in the two Cook County townships in 1960 was 16,848 and in 1965 estimated to be 32,350, an increase of approximately 100 percent. The rate of increase has perhaps accelerated in these two townships since 1965.

The towns and cities in this planning area (with 1965 estimated populations) include: In Kane County - Elgin, 54,250; Carpentersville, 19,650; Geneva, 3,750; South Elgin, 3,350; East Dundee, 3,080 and West Dundee, 3,070; and St. Charles, 11,540; in Cook County - Barrington (village) 4,110; Barrington Hills, 1,389; South Barrington, 725; and Streamwood, 9,047.

The city of Elgin in Kane County extends slightly over the county line into Cook County. Elgin is, therefore, the trading and commercial center for Hanover township and Barrington township. The Elgin city school system extends into Cook County and there are a number of such accommodations across the county line. It is, therefore, appropriate that these two townships should be related to Elgin in one planning area. The four townships which adjoin in the northeast corner of the planning area, Dundee, Barrington, Elgin and Hanover, had a total estimated population of 118,500 out of the planning area total of 158,350 (1965 estimate) or 75 percent of the total planning area. The city of Elgin is designated as the "hub" of this planning area. The population is almost entirely white middle class and lower middle class, except for the city of Elgin which has an estimated 1,700 Puerto Ricans. In 1960 there were 1,595 Negro residents in Elgin but more than 600 of them were residents of the State mental hospital.

Elgin is an industrial city more than one hundred years old. It was first settled in the 1830's and is located on the Fox River which was used very early as a source of water power. In 1849 the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad came through the city which further augmented its industrial development. In the 1958 Census of Manufacturers, there were 74 manufacturing establishments in Elgin employing nearly 6,200 people. The city is self-contained and in 1960 only 3 percent of its workers commuted to Chicago for employment. The socio-economic population of the city of Elgin is similar to that of Chicago with 38 percent of the males employed in white-collar

METROZONE

Northwest Chicago Subzone

Planning Area 75 (continued)

occupations. In 1960 the median family income was \$7,147, only slightly above that of Chicago.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 28 facilities in Planning Area 75 serving 610 retardates. The facilities include one state mental hospital (Elgin); one nursing home; one day care center (Beverly Lake School); twenty-one public school classes for the EMR and four public school classes for the TMR.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from Planning Area 75, it is estimated that 566 (43 percent) of the estimated 1,318 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 752 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

The mental health facilities of the planning area include Elgin State Hospital with an "on books" population of 5,369 as of June 30, 1967, the Fox Valley Mental Health Clinic and Resthaven Hospital. The Fox Valley Mental Health Clinic is a state-aided clinic which is locally supported by voluntary contributions. The clinic has taken leadership in forming an area-wide Planning Committee for developing mental health services with a goal of obtaining a comprehensive service. Represented on the Committee are persons from the state hospital and from the two general hospitals, St. Joseph's Hospital and Sherman Hospital, as well as representatives from the Concern For Alcoholism (a local association) and Resthaven Hospital. Resthaven Hospital is a private institution with a bed complement of 100 beds. It serves primarily patients with chronic and aftercare problems and offers rehabilitation services. It also accepts psychiatric patients. Included on the Planning Committee are other representatives of mentally retarded parents' groups. After the tax referendum in McHenry County, the representatives of the McHenry County Clinic withdrew from the Planning Committee. This Planning Committee is in communication with the planning organization in Aurora which is in South Kane County and Planning Area 41. There is some interest in a local tax referendum in Planning Area 75, especially in the professional planning group, but acceptance of such an idea is not as widespread in the community. St. Joseph's Hospital has been interested in developing inpatient psychiatric services in collaboration with the state hospital and the community clinic but funding problems have not allowed this to occur.

INTROZONE		South Kane County
Northwest Chicago Subzone	Planning Area 41	and Kendall County
		1960 Population 114,940
		1965 Estimate 129,500

Socio-demographic Description

This planning area consists of six townships of south Kane County and all of Kendall County. This southern section of Kane County consists of two regions, the first being the industrialized area of Aurora along the river and north to Batavia. The second portion is the sparsely populated townships to the west which have rich agricultural land. There has been, traditionally, some commuting to Chicago from Aurora but this has almost discontinued with the development of local industry. The Fox River with several dams making a wide river, lends itself to resort development as well.

Kendall County, consisting of nine townships just south of Kane County and west of Will County, is entirely agricultural. Several of the Kendall County townships have populations under 1,000, and only Oswego township, adjoining Aurora township, has a population approximating 5,000. The total county population was 17,750 in 1960 and estimated at 20,300 in 1965.

The Kane County townships are the following (with their estimated population in 1965): Aurora, 90,850; Sugar Grove, 2,050; Big Rock, 1,100; Kaneville, 1,000; Blackberry 2,150; Batavia 12,100. The total population of the Kane County townships was 63,983 in 1960 and is estimated at 109,500 for 1965. Aurora township is in the southeast corner of Kane County, 40 miles from Chicago by direct toll road and/or railroad, had a population of 81,433 in 1960, or approximately 70 percent of the population of the planning area. Aurora township has the town of Aurora with a population of 63,715 in 1960. Immediately north of Aurora is Batavia with a population of 10,500 in 1960.

Aurora township and the town of Aurora comprise an industrial area and Aurora is the "hub" of this planning area. The town of Aurora increased its population over 26 percent in the 1950-60 decade. Industry developed during this period, increasing to 117 manufacturing establishments in 1958. In 1960 only 4 percent of the employed Aurora town population worked in Chicago. Thirty-nine percent of the employed males engaged in white-collar occupations and the median family income was \$7,084 in 1960. Sixty-four percent of the housing units were owner occupied and 72 percent were single family structures. In 1960, 4 percent of the population in the city of Aurora was Negro, although 2.5 percent of the population in the townships of Kane County was Negro, and only 7 Negroes lived in Kendall County. Since 1960 there has been a considerable in-migration of Spanish-speaking persons, both Puerto Rican and Mexican-American. Some estimates show as many as 10,000. These persons have come to fill the rapidly increasing industrial employment market.

Other than in Aurora there are almost no social or health agencies in the planning area. Aurora has three general hospitals which have just combined for fund raising and cooperative development programs. The Catholic Hospital is rebuilding entirely on the grounds of Mercyville, a substantial Catholic mental hospital. Aurora supports a Family Service Agency, a YMCA and a YWCA,

METROZONE

Northwest Chicago Subzone

Planning Area 41 (continued)

several group-serving agencies and a community mental health outpatient clinic which receives a state grant.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are 25 facilities in Planning Area 41 serving 392 retardates. The facilities include one nursing home; three day centers (John F. Kennedy School for Retarded Children; Valley Haven for the Exceptional, Inc.; Valley School for Exceptional Children); two sheltered workshops (Kennedy Job Training Center and Valley Sheltered Workshop); and 19 public school classes for the EMR.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to retardates in and from planning area 41, it is estimated that 554 (49 percent) of the 1,140 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 588 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

As indicated above, there are several substantial health and welfare services in Aurora, the hub city of this planning area. There has long been a solid mental health interest in this community. Through Subzone leadership, discussions are underway by the community clinic, the hospital, and Mercyville, toward the development of a comprehensive community mental health program. Mental health planning does have a high priority in this community.

METROZONE

Northwest Chicago Subzone

Planning Area 8

Northwest Cook County

1960 Population 128,829

1965 Estimate 201,400

1. Socio-demographic Description

This is an area of four northwestern Cook County townships -- Palatine, Wheeling, Schaumburg and Elk Grove. The center or "hub" of the area is the town of Arlington Heights, which is approximately 25 miles from the center of Chicago directly northwest on the Northwestern Railroad. Arlington Heights was a town of approximately 28,000 people in 1960 and is estimated to be nearly 43,000 in 1966, an increase of 53.4 percent in the six-year period. The planning area's population increase from 1960 to 1965 is estimated at 72,571, or more than 56 percent.

There are nine villages and cities listed in 1965 that are wholly in the planning area. They are (with estimated 1965 populations): Arlington Heights, 38,365; Mt. Prospect, 26,137; Palatine, 18,542; Hoffman Estates, 16,850; Rolling Meadows, 13,770; Wheeling, 13,053; Elk Grove, 11,943; Schaumburg Center, 5,300; Buffalo Grove, 4,900. The total in these villages by 1965 estimates is 148,860, or nearly three-fourths of the planning area population.

In addition to these villages, there are many unincorporated areas that are subdivided and have housing developments and there are new unlisted villages. There is also a small part of the city of Des Plaines in the planning area. While agriculture still is carried on in the area, it is evident that the land space available for this purpose is rapidly diminishing. Although most of the population commutes to Chicago and west side Chicago industrial and commercial centers, there is a substantial growth of local light industry. The historic farm population as well as the new population is uniformly white, north European, middle-class, white-collar workers with a high income level. In 1960 the median income in Arlington Heights, the largest town, was \$9,789.

The service developments of the area are outpaced by the rapid population growth. Service and commercial centers for the area are: Des Plaines and Park Ridge on the northwest edge of Chicago and touching this area, Arlington Heights in the center, and the city of Elgin just a few miles to the west.

In Des Plaines there is a private mental hospital, Forest Hospital, and in nearby Park Ridge, Lutheran General Hospital which has inpatient psychiatric services. In Elgin there are two general hospitals, a community mental health outpatient clinic, a rehabilitation hospital and the Elgin State Hospital. There are new small family agencies both in Elgin and Des Plaines.

Actually within the four-township area, with an estimated population of over 100,000, there are very few mental health related services. There is one general hospital, the Northwest Community Hospital, the Northwest Cooperative Community Mental Health Clinic, a nursing service and two sectarian homes for the aged, all in Arlington Heights. Other organizations listed include Community Chests or United Funds, various group-serving agencies such as the Boy Scouts, and the township relief offices. The Hospital Planning Council area is similar but also with a larger population base.

METROZONE

Northwest Chicago Subzone

Planning Area 8 (continued)

Arlington Heights is designated as the "hub" for this area since it is the largest population center and centrally located in the planning area. Arlington Heights has a state-aided mental health clinic which has expressed interest in becoming the mental health center for this area. Its geographical location and its proximity to transportation lines makes this a logical development.

2. Mental Retardation Program Progress

There are eighteen facilities in Planning Area 8 serving 396 retardates. The facilities include one private residential facility (Little City, Inc.) one nursing home; one day care center (Clearbrook School); one sheltered workshop (Direction to Opportunity Through Occupation and Rehabilitation); thirteen public school classes for the EMR and one public school class for the TMR.

Taking into consideration all known state services and programs available to the retardates in and from Planning Area 8, it is estimated that 515 (50 percent) of the estimated 1,037 retardates requiring special programs are being served. Thus, it is implied that additional programs should be developed for approximately 522 retardates in this planning area.

3. Mental Health Program Progress

The clinic in Arlington Heights is planning to construct a building, but has experienced problems in securing a site. In the meantime, discussions are being carried on with St. Alexius Hospital, Elk Grove Village, for a comprehensive program. The Hospital is considering construction for inpatient, partial hospitalization, and emergency care services. A joint study of mental health needs by these two organizations may be conducted. Subzone staff is providing consultation.

TABLE I

Zone and Planning Area	Project Number	Project Name	City	County	Federal Funds			Total
					Fiscal Year 1965	Fiscal Year 1966	Fiscal Year 1967	
	Ill.-							
4-52	MR-1	Warren Achievement School	Mormouth	Warren	96,982.00	9,167.00	- 0 -	106,149.00
NW-8	MR-2	Clearbrook Center for the Retarded	Rolling Meadows	Cook	42,097.38	22,438.62	- 0 -	64,536.00
S-47	MR-3	Park Lawn School and Activities Center	Oak Lawn	Cook	171,809.00	27,762.00	- 0 -	199,571.00
NW-8	MR-4	Little City	Palatine	Cook	87,357.62	83,927.38	65,906.29	237,191.29
5-59	MR-5	The Hope School for Blind Multiple-Handicapped Children	Springfield	Sangamon	- 0 -	97,327.72	9,588.28	106,916.00
6-65	MR-6	Progress School	Decatur	Macon	- 0 -	310,632.84	- 0 -	310,632.84
NC-16	MR-7	St. Mary of Providence	Chicago	Cook	- 0 -	- 0 -	359,580.00	359,580.00
7-68	MR-8	Mamie O. Stookey School	Belleville	St. Clair	- 0 -	- 0 -	213,554.43	213,554.43
S-48	MR-9	Happiday Work Center Addition	Steger	Cook	- 0 -	- 0 -	21,261.00	21,261.00
4-55	MR-10	Adult Community Living Center	Peoria	Peoria	- 0 -	- 0 -	311,575.00	311,575.00
5-59	MR-11	The Hope School for Blind Multiple-Handicapped Children	Springfield	Sangamon	- 0 -	- 0 -	267,503.30	267,503.30
		Total Allocations			398,246.00	551,255.56	1,248,968.30	2,198,469.86

Code: NW - Metrozone, Northwest Chicago Subzone

NC - Metrozone, North Central Subzone

S - Metrozone, South Chicago Subzone

4. SUMMARY OF NEED AND PRIORITY RANKING OF AREAS

a. Each planning area was rated on both quantitative and qualitative items. The quantitative items included:

(1) Incidence of retardation--unmet need

- (a) Unmet need--actual number (estimated)
- (b) Unmet need--percent

(2) Economic Factor: Families with income less than \$3,000 (as of 1960)

- (a) Actual number
- (b) Percent of planning area population

For Item 1, the planning areas were ranked on the basis of the number of unserved retardates requiring day center or vocational training/sheltered workshop opportunities. Included were those retardates classified as preschool (CA 0-5); school age SMR/PMR (CA 6-19); and all adult retardates (CA 20+) in need of such programs based on the estimating procedures discussed in the Fiscal Year 1967 Plan but excluding eligible school age retarded because of mandatory legislation.

With respect to the economic variable, or Item 2, the planning areas were ranked according to information obtained from two sources: a report prepared by the Department of Mental Health (1967) and a demographic analysis of poverty compiled for the Illinois Office of Economic Opportunity (1965). The range in score per planning area for the quantitative items was 4 to 296 points.

The qualitative items consisted of the following:

(3) Community Resources and Interest

- (a) Availability of essential manpower
- (b) Availability of interested agencies financially capable of meeting costs associated with construction, maintenance, and operation of related facilities.

(4) Qualitative Needs and Outcomes

- (a) Need for specialized services for the retarded, taking into consideration zone and subzone planning.
- (b) Extent to which new or additional facilities would enable the retarded to remain within their communities.

The qualitative items were judged subjectively by the Assistant Zone Directors for Mental Retardation. These evaluations were rated on a broad, three-divisional scale -- above average, average or below average. Inasmuch as the raters did not possess common criteria upon

which to base their judgements, the total score for the qualitative variables (Item 3 + Item 4) was restricted to a range of 5 to 15 points.

The final ranking for each of the planning areas was based on the total score (quantitative + qualitative) and was inversely proportional. In other words, planning areas with high total scores received lowest priority rankings.

Those planning areas in which no grants have been made will have priority over planning areas where projects have been approved regardless of priority ranking (in some instances not greatly affected because of great need). Planning areas with projects will then be taken in order of priority ranking.

The data utilized in establishing priorities, as well as the final rankings for all planning areas by zones, are summarized in Table II. As will be observed, the planning areas are ranked according to both State and zone and those with approved projects are indicated by asterisks. Rankings from 1 to 75 by planning areas are shown in Tables III and IV.

- b. Priority Within a Planning Area - Projects within each planning area shall be considered in order of importance as given below:
- (1) Facilities which alone or in conjunction with other existing facilities provide comprehensive services for a particular community or communities.
 - (2) Facilities which alone or in conjunction with other existing facilities provide multiple but less than comprehensive services for a particular community or communities.
 - (3) Facilities which provide a single service for a particular community or communities.
 - (4) Facilities and communities which have not received grants will have highest priority.

References

Illinois Department of Mental Health. The Illinois State Plan for the Construction of Community Mental Health Centers. Springfield, Illinois: Department of Mental Health, 1966.

The Illinois Office of Economic Opportunity. A Demographic Analysis of Poverty in the State of Illinois. Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Office of Economic Opportunity, 1965.

TABLE II
RANKING OF PLANNING AREAS

Zone	Planning Area	Quantitative Items						Qualitative Items		Total Score	Ranking	
		MR - Unmet Needs			Economic Variable			Community Interest	Need		State	Zone
		Actual No.	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank					
1	1	82	72	40.0	68	4288	41	23.6	18	206	60	4
	2	521	6	61.5	34	7366	22	12.3	42	111	17	2
	3	323	26	60.1	38	8814	12	22.9	21	95	10	1
	4	90	68	47.5	58	2235	61	17.6	29	224	65.5	5
	5	230	45	64.6	27	4044	44	13.8	38	161	36	3
Metro- zone NC	6	171	54	54.8	49	4503	37	11.0	46	194	56.5	15
	7	471	11	70.7	14	4071	43	88	55.5	128.5	20	4
	8*	196	50.5	59.2	41	1284	71	4.9	70.5	242	72	19
	75	233	47	55.2	46	2755	52	12.7	38	154	33.5	12.5
	9	546	3	83.2	3	1988	64	4.6	73	154	33.5	10
	10	214	47	55.9	46	1185	72.5	5.3	68.5	241	71	18
	11	168	55	50.4	54	1024	74.5	3.9	74.5	270	74	20
	12	109	66	37.0	70	1024	74.5	3.9	74.5	293	75	21
	13	243	42	60.6	37	1185	72.5	5.3	68.5	227	67	17
	14	297	31	69.2	16	1856	67	5.4	66.5	185.5	52	14
	15	356	22	64.9	26	3268	51	7.1	59	169	44	11
	16*	404	17	75.2	9.5	3620	47	7.8	57	140.5	27	8
	17	254	39	65.3	25	2986	53	9.6	51	178	48	13
	18	185	52	57.6	44	2433	59	8.8	55.5	216.5	63	16
	19	287	34	67.3	18	4409	39	13.1	39.5	136.5	21	5
	20	277	36	66.9	19	3781	46	11.9	44	151	31.5	9
	21	530	4	77.6	6	4837	36	8.9	54	100	12	1
	22	289	32.5	61.6	32.5	3537	49	9.5	52	176	47	12
	23	248	41	42.3	66	15619	1	26	17	125	19	3
	24	253	40	59.9	39	5748	31	22.1	22	137	22	6
	25	377	18	73.3	12	5049	33	14.4	34	104	14	2
	26	160	56	46.1	60.5	8855	10	36.8	4	138.5	24	7
NW	27	504	8	78.4	5	8306	16	19.8	24	61	4	1
S NW	28	124	63	48.2	56	1756	69	14.7	33	229	68	22
	29	150	59	43.4	65	8326	15	38	3	150	30	10
	30	430	14	75.2	9.5	4942	35	10.7	47	116.5	18	5
	31	230	45	64.6	27	4044	44	13.8	38	161	36	3

	S	NW										S									
	35	410	16	74.4	11	6553	28.5	17.5	30.5	9	2	97	11	4							
	36	151	58	50.7	53	3236	52	11.7	45	9	2	219	64	20							
	37	202	48	51.4	52	3440	50	9.9	49	6	4	209	61	19							
	38	319	28	67.4	17	2219	62	6.1	63	6	6	182	49.5	14							
	39	282	35	66.5	21	2985	54	9.2	53	3	2	168	39.5	12							
	40	229	46	61.4	35	2729	56	10.1	48	7	2	194	56.5	16							
	41	308	29	83.2	4	3599	48	9.8	50	3	6	140	25.5	7							
	42	361	21	66.2	22	2579	57	6.9	60	3	6	169	44	13							
	43	348	23	64.1	28	1954	65	4.9	70.5	3	6	195.5	58	17							
	44	366	19	66.1	23	2073	63	4.7	72	3	6	186	53	15							
	45	450	12	65.8	24	4185	42	7.6	58	6	6	148	29	9							
	46	266	38	58.5	43	1862	66	5.5	65	6	6	224	65.5	21							
	47*	196	50.5	40.5	67	1852	68	5.4	66.5			264	73	24							
	48*	325	25	59.3	40	2405	60	6.3	62	6	4	197	59	18							
	49	571	2	76.9	7	2460	58	6.2	61	6	4	138	23	6							
	50	298	30	53.8	57	6556	27	12.2	43	3	2	162	37	11							
4	51	509	7	93.7	1	6224	30	14.2	35	4	4	81	8	2							
	52*	503	9	90.9	2	7988	18	21.5	23	4	4	60	3	1							
	53	88	69	46.1	60.5	4497	38	26.2	16	8	2	193.5	55	5							
	54	149	60	57.3	45	5617	34	25.4	18	4	2	163	38	4							
	55*	289	32.5	46.3	59	6866	24	14.1	36	3	6	160.5	35	3							
	56	62	72	15.3	73	4331	40	13.1	39.5	4	3	231.5	69	6							
5	57	527	5	66.6	20	10650	4	31.1	8	7	3	48	2	1							
	58	32	74	19.2	72	7218	23	29.2	11	8	3	191	54	4							
	59*	415	15	62.6	30	9566	6	17.9	28	6	3	88	9	2							
	60	158	57	44.8	63.5	8835	11	28.7	13	8	3	151	31.5	3							
6	61	183	53	54.6	50	5377	32	17	32	7	3	170	46	4							
	62	267	37	55.4	47	9557	5	31.0	9	9	3	110	16	2							
	63	106	67	38.5	69	3946	45	18.5	27	5	3	216	62	6							
	64	364	20	62.1	20	7500	31	19	25	3	4	103	13	1							
	65*	41	73	10.9	74	8681	13	28	14	4	4	182	49.5	5							
	66	136	61	47.5	57	6596	26	27	15	7	2	168	39.5	3							
7	67	483	10	61.3	36	8287	17	14	37	3	2	105	15	3							
	68*	703	1	76.1	8	13380	3	18.7	26	3	2	43	1	1							
	69	321	27	62.8	29	14615	2	32.8	6	9	4	77	7	2							
	70	116	65	44.8	63.5	7696	19	31.3	7	6	4	164.5	41	4							
8	71	131	62	45.9	62	6865	25	29	12	3	2	166	42	2							
	72	64	71	21.7	71	8381	14	34	5	6	2	169	44	3							
	73	121	64	49.8	55	9090	8	42.5	2	9	2	140	25.5	1							
	74	-	75	-	75	7406	21	43	1	9	2	183	51	4							

Code: NW - Northwest Chicago Subzone NC - North Central Subzone S - South Chicago Subzone

* Approved project

TABLE III

PLANNING AREAS RANKED ONE THROUGH TWENTY

Rank	Zone	Planning Area	Counties or Community Areas
1	7	68*	St. Clair and Monroe Counties
2	5	57	Adams, Hancock, Pike, Schuyler, and Brown Counties
3	4	52*	Knox, Henry, Henderson, and Warren Counties
4	NW	27	Cook County - Chicago - North Lawndale
5	S	33	Cook County - Chicago - Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Woodlawn
6	S	32	Cook County - Chicago - Fuller Park, Grand Boulevard, and Washington Park
7	7	69	Bond, Clay, Clinton, Fayette, Jefferson, Marion, Washington, and Wayne Counties
8	4	51	Mercer and Rock Island Counties
9	5	59*	Logan, Mason, Menard, and Sangamon Counties
10	1	3	Carroll, Lee, Ogle, and Whiteside Counties
11	NW	35	Cook County - Chicago - West Englewood and Englewood
12	NC	21	Cook County - Chicago - Humboldt Park and Austin
13	6	64	Champaign, Douglas, and Ford Counties
14	NC	25	Cook County - Chicago - West Town
15	7	67	Madison County
16	6	62	Edgar, Iroquois, and Vermilion Counties
17	1	2	Boone and Winnebago Counties
18	NW	31	Cook County - Chicago - Archer Heights, Brighton Park, McKinley Park, Bridgeport, and New City
19	NC	23	Cook County - Chicago - Lincoln Park, Loop, and Near North Side
20	NW	7	Lake County

Code: NW - Metrozone, Northwest Chicago Subzone
 S - Metrozone, South Chicago Subzone
 NC - Metrozone, North Central Chicago Subzone

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TABLE IV

PLANNING AREAS RANKED TWENTY-ONE THROUGH SEVENTY-FIVE

Rank	Zone	Planning Area	Rank	Zone	Planning Area
21	NC	19	56.5	NW	6
22	NC	24	56.5	S	40
23	S	49	58	NW	43
24	NC	26	59	S	48*
25.5	NW	41	60	1	1
25.5	8	73	61	S	37
27	NC	16*	62	6	63
28	NW	34	63	NC	18
29	NW	45	64	S	36
30	S	29	65.5	1	4
31.5	NC	20	65.5	NW	46
31.5	5	60	67	NC	13
33.5	NW	75	68	NW	28
33.5	NW	9	69	4	56
35	4	55*	70	NW	30
36	1	5	71	NW	10
37	S	50	72	NW	8*
38	4	54	73	S	47*
39.5	S	39	74	NC	11
39.5	6	66	75	NC	12
41	7	70			
42	8	71			
44	NC	15			
44	NW	42			
44	8	72			
46	6	61			
47	NC	22			
48	NC	17			
49.5	S	38			
49.5	6	65*			
51	8	74			
52	NC	14			
53	NW	44			
54	5	58			
55	4	53			

Code: NC - Metrozone, North Central Chicago Subzone
 S - Metrozone, South Chicago Subzone
 NW - Metrozone, Northwest Chicago Subzone

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6. PROBABLE LOCATIONS OF FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED WITH PRIORITY RANKINGS

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
1	1	Galena Stockton Freeport	Jo Daviess Jo Daviess Stephenson	60
	2	Belvidere Rockford (2) South Beloit	Boone Winnebago Winnebago	17
	3	Mt. Carroll Dixon Mt. Morris Rochelle Morrison Rock Falls Sterling	Carroll Lee Ogle Ogle Whiteside Whiteside Whiteside	10
	4	DeKalb Sandwich (2) Sycamore	DeKalb	65.5
	5	LaSalle Mendota Ottawa Streator	LaSalle	36
<hr/>				
Metrozone				
North-west	6	McHenry Harvard	McHenry McHenry	56.5
	7	Barrington Mundelein (2) Waukegan (2)	Lake	20
	8*	Arlington Heights Palatine (2) Rolling Meadows	Cook	72
	75	Elgin Barrington	Kane Cook	33.5
	9	Glencoe Kenilworth Winnetka	Cook	33.5

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<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
Metro NW (cont.)				
	10	Des Plaines Glenview Park Ridge	Cook	71
	27	Chicago South (5)	Cook North Lawndale	4
	28	Chicago North (1)	Cook South Lawndale, Lower West Side, and South Census Tracts of 28	68
	30	Chicago South (2)	Cook Garfield Ridge, West Elsdon Gage Park, Clearing	70
	31	" "	(4) Cook Archer Heights, Brighton Park, McKinley Park, Bridgeport, New City	18
	34	" "	(2) Cook West Lawn, Chicago Lawn	28
	35	" "	(4) Cook West Englewood, Englewood	11
	41	Aurora North Aurora	Kane	25.5
	42	Bloomington Glen Ellyn Lombard Wheaton	DuPage	44
	43	Downers Grove Elmhurst Villa Park	DuPage	58
	44	Brookfield Maywood Melrose Park	Cook	53
	45	Berwyn Cicero Oak Park River Forest	Cook	29

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
Metro NW (cont.)	46	LaGrange Lyons Riverside	Cook	65.5
North Central	11	Niles (2)	Cook	74
	12	Evanston	Cook	75
	13	Norridge Melrose Park	Cook	67
	14	Chicago North (3)	Cook Edison Park, Norwood Park, Jefferson Park, Dunning	52
	15	" " (4)	Cook Rogers Park, West Ridge, Forest Glen, North Park	44
	16*	" " (4)	Cook Portage Park, Montclare, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa	27
	17	" " (3)	Cook Albany Park, Irving Park	48
	18	" " (2)	Cook Lincoln Square, North Center	63
	19	" " (3)	Cook Uptown	21
	20	" " (3)	Cook Lakeview	31.5
	21	" " (5)	Cook Humboldt Park, Austin	12
	22	Chicago North (4)	Cook Avondale, Logan Square	47
	23	" " (5)	Cook Lincoln Park, Loop, Near North Side	19

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<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
North Central (cont.)	24	Chicago North	(2) Cook West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park	22
	25	" "	(4) Cook West Town	14
	26	" "	(2) Cook Near West Side (Part north of Roosevelt Road)	24
South	29	" "	(2) Cook Near North Side, Armour Square, Douglas, Oakland	30
	32	" "	(3) Cook Fuller Park, Grand Boule- vard, Washington Park	6
	33	Chicago South	(5) Cook Kenwood, Hyde Park, Woodlawn	5
	36	" "	(2) Cook Greater Grand Crossing, Chatham	64
	37	" "	(3) Cook South Shore, South Chicago	61
	38	" "	(3) Cook Auburn Gresham, Beverly, Washington Heights, Mount Greenwood	49.5
	39	" "	(2) Cook Roseland, West Pullman, Morgan Park	39.5
	40	" "	(2) Cook Avalon Park, Burnside, Calumet Heights, Pullman, South Deering, East Side, Riverdale, Hegewisch	56.5
	47*	Blue Island Evergreen Park (2) Oak Lawn Palos Park (2) Worth	Cook	73

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<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
South (cont.)	48*	Chicago Heights Crestwood Markham Park Forest Steger	Cook	59
	49	Blue Island Calumet City Harvey Lansing	Cook	23
	50	Morris Joliet Lockport	Grundy Will Will	37
4	51	East Moline Moline Rock Island	Rock Island	8
	52*	Kewanee Galesburg Monmouth	Henry Knox	3
	53	Princeton Hennepin	Bureau	55
	54	Canton Macomb	Fulton McDonough	38
	55*	Peoria (3)	Peoria	35
	56	East Peoria (2) Morton Pekin Eureka	Tazewell Tazewell Tazewell Woodford	69
	57	Quincy (2)	Adams	2
5	58	Jacksonville	Morgan	54
	59*	Lincoln (2) Springfield (3)	Logan Sangamon	9
	60	Taylorville Hillsboro	Christian Montgomery	31.5

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<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
6	61	Kankakee Pontiac	Kankakee Livingston	46
	62	Paris Watseka Danville	Edgar Iroquois Vermilion	16
	63	Bloomington	McLean	62
	64	Champaign Tuscola Gibson City	Champaign Douglas Ford	13
	65*	Clinton Decatur (2) Sullivan Monticello Shelbyville	De Witt Macon Moultrie Piatt Shelby	49.5
	66	Marshall Charleston Mattoon Toledo Effingham (2)	Clark Coles Coles Cumberland Effingham	39.5
7	67	Alton Collinsville Granite City Wood River	Madison	15
	68*	Belleville Cahokia East St. Louis (3)	St. Clair	1
	69	Centralia (2)	Marion/Clinton	7
	70	Olney Mt. Carmel	Richland Wabash	41
8	71	Carbondale DuQuoin Chester	Jackson Perry Randolph	42
	72	West Frankfort Marion (2)	Franklin Williamson	44

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<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
8	73	McLeansboro Harrisburg Carmi	Hamilton Saline White	25.5
	74	Anna Jonesboro	Union	51

V. CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

C. Community Mental Health Centers

1. Approved Projects for Fiscal Years 1965, 1966, and 1967

TABLE V

Zone and Planning Area	Project Number	Project Name	City	County	Federal Funds			Total
					Fiscal Year 1965	Fiscal Year 1966	Fiscal Year 1967	
4-51	Ill.-							
	MH-1	Community Mental Health Center of Rock Island-Mercer Counties (St. Anthony's Hosp.)	Rock Island	Rock Island	641,659.00	132,085.00	146,502.00	920,246.00
NC-26	MH-2	Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital	Chicago	Cook	955,650.00	91,608.00	140,909.88	1,188,167.88
S-48	MH-3	Lutheran South Hospital	Matteson	Cook	- 0 -	666,825.00	206,322.00	873,147.00
NC-25	MH-4	St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital	Chicago	Cook	- 0 -	1,041,032.00	80,824.49	1,121,856.49
4-53	MH-5	St. Margaret's Hospital	Spring Valley	Bureau	- 0 -	- 0 -	1,167,260.00	1,167,260.00
T O T A L					1,597,309.00	1,931,550.00	1,741,818.37	5,270,677.37

Code: NC - Metrozone, North Central Chicago Subzone

S - Metrozone, South Chicago Subzone

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Following is a discussion of the variables used in each of these four major categories.

Population Characteristics - In determining the mental health needs of a given area, it becomes necessary to have information on the population of that area. A head count is not sufficient. What is needed is a breakdown of population into groupings which given evidence of possible areas of stress. For this reason Illinois has used the variables of dependency ratio,⁸ percent of single people, and population per household based on data from the 1960 census.

Socioeconomic Characteristics - If families are having economic problems, crisis situations may arise. This has been shown in the work done by the Office of Economic Opportunity as regards poverty. Occupational advancement is also affected by educational attainment. Areas with low levels of educational attainment and low levels of family income, in all probability will be areas of greatest need. Three variables are thus used in the ranking which relate to socioeconomic status: median family income; median education level of adults 25 years and over, and percent of unemployed males. These data are also based on the 1960 census.

Mental Health Resources - A mental health resource measure is important in determining extent of need. In all probability, an area in which mentally ill people cannot find services will rank higher in need than an area in which there are many services available. For this measure, three rates were computed. The first was the admission rate to all non-DMH inpatient facilities by the patient's place of residence per 100,000 population of the planning area. The major difficulty encountered in computing the Chicagoland rates was due to the fact that the admission data were only available by county. Consequently, it was necessary to make estimates of the number of admissions for the Chicagoland planning areas. Two data sources were used: (1) number of admissions by facility in the Chicagoland area; and (2) geographic area served by a facility as reported in the facilities inventory. Admissions for the Chicago area were assigned to planning areas by pro-rating the admission rates for a given facility among the planning areas which it serves.

The second measure is the admission rate to state-aided or state-operated clinics, zone centers and state mental hospital outpatient services, and in community mental health facilities, by the patient's place of residence per 100,000 population of the planning area. The admission rates for the Chicago Metropolitan Area were computed in the same way as for non-DMH inpatient facilities.

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population under 15} + \text{population 65 and over}}{\text{Population aged 15 to 64}}$$

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The third measure is a separate ranking set up on the basis of inpatient population rates in state mental hospitals and zone centers by area of residence of patients. Inpatients under care for this measure is defined as patients on books at the beginning of the year plus all admissions during the year. Since a large number of planning areas exist in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, it became necessary to split up the rates for Cook County and those parts of surrounding counties included in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area in order that the inpatient under care rate per 100,000 could be computed for each planning area. For each planning area in the Chicago area, the number of persons admitted to state mental hospitals was available for fiscal year 1967, and the assumption was made that the proportional distribution of admission cases by planning area is similar to the proportional distribution of on books population cases and admissions from these areas in fiscal year 1967. An estimate was made of the number of inpatients in state hospitals and zone centers for each Chicago planning area and then rates were computed on the basis of these estimates.

Social Problem Indicators - Three social problem indicators were used in the priority ranking: illegitimate births, infant mortality and suicide. The three variables all offer community indices of social disorganization. In the future, we hope to include more of these social problem indicators in our priority rankings.

For the suicide figures, the city of Chicago area provided a problem. Suicide figures for 1967 were not available by Chicago planning area. However, average rates were available for the five-year period from 1959 to 1963. The assumption was made that the average rate probably would not change to any significant degree for 1967. Therefore average rates were thus used for the city of Chicago. For the remainder of the Chicago Metropolitan Area, estimates were computed on the basis of the population distribution of planning areas since suicide data were not available for areas smaller than counties. Then rate estimates were computed.

MODEL OF A PRIORITY SYSTEM

A model showing the structure of a priority system to determine relative need for community mental health centers is described below. The steps in the development of this model are:

- 1) First, the variables are selected in each of the four major categories which are the best indicators of need for community mental health centers in the State.
- 2) A table is made for each category. Table X, page 64 is a numerical example of how the table would be done for the first

category, "Population Characteristics." In this example there are four catchment areas and three variables were chosen. For each variable the original data are to be entered in the first column (1, 4, 6). When numbers are to be converted into another form such as a ratio or a rate, as in the case with variable "A", column 2 shows this. When the source gives the data already converted to rates, ratios, or percentage, as in variables "B" and "C", only one column is needed for data.

3) The next step is to rank each variable (columns 3, 5, 7). A rank of one indicates the greatest need. In this example, the highest value is ranked one; for other variables the lowest values might be ranked one.

4) The sums of the ranks of each variable are themselves to be ranked. The lowest sum receives a rank of one. Each catchment area will have a rank for Category No. 1, "Population Characteristics" and the other three major categories. This ranking will occur on a summary table.

5) The above procedure is to be repeated for each of the four major categories.

d. Priority Within a Planning Area

Priority for projects within a planning area will be determined by (1) the extent to which the proposed project will, alone or in conjunction with other facilities owned or operated by the applicant, provide comprehensive mental health services to the community, and (2) the extent to which the proposed facility is to be part of or closely associated with a general hospital.

e. Planning Areas Awarded Construction Grants

Planning areas that have received construction funds are moved to the bottom of the priority rankings. This is done on the basis of the order in which the grants are approved, that is, the area with the most recent grant will be farther down on the priority ranking list than the area with a grant which was awarded earlier.

Staffing grants do not presently affect the priority ranking. Although a staffing grant does provide the beginning of a new mental health service, they do not presently affect the total mental health picture of a given planning area. In the future, the priority rankings may be affected by staffing grants.

TABLE VI
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
1960 Census Data

Dependency ratio

Zone and Planning area	<u>Population age 14 and under and 65 and over</u> <u>Age 15 to 64</u>			<u>Single people as a percent of</u> <u>total population age 14 and over</u>			<u>Population per household</u>			Sum of ranks
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rank</u>	
1 - 1	$\frac{20,869 + 8,405}{38,754}$	.76	5.5	$\frac{9,915}{48,146}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{67,021}{20,971}$	3.26	34	75
2	$\frac{75,994 + 19,997}{134,100}$	.72	18.5	$\frac{29,030}{157,455}$	.18	62	$\frac{227,788}{68,787}$	3.31	26	106.5
3	$\frac{49,716 + 16,555}{89,978}$	.74	10	$\frac{23,744}{109,038}$	.22	25.5	$\frac{159,202}{46,223}$	3.25	35	70.5
4	$\frac{15,121 + 5,056}{31,537}$	.64	43	$\frac{10,199}{37,290}$	.27	5	$\frac{48,230}{14,661}$	3.29	30	78
5	$\frac{33,477 + 12,521}{64,802}$	.71	23	$\frac{16,713}{78,867}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{109,089}{33,988}$	3.21	38	96.5
Metrozone ^a -6 NW	$\frac{28,449 + 7,846}{47,915}$	.76	5.5	$\frac{10,860}{57,047}$	.19	54	$\frac{83,578}{24,218}$	3.45	16.5	76
7	$\frac{69,655 + 14,105}{118,682}$	.71	23	$\frac{25,661}{135,831}$	.19	54	$\frac{199,735}{57,112}$	3.50	14	91
8	$\frac{53,316 + 4,922}{70,591}$	.83	2	$\frac{11,195}{77,262}$	.14	69	$\frac{127,277}{32,536}$	3.91	2	73
9	$\frac{60,069 + 11,660}{122,564}$	.58	52.5	$\frac{39,958}{137,075}$	.29	2.5	$\frac{170,997}{46,974}$	3.64	5	60
10	$\frac{33,109 + 5,222}{38,331}$	.67	38.5	$\frac{10,971}{119,046}$	.17	66.5	$\frac{94,872}{27,974}$	3.58	9	114

12	$\frac{16,807 + 10,065}{52,411}$	.51	66.5	$\frac{17,511}{63,317}$	.28	4	$\frac{72,653}{25,817}$	2.81	63	133.5
13	$\frac{35,492 + 7,191}{69,764}$	.61	48.5	$\frac{16,227}{78,658}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{107,237}{29,571}$	3.63	6.5	90.5
14	$\frac{31,353 + 11,812}{79,476}$	.54	60.5	$\frac{19,468}{93,165}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{122,046}{37,292}$	3.27	32.5	128.5
15	$\frac{32,874 + 18,361}{106,631}$	.48	69	$\frac{28,119}{127,141}$	.22	25.5	$\frac{154,191}{55,048}$	2.80	64	158.5
16	$\frac{35,921 + 19,976}{104,142}$	.54	60.5	$\frac{26,375}{126,159}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{159,060}{52,790}$	3.01	53.5	149.5
17	$\frac{24,278 + 14,297}{69,173}$	.56	57	$\frac{17,855}{84,814}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{106,810}{36,898}$	2.89	61	153.5
18	$\frac{20,357 + 12,176}{61,194}$	.53	63.5	$\frac{15,611}{74,412}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{92,944}{33,536}$	2.77	66	165
19	$\frac{22,626 + 18,881}{86,175}$	.48	69	$\frac{27,798}{106,050}$	.26	6.5	$\frac{125,157}{57,254}$	2.19	70	145.5
20	$\frac{23,155 + 15,368}{80,241}$	.48	69	$\frac{25,018}{96,667}$	.26	6.5	$\frac{116,978}{49,299}$	2.37	68	143.5
21	$\frac{46,106 + 23,480}{127,156}$	.55	58	$\frac{36,019}{152,849}$	.24	15	$\frac{195,541}{66,457}$	2.94	57	130
22	$\frac{34,202 + 14,398}{85,947}$	.57	57	$\frac{22,752}{101,997}$	.22	25.5	$\frac{133,573}{45,564}$	2.93	58	140.5
23	$\frac{39,956 + 18,416}{111,210}$	.52	65	$\frac{45,360}{131,141}$	.35	1	$\frac{161,450}{71,529}$	2.26	69	135

Code NC = North Central Chicago Subzone.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
1960 Census Data

Dependency ratio

Zone and Planning area	Population age 14 and under and 65 and over Age 15 to 64			Single people as a percent of total population age 14 and over			Population per household			Sum of ranks	
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank		
NC	24	$\frac{39,030 + 6,689}{66,763}$	.68	34.5	$\frac{18,308}{74,950}$	.24	15	3.42	$\frac{111,204}{32,516}$	18.5	68
	25	$\frac{41,391 + 12,350}{85,916}$	.63	74	$\frac{25,860}{100,386}$	.26	74	3.10	$\frac{137,613}{44,379}$	74	222
	26	$\frac{33,830 + 6,293}{59,883}$	.67	72	$\frac{22,352}{67,420}$	.33	72	3.16	$\frac{88,117}{27,841}$	72	216
NW	27	$\frac{52,537 + 4,140}{68,260}$	.83	2	$\frac{17,497}{74,022}$	.24	15	4.26	$\frac{122,965}{28,878}$	1	18
	28	$\frac{42,736 + 11,592}{81,664}$	.67	38.5	$\frac{23,263}{95,102}$	.24	15	3.23	$\frac{132,651}{41,116}$	36	89.5
S	29	$\frac{40,220 + 6,484}{56,132}$	.83	2	$\frac{16,301}{64,125}$	.25	8.5	3.29	$\frac{99,587}{30,238}$	30	40.5
NW	30	$\frac{30,169 + 7,223}{64,313}$	.58	52.5	$\frac{15,999}{72,993}$	.22	25.5	3.49	$\frac{101,289}{29,014}$	15	93
	31	$\frac{49,917 + 16,489}{108,093}$	.61	48.5	$\frac{31,543}{126,996}$	.25	8.5	3.22	$\frac{172,965}{53,660}$	37	94
S	32	$\frac{36,899 + 12,247}{86,761}$	.57	55.5	$\frac{20,652}{100,443}$	.21	35.5	3.02	$\frac{131,824}{43,630}$	52	143

NW	34	$\frac{33,131 + 9,850}{73,914}$	.58	52.5	$\frac{17,872}{85,245}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{116,493}{34,543}$	3.37	21	109
	35	$\frac{50,158 + 12,813}{93,140}$	.68	34.5	$\frac{25,930}{108,147}$	.24	15	$\frac{154,631}{43,703}$	3.54	12	61.5
S	36	$\frac{27,525 + 8,105}{69,501}$	.51	66.5	$\frac{15,587}{78,804}$	.20	46	$\frac{104,532}{31,923}$	3.27	32.5	145
	37	$\frac{26,934 + 16,204}{79,861}$	.54	60.5	$\frac{23,018}{97,569}$	.24	15	$\frac{122,158}{43,919}$	2.78	65	140.5
	38	$\frac{35,227 + 15,769}{85,036}$	.60	50	$\frac{25,329}{102,810}$	.25	8.5	$\frac{135,084}{40,957}$	3.30	27.5	86
	39	$\frac{34,728 + 12,349}{74,982}$	.63	44.5	$\frac{19,215}{89,143}$	.22	25.5	$\frac{121,090}{35,998}$	3.36	22	92
	40	$\frac{34,410 + 7,961}{63,958}$	.66	41	$\frac{16,787}{73,547}$	.23	22	$\frac{105,332}{29,551}$	3.56	11	74
NW	41	$\frac{36,612 + 10,608}{67,810}$	.70	26	$\frac{16,098}{80,147}$	.20	38.5	$\frac{112,686}{33,827}$	3.33	25	89.5
	42	$\frac{56,433 + 8,966}{91,408}$	.72	18.5	$\frac{21,182}{102,818}$	.21	46	$\frac{152,889}{41,356}$	3.70	4	68.5
	43	$\frac{54,744 + 9,265}{92,643}$	.69	30	$\frac{19,559}{104,529}$	.19	54	$\frac{155,215}{42,791}$	3.63	6.5	90.5
	44	$\frac{50,050 + 11,146}{99,079}$	.62	46.5	$\frac{21,301}{112,496}$	.19	54	$\frac{157,364}{45,647}$	3.45	16.5	117
	45	$\frac{43,762 + 24,790}{128,590}$	.53	63.5	$\frac{35,981}{155,999}$	.23	22	$\frac{194,607}{66,548}$	2.92	59	144.5

Code: S = South Chicago Subzone
NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
1960 Census Data

Dependency ratio

Zone and Planning area	<u>Population age 14 and under and 65 and over Age 15 to 64</u>			<u>Single people as a percent of total population age 14 and over</u>			<u>Population per household</u>			Sum of ranks
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rank</u>	
NW 46	$\frac{42,924 + 7,917}{80,652}$	.63	44.5	$\frac{17,776}{90,692}$	.20	46	$\frac{129,824}{36,774}$	3.53	13	103.5
S 47	$\frac{51,259 + 7,073}{81,333}$	.72	18.5	$\frac{16,887}{90,444}$	.19	54	$\frac{137,846}{36,456}$	3.78	3	75.5
48	$\frac{62,610 + 8,959}{89,611}$	.80	73	$\frac{17,869}{100,855}$	.18	73	$\frac{157,597}{40,859}$	3.86	73	219
49	$\frac{55,366 + 8,958}{93,419}$	.69	30	$\frac{18,806}{104,558}$	.18	62	$\frac{157,027}{43,976}$	3.57	10	102
50	$\frac{69,000 + 17,115}{127,852}$	.67	38.5	$\frac{31,562}{147,970}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{206,234}{60,312}$	3.42	18.5	92.5
4 - 51	$\frac{50,817 + 17,544}{99,779}$	.69	71	$\frac{23,026}{119,655}$	.19	71	$\frac{163,878}{51,495}$	3.18	71	213
52	$\frac{49,957 + 17,923}{81,541}$	.72	18.5	$\frac{20,247}{101,568}$	.20	46	$\frac{136,157}{43,913}$	3.10	43	107.5
53	$\frac{18,868 + 8,411}{36,371}$	.75	75	$\frac{9,293}{45,779}$	.20	75	$\frac{63,173}{20,180}$	3.13	75	225
54	$\frac{19,257 + 9,709}{41,916}$	.69	30	$\frac{10,686}{52,647}$	.20	46	$\frac{68,991}{23,005}$	3	55.5	131.5
55	$\frac{56,292 + 19,479}{113,273}$	.67	38.5	$\frac{27,846}{135,250}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{182,331}{58,155}$	3.14	40	114

56	$\frac{41,829 + 9,555}{72,984}$	.70	26	$\frac{14,969}{84,340}$	.18	62	$\frac{123,493}{36,881}$	3.35	23	111
5 - 57	$\frac{36,193 + 18,950}{73,406}$	.75	7	$\frac{19,457}{94,252}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{125,146}{41,522}$	3.01	53.5	96
58	$\frac{27,084 + 14,578}{56,241}$	.74	10	$\frac{16,374}{72,209}$	.23	22	$\frac{91,359}{29,773}$	3.07	47	79
59	$\frac{58,614 + 24,973}{121,949}$	.68	34.5	$\frac{32,993}{148,862}$	.22	25.5	$\frac{195,826}{64,632}$	3.03	50	110
60	$\frac{31,941 + 17,156}{62,878}$	.78	4	$\frac{15,233}{81,606}$	.19	54	$\frac{110,582}{36,512}$	3.03	50	108
6 - 61	$\frac{38,493 + 15,763}{78,148}$	.69	30	$\frac{22,992}{95,716}$	.24	15	$\frac{117,190}{35,506}$	3.30	27.5	72.5
62	$\frac{45,666 + 18,545}{88,077}$	.73	14	$\frac{20,130}{108,894}$	.18	62	$\frac{149,423}{48,235}$	3.10	43	119
63	$\frac{24,285 + 9,987}{49,605}$	.69	30	$\frac{14,377}{60,755}$	.24	15	$\frac{79,734}{25,924}$	3.08	45.5	90.5
64	$\frac{48,939 + 12,961}{106,385}$	.58	52.5	$\frac{35,306}{121,372}$	.29	2.5	$\frac{149,943}{47,437}$	3.16	39	94
65	$\frac{57,617 + 21,585}{108,307}$	.73	14	$\frac{23,779}{132,585}$	.18	62	$\frac{185,494}{59,244}$	3.13	41	117
66	$\frac{27,313 + 12,010}{53,126}$	.74	10	$\frac{13,520}{66,507}$	.20	46	$\frac{90,064}{29,094}$	3.10	43	99
7 - 67	$\frac{71,787 + 18,861}{134,041}$	.68	34.5	$\frac{29,067}{156,096}$	.19	54	$\frac{219,861}{66,818}$	3.29	30	118.5
68	$\frac{92,586 + 23,632}{161,798}$	.72	18.5	$\frac{36,207}{189,403}$	.19	54	$\frac{274,284}{82,159}$	3.34	24	96.5

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
1960 Census Data

Dependency ratio

Zone and Planning area	<u>Population age 14 and under and 65 and over Age 15 to 64</u>			<u>Single people as a percent of total population age 14 and over</u>			<u>Population per household</u>			Sum of ranks
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rank</u>	
69	$\frac{51,454 + 24,329}{104,308}$	.73	14	$\frac{25,247}{131,430}$	.19	54	$\frac{177,265}{57,620}$	3.08	45.5	113.5
70	$\frac{25,440 + 12,376}{51,107}$	.74	10	$\frac{11,420}{64,918}$	.18	62	$\frac{88,230}{29,098}$	3.03	50	122
8 - 71	$\frac{23,656 + 11,280}{56,387}$	.62	46.5	$\frac{17,219}{69,001}$	.25	8.5	$\frac{84,701}{27,639}$	3.06	48	103
72	$\frac{21,673 + 13,394}{50,331}$	.70	26	$\frac{10,557}{64,978}$	.16	68	$\frac{84,732}{29,682}$	2.85	62	156
73	$\frac{19,214 + 11,385}{42,589}$	.72	18.5	$\frac{9,692}{55,249}$	.18	62	$\frac{72,629}{24,933}$	2.91	60	140.5
74	$\frac{17,840 + 10,096}{37,529}$	.74	10	$\frac{9,592}{48,683}$	.20	46	$\frac{62,919}{20,943}$	3.00	55.5	111.5
Metrozone-75 NW	$\frac{41,093 + 11,736}{74,775}$	.71	23	$\frac{18,304}{88,258}$	.21	35.5	$\frac{118,216}{34,723}$	3.40	20	78.5

SOURCE: A. For most counties:

U. S. Census of Population, 1960, Illinois, General Population Characteristics, U. S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census.

(a) Table 27 (Dependency Ratio).

(b) Table 28 (Single People and Population Per Household).

B. For the City of Chicago:

Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area, 1960, Chicago Community Inventory, University of Chicago.

(a) Table IV - 2 (Dependency Ratio and Single People).

(b) Table IV - 1 (Population Per Household).

C. For Cook (outside Chicago), Du Page, Lake, and Kane Counties:

U. S. Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960, Census Tracts, Chicago, Illinois Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U. S. Department of Commerce

Zone and Planning area	Median family income		Median educational level of adults age 25 and over		Unemployed males percent of civilian labor force			Sum of ranks
	Median	Rank	Median	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	
1 - 1	5,212	16	10.1	27.5	<u>494</u> 18,828	2.6	49	92.5
2	6,631	38	10.7	38	<u>2,270</u> 63,101	3.6	37.5	113.5
3	5,411	20	10.2	29.5	<u>1,425</u> 41,328	3.4	41.5	91
4	5,952	28	11.8	60	<u>282</u> 14,141	2.0	62.5	150.5
5	6,108	32	9.9	23.5	<u>1,375</u> 30,230	4.5	23	78.5
Metrozone ^a - 6 NW	6,983	43	11.2	47.5	<u>680</u> 22,891	3.0	45	135.5
7	7,273	45	11.5	53.5	<u>1,348</u> 48,625	2.8	46.5	145
8	8,728	65	12.4	66	<u>720</u> 35,584	2.0	62.5	193.5
9	10,292	70	12.9	70	<u>1,179</u> 50,155	2.4	50	190
10	9,228	68	12.4	66	<u>527</u> 26,037	2.0	62.5	196.5

^a The Metrozone includes Zones 2 and 3; also Planning Area 75.

Code: NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
1960 Census Data

Zone and Planning area	Median family income		Median educational level of adults age 25 and over		Unemployed males percent of civilian labor force			Sum of ranks
	Median	Rank	Median	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	
NC 11	9,862	69	12.5	68	$\frac{535}{26,471}$	2.0	62.5	199.5
12	9,193	67	12.8	69	$\frac{439}{21,698}$	2.0	62.5	198.5
13	8,329	60	10.9	42.5	$\frac{623}{30,811}$	2.0	62.5	165
14	8,344	62	10.6	34.5	$\frac{858}{36,817}$	2.3	52.5	149
15	8,494	63	12.2	62.5	$\frac{963}{48,086}$	2.0	62.5	188
16	7,582	52	9.7	21	$\frac{1,289}{48,391}$	2.7	48	121
17	7,132	44	10.2	29.5	$\frac{898}{32,535}$	2.8	46.5	120
18	7,303	48	10.3	49	$\frac{904}{28,245}$	3.2	44	141
19	6,780	40	11.6	56	$\frac{1,616}{41,012}$	3.9	34	130
20	6,937	41	10.7	38	$\frac{1,371}{37,638}$	3.6	37.5	116.5

22	6,767	39	9.2	16.5	$\frac{1,643}{40,504}$	4.1	31	86.5
23	5,978	29	10.7	38	$\frac{3,126}{53,264}$	5.9	12	79
24	5,319	18	8.8	7.5	$\frac{2,241}{29,995}$	7.5	8	33.5
25	6,011	74	8.6	74	$\frac{2,512}{40,980}$	6.1	74	222
26	4,096	72	8.3	72	$\frac{2,797}{24,080}$	11.6	72	216
NW 27	4,981	13	8.7	4	$\frac{2,749}{27,363}$	10.0	4	21
28	5,791	26	8.7	4	$\frac{2,114}{36,666}$	5.8	14	44
S 29	3,883	3	8.9	10	$\frac{2,704}{20,641}$	13.1	1	14
NW 30	7,769	54	9.8	22	$\frac{994}{29,621}$	3.4	41.5	117.5
31	6,600	37	8.9	10	$\frac{2,602}{49,530}$	5.3	19	66
S 32	4,520	7	8.8	7.5	$\frac{4,202}{35,518}$	11.8	3	17.5
33	5,243	17	11.0	45	$\frac{4,400}{46,809}$	9.4	6	68

Code: NC = North Central Chicago Subzone
 NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone
 S = South Chicago Subzone

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
1960 Census Data

Zone and Planning area	Median family income		Median educational level of adults age 25 and over		Unemployed males percent of civilian labor force		Sum of ranks
	Median	Rank	Median	Rank	Number	Percent	
NW	34	7,986	56	10.9	42.5	2.3	151
					<u>765</u> 33,592	52.5	
S	35	6,024	30	9.3	18	7.1	57
					<u>2,921</u> 41,104	9	
	36	6,597	36	11.1	46	6.4	92
					<u>1,957</u> 30,638	10	
	37	7,509	50	11.4	51	4.1	132
					<u>1,491</u> 36,366	31	
	38	8,574	64	11.6	56	2.2	175
					<u>857</u> 38,532	55.5	
	39	7,520	51	10.9	42.5	3.7	129.5
					<u>1,278</u> 34,193	36	
	40	7,432	49	10.5	32	4.3	108.5
					<u>1,242</u> 29,115	27.5	
NW	41	6,953	42	11.2	47.5	2.2	145
					<u>692</u> 31,444	55.5	
	42	8,301	58	12.3	49	1.9	176.5
					<u>802</u> 42,483	69.5	
	43	8,815	66	12.4	66	1.9	201.5
					<u>801</u> 42,483	69.5	

43,829

45	8,085	57	11.4	51	$\frac{1,106}{54,678}$	2.0	62.5	170.5
46	8,337	61	11.9	61	$\frac{728}{36,018}$	2.0	62.5	184.5
47	7,949	55	11.7	58.5	$\frac{772}{38,188}$	2.0	62.5	176
48	7,826	73	12.0	73	$\frac{895}{44,263}$	2.0	73	219
49	7,599	53	11.3	49	$\frac{878}{43,395}$	2.0	62.5	164.5
50	6,431	35	10.1	27.5	$\frac{2,386}{56,782}$	2.3	52.5	115
4 - 51	6,326	71	11.0	71	$\frac{1,939}{46,740}$	4.2	71	213
52	5,321	19	10.9	42.5	$\frac{1,713}{36,732}$	4.7	22	83.5
53	4,814	75	10.5	75	$\frac{778}{17,593}$	4.4	75	225
54	4,935	12	10.6	34.5	$\frac{845}{19,618}$	4.3	27.5	74
55	6,361	34	10.8	40	$\frac{2,169}{50,875}$	4.3	27.5	101.5
56	6,042	31	10.6	34.5	$\frac{1,169}{34,334}$	3.4	41.5	107

Code: NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone
S = South Chicago Subzone

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
1960 Census Data

Zone and Planning area	Median family income		Median educational level of Adults age 25 and over		Unemployed males percent of civilian labor force			Sum of ranks
	Median	Rank	Median	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	
5 - 57	4,473	6	9.9	23.5	<u>1,331</u> 34,072	3.9	34	63.5
58	4,601	10	9.2	16.5	<u>1,326</u> 24,529	5.4	18	44.5
59	5,689	24	10.7	38	<u>3,000</u> 53,510	5.6	16.5	78.5
60	5,200	14.5	9.0	13.5	<u>1,688</u> 28,922	5.8	14	42
6 - 61	5,728	25	9.6	20	<u>1,389</u> 31,737	4.4	24.5	69.5
62	5,200	14.5	10.0	25.5	<u>2,026</u> 39,815	5.1	20	60
63	5,595	23	11.5	53.5	<u>862</u> 21,867	3.9	34	110.5
64	5,594	22	12.2	62.5	<u>1,352</u> 39,404	3.4	41.5	126
65	5,513	21	10.6	34.5	<u>2,155</u> 49,607	4.3	27.5	83
66	4,706	11	9.0	13.5	<u>1,046</u> 23,904	4.4	24.5	49

68	5,816	27	9.0	13.5	$\frac{1,888}{46,128}$	4.1	31	71.5
69	4,351	5	8.7	4	$\frac{2,682}{46,233}$	5.8	14	23
70	4,559	8	9.0	13.5	$\frac{1,479}{23,411}$	6.3	11	32.5
8 - 71	4,590	9	8.9	10	$\frac{1,316}{23,382}$	5.6	16.5	35.5
72	4,303	4	8.7	4	$\frac{2,524}{20,340}$	12.4	2	10
73	3,506	1	8.7	4	$\frac{1,522}{17,704}$	8.6	7	12
74	3,532	2	8.6	1	$\frac{1,504}{15,584}$	9.6	5	8
Metrozone - 75 NW	7,281	47	11.4	51	$\frac{802}{34,876}$	2.3	52.5	150.5

SOURCE: A. For most counties:

U. S. Census of Population, 1960, Illinois, General Social and Economic Characteristics, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(a) Table 86 (income items)

(b) Table 83 (education)

B. For the City of Chicago:

Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area, 1960, Chicago Community Inventory, University of Chicago.

(a) Table IV - 1

C. For Cook (outside Chicago), Du Page, Lake, and Kane Counties:

U. S. Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960, Census Tracts, Chicago, Illinois Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(a) Table P-1

Code: NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone

TABLE VIII
MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES
By Planning Area

50

Zone and Planning Area	Rate of admissions to inpatient facilities per 100,000 population ^a			Rate of admissions to outpatient facilities per 100,000, population			Rate of patients under care in state hospitals and zone centers per 100,000 population			Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	
1-1	$\frac{33}{70,600}$	44	9.5	$\frac{51}{70,600}$	72	3	$\frac{244}{70,600}$	345	23	35.5
2	$\frac{382}{272,000}$	140	24.5	$\frac{334}{272,000}$	334	40	$\frac{719}{272,000}$	264	16	80.5
3	$\frac{87}{163,600}$	53	12	$\frac{843}{163,600}$	515	60	$\frac{581}{163,600}$	355	26	98
4	$\frac{45}{58,300}$	77	15	$\frac{31}{58,300}$	53	1	$\frac{136}{58,300}$	233	11.5	27.5
5	$\frac{123}{115,100}$	107	17	$\frac{200}{115,100}$	174	10	$\frac{378}{115,100}$	328	21	48
Metrozone ^b NW	$\frac{132}{100,500}$	131	23	$\frac{546}{100,500}$	543	63.5	$\frac{400}{100,500}$	398	30	116.5
	$\frac{298}{238,400}$	125	20	$\frac{1,234}{238,400}$	518	61	$\frac{552}{238,400}$	232	10	91
7	$\frac{607}{160,800}$	377	64	$\frac{857}{160,800}$	533	62	$\frac{334}{160,800}$	208	9	135
8	$\frac{649}{235,900}$	275	60	$\frac{1,113}{235,900}$	472	58	$\frac{333}{235,900}$	141	3	121
10	$\frac{480}{118,500}$	405	66.5	$\frac{343}{118,500}$	289	23	$\frac{224}{118,500}$	189	7	96.5

120,100

120,100

120,100

12	857	70	$\frac{708}{82,600}$	469	57	$\frac{256}{82,600}$	310	19.5	146.5
13	405	66.5	$\frac{566}{139,600}$	287	22	$\frac{328}{139,600}$	235	13	101.5
14	233	38.5	$\frac{286}{122,641}$	325	38	$\frac{173}{122,641}$	241	14	90.5
15	314	63	$\frac{496}{157,866}$	399	51	$\frac{550}{157,866}$	348	25	139
16	231	37	$\frac{370}{160,039}$	372	47	$\frac{579}{160,039}$	362	27	111
17	235	40.5	$\frac{253}{107,748}$	391	49	$\frac{514}{107,748}$	477	41	130.5
18	313	62	$\frac{293}{93,727}$	405	53	$\frac{438}{93,727}$	467	38.5	153.5
19	240	48	$\frac{307}{127,682}$	398	50	$\frac{2,009}{127,682}$	1,573	70	168
20	236	42.5	$\frac{280}{118,764}$	548	65	$\frac{914}{118,764}$	770	59	166.5
21	235	40.5	$\frac{463}{196,742}$	413	54	$\frac{1,065}{196,742}$	541	46.5	141
22	238	44	$\frac{320}{134,547}$	328	39	$\frac{874}{134,547}$	650	56	139
23	312	61	$\frac{526}{168,682}$	338	41	$\frac{2,337}{168,682}$	1,385	68	170

Code: NC = North Central Chicago Subzone

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning Area	Rate of admissions to inpatient facilities per 100,000 population			Rate of admissions to outpatient facilities per 100,000 population			Rate of patients under care in state hospitals and zone centers per 100,000 population			Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	
NC	24	$\frac{262}{112,482}$	38.5	$\frac{365}{112,482}$	324	37	$\frac{1,067}{112,482}$	949	24	99.5
	25	$\frac{429}{139,657}$	74	$\frac{447}{139,657}$	320	74	$\frac{1,126}{139,657}$	806	74	222
	26	$\frac{308}{100,006}$	72	$\frac{1,092}{100,006}$	1,092	72	$\frac{2,632}{100,006}$	2,632	72	216
NW	27	$\frac{300}{124,937}$	48	$\frac{381}{124,937}$	305	28	$\frac{950}{124,937}$	760	58	134
	28	$\frac{329}{135,992}$	53	$\frac{414}{135,992}$	304	27	$\frac{841}{135,992}$	618	53	133
S	29	$\frac{248}{102,836}$	51	$\frac{1,167}{102,836}$	1,135	69	$\frac{950}{102,836}$	924	62	182
	30	$\frac{248}{101,705}$	56.5	$\frac{315}{101,705}$	310	33.5	$\frac{286}{101,705}$	281	17	107
S	31	$\frac{424}{174,499}$	55	$\frac{534}{174,499}$	306	29	$\frac{991}{174,499}$	568	49	133
	32	$\frac{329}{135,907}$	53	$\frac{417}{135,907}$	307	30	$\frac{1,969}{135,907}$	1,449	69	152
NW	33	$\frac{415}{168,389}$	58	$\frac{2,003}{168,389}$	1,190	70	$\frac{1,722}{168,389}$	1,023	67	195

S	35	$\frac{375}{156,111}$	240	48	$\frac{465}{156,111}$	298	24.5	$\frac{1,498}{156,111}$	960	65	137.5
	36	$\frac{251}{105,131}$	239	45	$\frac{332}{105,131}$	316	35	$\frac{989}{105,131}$	941	63	143
	37	$\frac{300}{122,999}$	244	56.5	$\frac{395}{122,999}$	321	36	$\frac{701}{122,999}$	570	50	142.5
	38	$\frac{329}{136,032}$	242	53	$\frac{433}{136,032}$	355	45	$\frac{390}{136,032}$	479	42	140
	39	$\frac{293}{122,059}$	240	48	$\frac{386}{122,059}$	363	46	$\frac{581}{122,059}$	476	39	133
NW	40	$\frac{251}{106,329}$	236	42.5	$\frac{327}{106,329}$	308	31	$\frac{433}{106,329}$	407	32	105.5
	41	$\frac{152}{136,000}$	112	18	$\frac{1,049}{136,000}$	771	67	$\frac{846}{136,000}$	622	54	139
	42	$\frac{452}{205,500}$	220	33	$\frac{696}{205,500}$	339	42	$\frac{363}{205,500}$	177	6	81
	43	$\frac{438}{205,500}$	213	31.5	$\frac{247}{205,500}$	120	5	$\frac{493}{205,500}$	196	8	44.5
	44	$\frac{442}{199,700}$	221	34.5	$\frac{531}{199,700}$	266	19	$\frac{334}{199,700}$	167	5	58.5
	45	$\frac{450}{203,800}$	221	34.5	$\frac{544}{203,800}$	267	20	$\frac{515}{203,800}$	253	15	69.5
	46	$\frac{294}{164,000}$	179	27	$\frac{890}{164,000}$	543	63.5	$\frac{179}{164,000}$	109	1	91.5

Code: NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone
S = South Chicago Subzone

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning Area	Rate of admissions to inpatient facilities per 100,000 population		Rate of admissions to outpatient facilities per 100,000 population		Rate of patients under care in state hospitals and zone centers per 100,000 population			Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Rank	
S 47	$\frac{309}{173,700}$	178	$\frac{491}{173,700}$	283	$\frac{514}{173,700}$	296	18	65
48	$\frac{358}{201,300}$	178	$\frac{1,430}{201,300}$	710	$\frac{1,019}{201,300}$	506	73	219
49	$\frac{355}{196,500}$	181	$\frac{1,682}{196,500}$	856	$\frac{250}{196,500}$	127	2	98
50	$\frac{304}{254,600}$	119	$\frac{567}{254,600}$	223	$\frac{884}{254,600}$	347	24	58
4-51	$\frac{405}{175,200}$	231	$\frac{409}{175,200}$	233	$\frac{1,200}{175,200}$	685	71	213
52	$\frac{61}{145,600}$	42	$\frac{450}{145,600}$	309	$\frac{877}{145,600}$	602	52	92
53	$\frac{92}{63,600}$	145	$\frac{84}{63,600}$	132	$\frac{290}{63,600}$	456	75	22.5
54	$\frac{92}{71,400}$	129	$\frac{137}{71,400}$	192	$\frac{367}{71,400}$	514	45	77
55	$\frac{868}{202,500}$	429	$\frac{467}{202,500}$	231	$\frac{1,741}{202,500}$	860	55	139
56	$\frac{321}{142,700}$	225	$\frac{215}{142,700}$	151	$\frac{590}{142,700}$	413	33	75

5-57	185	$\frac{237}{127,800}$	30	$\frac{438}{127,800}$	343	43	$\frac{652}{127,800}$	510	44	117
58	90	$\frac{89}{98,800}$	16	$\frac{69}{98,800}$	70	2	$\frac{594}{98,800}$	601	51	69
59	384	$\frac{829}{215,800}$	65	$\frac{551}{215,800}$	255	17	$\frac{919}{215,800}$	426	34	116
60	184	$\frac{203}{110,200}$	29	$\frac{106}{110,200}$	96	4	$\frac{491}{110,200}$	446	35	68
6-61	70	$\frac{100}{142,400}$	14	$\frac{306}{142,400}$	215	13	$\frac{770}{142,400}$	541	46.5	73.5
62	40	$\frac{62}{156,300}$	6	$\frac{632}{156,300}$	404	52	$\frac{625}{156,300}$	400	31	89
63	140	$\frac{124}{88,700}$	24.5	$\frac{343}{88,700}$	219	14	$\frac{435}{88,700}$	490	43	81.5
64	255	$\frac{469}{184,100}$	59	$\frac{1,024}{184,100}$	556	66	$\frac{429}{184,100}$	233	11.5	136.5
65	44	$\frac{85}{194,100}$	9.5	$\frac{497}{194,100}$	256	18	$\frac{665}{194,100}$	343	22	49.5
66	45	$\frac{43}{95,700}$	11	$\frac{402}{95,700}$	420	55	$\frac{363}{95,700}$	379	29	95
7-67	55	$\frac{137}{251,000}$	13	$\frac{778}{251,000}$	310	33.5	$\frac{1,152}{251,000}$	459	37	83.5
68	213	$\frac{633}{296,500}$	31.5	$\frac{1,131}{296,500}$	381	48	$\frac{1,332}{296,500}$	449	36	115.5
69	41	$\frac{72}{176,500}$	7	$\frac{272}{176,500}$	154	7	$\frac{824}{176,500}$	467	38.5	52.5

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning Area	Rate of admissions to inpatient facilities per 100, 000 population			Rate of admissions to outpatient facilities per 100, 000 population			Rate of patients under care in state hospitals and zone centers per 100, 000 population			Sum of ranks
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rank</u>	
70	$\frac{20}{85,200}$	23	4	$\frac{131}{85,200}$	159	8	$\frac{316}{85,200}$	371	28	40
8-71	$\frac{23}{97,200}$	24	5	$\frac{339}{97,200}$	349	44	$\frac{543}{97,200}$	559	48	97
72	$\frac{1}{79,900}$	1	1	$\frac{239}{79,900}$	299	26	$\frac{568}{79,900}$	711	57	84
73	$\frac{2}{68,900}$	3	2	$\frac{111}{68,900}$	161	9	$\frac{444}{68,900}$	644	55	66
74	$\frac{4}{61,300}$	7	3	$\frac{119}{61,300}$	194	12	$\frac{619}{61,300}$	1,010	66	81
Metrozone NW 75	$\frac{197}{152,000}$	130	22	$\frac{728}{152,000}$	479	59	$\frac{780}{152,000}$	870	61	142

SOURCE:

For the entire State, the source is the Illinois Department of Mental Health, Division of Planning and Evaluation Services, Management Information Section.

Code: NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone

Zone and Planning area	Illegitimate births as a percent of live births			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			Suicide rate per 100,000 population ^a			Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	
1 - 1	$\frac{65}{1,169}$	5.6	32	$\frac{27}{1,169}$	23.1	25	$\frac{13}{70,600}$	18.4	1	58
2	$\frac{389}{5,273}$	7.4	24	$\frac{118}{5,273}$	22.4	29	$\frac{34}{272,000}$	12.5	15	68
3	$\frac{112}{2,751}$	4.1	46	$\frac{53}{2,751}$	19.3	45	$\frac{14}{163,600}$	8.6	35.5	126.5
4	$\frac{42}{1,115}$	3.8	52.5	$\frac{24}{1,115}$	21.5	33	$\frac{9}{58,300}$	15.4	6	91.5
5	$\frac{71}{1,821}$	3.9	50.5	$\frac{31}{1,821}$	17.0	55	$\frac{6}{115,100}$	5.2	64.5	170
Metrozone ^b - 6 NW	$\frac{54}{1,812}$	3.0	59	$\frac{38}{1,812}$	21.0	37	$\frac{13}{100,500}$	12.9	13	109
7	$\frac{291}{4,748}$	6.1	29	$\frac{91}{4,748}$	19.2	46	$\frac{18}{238,400}$	7.6	41.5	116.5
8	$\frac{78}{4,202}$	1.9	69	$\frac{62}{4,202}$	14.8	68	$\frac{14}{160,800}$	8.6	35.5	172.5
9	$\frac{129}{3,034}$	4.3	43	$\frac{50}{3,034}$	16.5	58	$\frac{21}{235,900}$	8.9	33	134
10	$\frac{48}{2,499}$	1.9	69	$\frac{41}{2,499}$	16.4	59	$\frac{8}{118,500}$	6.8	53.5	181.5

^a 1960 Census data used for population of City of Chicago planning areas.

^b The Metrozone includes Zones 2 and 3; also Planning Area 75.

Code: NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone

SOCIAL PROBLEM INDICATORS
Calendar Year 1967

Zone and Planning area	Illegitimate births as a percent of live births		Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births		Suicide rate per 100,000 population ^a		Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
NC	11	$\frac{25}{1,341}$	69	15.7	$\frac{12}{120,100}$	10.0	162
	12	$\frac{88}{1,423}$	27.5	16.9	$\frac{12}{82,600}$	14.5	91.5
	13	$\frac{47}{2,261}$	67	15.9	$\frac{7}{139,600}$	5.0	197.5
	14	$\frac{36}{1,558}$	64.5	16.0	$\frac{9}{122,641}$	7.3	174.5
	15	$\frac{184}{2,394}$	24	15.9	$\frac{16}{157,866}$	10.1	114.5
	16	$\frac{56}{2,356}$	63	16.1	$\frac{10}{160,039}$	6.2	180
	17	$\frac{67}{1,949}$	55.5	14.9	$\frac{9}{107,748}$	8.4	159.5
	18	$\frac{64}{1,526}$	44	22.9	$\frac{11}{93,727}$	11.7	90
	19	$\frac{409}{2,730}$	11	26.0	$\frac{17}{127,682}$	13.3	37
	20	$\frac{155}{1,950}$	21.5	21.0	$\frac{18}{118,764}$	15.2	65.5

190,142

3,043

3,840

22	5.4	$\frac{133}{2,481}$	33	$\frac{55}{2,481}$	22.2	30	$\frac{13}{134,547}$	9.7	29	92
23	25.3	$\frac{764}{3,018}$	7	$\frac{98}{3,018}$	32.5	5	$\frac{29}{168,682}$	17.2	2.5	14.5
24	41.7	$\frac{1,755}{4,212}$	3	$\frac{175}{4,212}$	41.5	2	$\frac{8}{112,482}$	7.1	50	55
25	8.2	$\frac{249}{3,033}$	74	$\frac{70}{3,033}$	23.1	74	$\frac{16}{139,657}$	11.4	74	222
26	39.7	$\frac{822}{2,668}$	72	$\frac{68}{2,668}$	32.9	72	$\frac{11}{100,006}$	11.0	72	216
27	44.8	$\frac{1,693}{3,777}$	1	$\frac{177}{3,777}$	46.9	1	$\frac{5}{124,937}$	4.0	70	72
28	14.3	$\frac{418}{2,915}$	12	$\frac{90}{2,915}$	30.9	10	$\frac{17}{135,992}$	12.5	15	37
29	35.3	$\frac{729}{2,063}$	4	$\frac{66}{2,063}$	32.0	7	$\frac{6}{102,836}$	5.8	61.5	72.5
30	3.4	$\frac{56}{1,628}$	55.5	$\frac{27}{1,628}$	16.6	57	$\frac{7}{101,705}$	6.9	51.5	164
31	8.2	$\frac{273}{3,347}$	19	$\frac{74}{3,347}$	22.1	31	$\frac{13}{174,499}$	7.4	45.5	95.5
32	42.5	$\frac{1,405}{3,303}$	2	$\frac{134}{3,303}$	40.6	3	$\frac{7}{135,907}$	5.2	64.5	69.5
33	35.1	$\frac{1,089}{3,102}$	5	$\frac{108}{3,102}$	34.8	4	$\frac{14}{168,389}$	8.3	39	48

Code: NC = North Central Chicago Subzone
 NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone
 S = South Chicago Subzone

SOCIAL PROBLEM INDICATORS
Calendar Year 1967

Zone and Planning area	Illegitimate births as a percent of live births		Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		Suicide rate per 100,000 population		Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
NW	34	$\frac{46}{1,625}$	61	18.5	$\frac{7}{116,895}$	6.0	168.5
	35	$\frac{1,207}{4,150}$	6	31.6	$\frac{9}{156,111}$	5.8	75.5
S	36	$\frac{453}{2,016}$	8	32.2	$\frac{6}{105,131}$	5.7	77
	37	$\frac{362}{2,544}$	9	25.2	$\frac{9}{122,999}$	7.3	74.5
	38	$\frac{254}{2,302}$	14	19.5	$\frac{10}{136,032}$	7.4	103
	39	$\frac{172}{1,943}$	17	26.2	$\frac{9}{122,059}$	7.4	76.5
	40	$\frac{181}{1,846}$	16	23.3	$\frac{8}{106,329}$	7.5	114
NW	41	$\frac{120}{2,712}$	42	24.7	$\frac{10}{136,000}$	7.4	105.5
	42	$\frac{91}{4,158}$	66	21.2	$\frac{13}{205,500}$	6.3	157
	43	$\frac{84}{3,125}$	62	14.1	$\frac{14}{205,500}$	6.8	184.5

3,133

3,133

199,700

45	$\frac{97}{3,037}$	3.2	57.5	$\frac{69}{3,037}$	22.7	27	$\frac{23}{203,800}$	11.2	21.5	106
46	$\frac{89}{2,412}$	3.7	54	$\frac{36}{2,412}$	14.9	66.5	$\frac{11}{164,000}$	6.9	51.5	172
47	$\frac{89}{3,816}$	2.3	64.5	$\frac{83}{3,816}$	21.8	32	$\frac{14}{173,700}$	8.1	40	136.5
48	$\frac{320}{4,376}$	7.3	73	$\frac{107}{4,376}$	24.5	73	$\frac{12}{201,300}$	6.0	73	219
49	$\frac{146}{3,886}$	3.8	52.5	$\frac{95}{3,886}$	24.4	19	$\frac{10}{196,500}$	5.1	66	137.5
50	$\frac{250}{4,817}$	5.2	34.5	$\frac{113}{4,817}$	23.5	22	$\frac{15}{254,600}$	5.9	60	116.5
4-51	$\frac{208}{3,531}$	5.9	71	$\frac{73}{3,531}$	20.7	71	$\frac{20}{175,200}$	11.4	71	213
52	$\frac{103}{2,275}$	4.5	40.5	$\frac{55}{2,275}$	24.2	20	$\frac{16}{145,600}$	11.0	23	83.5
53	$\frac{27}{1,018}$	2.7	75	$\frac{20}{1,018}$	19.6	75	$\frac{7}{63,600}$	11.0	75	225
54	$\frac{45}{1,090}$	4.1	46	$\frac{20}{1,090}$	18.3	51	$\frac{8}{71,400}$	11.2	21.5	118.5
55	$\frac{511}{3,649}$	14.0	13	$\frac{74}{3,649}$	20.3	40	$\frac{24}{202,500}$	11.9	18	71
56	$\frac{73}{2,519}$	2.9	60	$\frac{53}{2,519}$	21.0	37	$\frac{24}{142,700}$	16.8	4	101

Code: S = South Chicago Subzone

SOCIAL PROBLEM INDICATORS
Calendar Year 1967

Zone and Planning area	Illegitimate births as a percent of live births		Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		Suicide rate per 100,000 population		Sum of ranks
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
5 - 57	$\frac{97}{1,950}$	5.0	$\frac{40}{1,950}$	20.5	$\frac{13}{127,800}$	10.2	102.5
58	$\frac{86}{1,488}$	5.8	$\frac{30}{1,488}$	20.2	$\frac{9}{98,800}$	9.1	102
59	$\frac{272}{3,458}$	7.9	$\frac{88}{3,458}$	25.4	$\frac{28}{215,800}$	13.0	49.5
60	$\frac{65}{1,681}$	3.9	$\frac{31}{1,681}$	18.4	$\frac{19}{110,200}$	17.2	103
6 - 61	$\frac{149}{2,387}$	6.2	$\frac{54}{2,387}$	22.6	$\frac{12}{142,400}$	8.4	93
62	$\frac{159}{2,312}$	6.9	$\frac{42}{2,312}$	18.2	$\frac{19}{156,300}$	12.2	94
63	$\frac{82}{1,562}$	5.2	$\frac{29}{1,562}$	18.6	$\frac{8}{88,700}$	9.0	114.5
64	$\frac{182}{2,837}$	6.4	$\frac{66}{2,837}$	23.3	$\frac{11}{184,100}$	6.0	108
65	$\frac{249}{3,068}$	8.1	$\frac{87}{3,068}$	28.4	$\frac{18}{194,100}$	9.3	61
66	$\frac{47}{1,486}$	3.2	$\frac{29}{1,486}$	19.5	$\frac{10}{95,700}$	10.4	126

7 - 67	$\frac{214}{4,277}$	5.0	37.5	$\frac{91}{4,277}$	21.3	34	$\frac{22}{251,000}$	8.8	34	105.5
68	$\frac{804}{5,258}$	15.3	10	$\frac{164}{5,258}$	31.2	9	$\frac{31}{296,500}$	10.5	24	43
69	$\frac{115}{2,555}$	4.5	40.5	$\frac{46}{2,555}$	18.0	53.5	$\frac{25}{176,500}$	14.2	9	103
70	$\frac{48}{1,199}$	4.0	48.5	$\frac{16}{1,199}$	13.3	70	$\frac{4}{85,200}$	4.7	68	186.5
8- 71	$\frac{72}{1,557}$	5.1	36	$\frac{28}{1,557}$	18.0	53.5	$\frac{13}{97,200}$	13.4	10	99.5
72	$\frac{46}{1,153}$	4.0	48.5	$\frac{22}{1,153}$	19.1	47	$\frac{10}{79,900}$	12.5	15	110.5
73	$\frac{50}{871}$	5.7	31	$\frac{21}{871}$	24.1	21	$\frac{3}{68,900}$	4.4	69	121
74	$\frac{88}{811}$	10.9	15	$\frac{16}{811}$	19.7	42	$\frac{10}{61,300}$	16.3	5	62
Metrozone - 75 NW	$\frac{122}{3,002}$	4.1	46	$\frac{82}{3,002}$	27.3	13	$\frac{18}{152,000}$	11.8	19	78

SOURCE. A. For illegitimate birth and infant mortality data all counties, and for suicide rates for all areas outside the city of Chicago: Vital Statistics, Illinois, 1967, Illinois Department of Public Health, Bureau of Statistics.

B. Suicide data for planning areas in the city of Chicago - 1959-1963 average suicides: Bureau of Statistics, Illinois Department of Public Health.
1960 Population: Local Community Fact Book, Chicago Metropolitan Area 1960,
Chicago Community Inventory, University of Chicago.

Code: NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone

TABLE X

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Catchment area	A Dependency Ratio: Populations aged under 15 + 65 & over Population aged 15 to 64			B Percent single people 14 years and over		C Population per household		D Sum of ranks
	Numbers (1)	Rate (2)	Rank (3)	Percent (4)	Rank (5)	Median (6)	Rank (7)	
I	$\frac{45,000 + 10,000}{90,000}$	.61	3	25	3	3.19	3	9
II	$\frac{80,000 + 20,000}{60,000}$	1.67	1	35	2	4.68	1	4
III	$\frac{30,000 + 10,000}{110,000}$	.36	4	19	4	2.35	4	12
IV	$\frac{70,000 + 30,000}{75,000}$	1.33	2	38	1	4.06	2	5

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960.

Zone and Planning Area	Population Characteristics		Socioeconomic Characteristics		Mental Health Resources		Social Problem Indicators		Sum of Rank of Sums	FINAL RANK
	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums		
1-1	75	11	92.5	32	35.5	2	58	8	53	1
2	106.5	36	113.5	38	80.5	18	68	12	104	15
3	70.5	7	91	30	98	33.5	126.5	50	120.5	22
4	78	14	150.5	53.5	27.5	1	91.5	25.5	94	12
5	96.5	30.5	78.5	24.5	48	5	170	61	121	23
Metrozone ^a 6	76	13	135.5	48	116.5	42	109	40	143	37.5
NW										
7	91	23	145	50.5	91	26	116.5	45.5	145	39
8	73	9	193.5	66	135	51	172.5	63.5	189.5	62
9	60	3	190	65	121	44	134	51	163	46.5
10	114	45.5	196.5	67	96.5	31	181.5	67	210.5	65
11	109	39.5	199.5	69	129	45	162	58	211.5	66.5
12	133.5	55	198.5	68	146.5	63	91.5	25.5	211.5	66.5
13	90.5	21	165	57	101.5	36	197.5	70	184	59.5
14	128.5	52	149	52	90.5	25	174.5	65	194	63
NC										

^aThe Metrozone includes Zones 2 and 3; also Planning Area 75.

Code: NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone.

NC = North Central Chicago Subzone.

PRIORITY SYSTEM SUMMARY
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning Area	Population Characteristics		Socioeconomic Characteristics		Mental Health Resources		Social Problem Indicators		Sum of Rank of Sums	FINAL RANK
	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums		
15	158.5	69	188	64	139	55.5	114.5	43.5	232	70
16	149.5	66	121	43	111	39	180	66	214	69
17	153.5	67	120	42	130.5	46	159.5	57	212	68
18	165	70	141	49	153.5	65	90	24	208	64
19	145.5	65	130	46	168	67	37	2.5	180.5	57
20	143.5	62	116.5	40	166.5	66	65.5	11	179	56
21	130	53	110.5	36.5	141	59	71.5	15	163.5	48
22	140.5	58	86.5	29	139	55.5	92	27	169.5	50.5
23	135	56	79	26	170	68	14.5	1	151	42
24	68	5	33.5	9	99.5	35	55	7	56	2
25	222	74	222	74	222	74	222	74	296	74
26	216	72	216	72	216	72	216	72	288	72
NC										

S	29	40.5	2	14	4	182	69	72.5	17	92	10
NW	30	93	26	117.5	41	107	38	164	59	164	49
S	31	94	27.5	66	18	133	48	95.5	30	123.5	26
	32	143	61	17.5	5	152	64	69.5	13	143	37.5
	33	142.5	60	68	19	195	70	48	5	154	43
NW	34	109	39.5	151	55	92	28.5	168.5	60	183	58
	35	61.5	4	57	15	137.5	53	75.5	19	91	9
S	36	145	64	92	31	143	62	77	21	178	55
	37	140.5	58	132	47	142.5	61	74.5	18	184	59.5
	38	86	17	175	59	140	58	103	35.5	169.5	50.5
	39	92	24	129.5	45	133	48	76.5	20	137	34
	40	74	10	108.5	35	105.5	37	114	42	124	27.5
NW	41	89.5	18.5	145	50.5	139	55.5	105.5	37	161.5	44
	42	68.5	6	176.5	61	81	19.5	157	56	142.5	36
	43	90.5	21	201.5	70	44.5	4	184.5	68	163	46.5
	44	117	47.5	177.5	62	58.5	9	155.5	55	173.5	53
	45	144.5	63	170.5	58	69.5	14	106	38	173	52
	46	103.5	35	184.5	63	91.5	27	172	62	187	61

Code: NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone
S = South Chicago Subzone

PRIORITY SYSTEM SUMMARY
By Planning Area

Zone and Planning Area	Population Characteristics		Socioeconomic Characteristics		Mental Health Resources		Social Problem Indicators		Sum of Rank of Sums	FINAL RANK
	Sum of ranks	Rank of Sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums	Sum of ranks	Rank of sums		
S 47	75.5	12	176	60	65	10	136.5	52	134	32.5
48	219	73	219	73	219	73	219	73	292	73
49	102	33	164.5	56	98	33.5	137.5	54	176.5	54
50	92.5	25	115	39	58	8	116.5	45.5	117.5	19
4-51	213	71	213	71	213	71	213	71	284	71
52	107.5	37	83.5	28	92	28.5	83.5	23	116.5	18
53	225	75	225	75	225	75	225	75	300	75
54	131.5	54	74	23	77	17	118.5	47	141	35
55	114	45.5	101.5	33	139	55.5	71	14	148	40
56	111	42	107	34	75	16	101	32	124	27.5
5-57	96	29	63.5	17	117	43	102.5	34	123	25
58	79	16	44.5	13	69	13	102	33	75	6
59	110	41	78.5	24.5	116	41	49.5	6	112.5	17
60	108	38	42	11	68	12	103	35.5	96.5	14

6-61	72.5	8	69.5	20	73.5	15	93	28	71	3
62	119	50	60	16	89	24	94	29	119	20
63	90.5	21	110.5	36.5	81.5	21	114.5	43.5	122	24
64	94	27.5	126	44	136.5	52	108	39	162.5	45
65	117	47.5	83	27	49.5	6	61	9	89.5	8
66	99	32	49	14	95	30	126	49	125	29
7-67	118.5	49	73	22	83.5	22	105.5	37	130	30
68	96.5	30.5	71.5	21	115.5	40	43	4	95.5	13
69	113.5	44	23	7	52.5	7	103	35.5	93.5	11
70	122	51	32.5	8	40	3	186.5	69	131	31
8-71	103	34	35.5	10	97	32	99.5	31	107	16
72	156	68	10	2	84	23	110.5	41	134	32.5
73	140.5	58	12	3	66	11	121	48	120	21
74	111.5	43	8	1	81	19.5	62	10	73.5	5
Metrozone NW	78.5	15	150.5	53.5	142	60	78	22	150.5	41

Code: NW = Northwest Chicago Subzone

e. Priority Rankings (1 to 75) by Planning Area

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Planning area</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Planning area</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Planning area</u>
1	1	31	70	61	46
2	24	32.5	47	62	8
3	61	32.5	72	63	14
4	27	34	39	64	18
5	74	35	54	65	10
6	58	36	42	66.5	11
7	28	37.5	6	66.5	12
8	65	37.5	32	68	17
9	35	39	7	69	16
10	29	40	55	70	15
11	69	41	75	71	51*
12	4	42	23	72	26*
13	68	43	33	73	48*
14	60	44	41	74	25*
15	2	45	64	75	53*
16	71	46.5	9		
17	59	46.5	43		
18	52	48	21		
19	50	49	30		
20	62	50.5	22		
21	73	50.5	38		
22	3	52	45		
23	5	53	44		
24	63	54	49		
25	57	55	36		
26	31	56	20		
27.5	40	57	19		
27.5	56	58	34		
29	66	59.5	13		
30	67	59.5	37		

* Approved project

PROBABLE LOCATIONS OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS WITH PRIORITY RANKINGS

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
1	1	Freeport	Stephenson	1
	2	Rockford	Winnebago	15
	3	Dixon	Lee	22
	4	Sterling	Whiteside	
	4	DeKalb	DeKalb	12
	5	LaSalle	LaSalle	23
		Ottawa		
Metrozone				
North-west	6	McHenry	McHenry	37.5
	7	Waukegan	Lake	39
	8	Arlington Heights	Cook	62
	75	Elgin	Kane	41
	9	Winnetka	Cook	46.5
	10	Des Plaines	Cook	65
	27	Chicago-South	Cook North Lawndale	4
	28	Chicago-South	Cook South Lawndale, Lower West Side and South Census Tracts of 28	7
	30	Chicago-South	Cook Garfield Ridge, West Elsdon, Gage Park, Clearing	49
	31	Chicago-South	Cook Archer Heights, Brighton Park, McKinley Park, Bridgeport, New City	26
	34	Chicago-South	Cook West Lawn, Chicago Lawn Ashburn	58
	35	Chicago-South	Cook West Englewood, Englewood	9

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
Metro NW (cont.)	41	Aurora	Kane	44
	42	Wheaton	DuPage	36
	43	Elmhurst	DuPage	46.5
	44	Maywood	Cook	53
	45	Oak Park	Cook	52
	46	La Grange	Cook	61
<hr/>				
North Central	11	Skokie	Cook	66.5
	12	Evanston	Cook	66.5
	13	Melrose Park	Cook	59.5
	14	Chicago-North	Cook Edison Park, Norwood Park, Jefferson Park, Dunning	63
	15	Chicago-North	Cook Rogers Park, West Ridge, Forest Glen, North Park	70
	16	Chicago-North	Cook Portage Park, Montclare, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa	69
	17	Chicago-North	Cook Albany Park, Irving Park	68
	18	Chicago-North	Cook Lincoln Square, North Center	64
	19	Chicago-North	Cook Uptown	57
	20	Chicago-North	Cook Lakeview	56
	21	Chicago-North	Cook Humboldt Park, Austin	48
	22	Chicago-North	Cook Avondale, Logan Square	50.5

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
Metro NC (cont.)	23	Chicago-North	Cook Lincoln Park, Loop, Near North Side	42
	24	Chicago-North	Cook West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park	2
	25*	Chicago-North	Cook West Town	74
	26*	Chicago-North	Cook Near West Side (Part north of Roosevelt Road)	72
<hr/>				
Metro South	29	Chicago-South	Cook Near South Side, Armour Square, Douglas, Oakland	10
	32	Chicago-South	Cook Fuller Park, Grand Boulevard, Washington Park	37.5
	33	Chicago-South	Cook Kenwood, Hyde Park, Woodlawn	43
	36	Chicago-South	Cook Greater Grand Crossing, Chatham	55
	37	Chicago-South	Cook South Shore, South Chicago	59.5
	38	Chicago-South	Cook Auburn Gresham, Beverly, Washington Heights, Mount Greenwood	50.5
	39	Chicago-South	Cook Roseland, West Pullman, Morgan Park	34

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<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
Metro South (cont.)	40	Chicago-South	Cook Avalon Park, Burnside, Calumet Heights, Pullman, South Deering, East Side, Riverdale, Hegewisch	27.5
	47	Evergreen Park	Cook	32.5
	48*	Chicago Heights (Matteson)	Cook	73
	49	Harvey	Cook	54
	50	Joliet	Will	19
4	51*	Rock Island	Rock Island	71
	52	Galesburg	Knox	18
	53*	Princeton (Spring Valley)	Bureau	75
	54	Macomb	McDonough	35
	55	Peoria	Peoria	40
	56	Pekin	Tazewell	27.5
5	57	Quincy	Adams	25
	58	Jacksonville	Morgan	6
	59	Springfield	Sangamon	17
	60	Taylorville	Christian	14
6	61	Kankakee	Kankakee	3
	62	Danville	Vermilion	20
	63	Bloomington	McLean	24
	64	Champaign	Champaign	45

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<u>Zone</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County Community Area</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>
6 (cont.)	65	Decatur	Macon	8
	66	Effingham Mattoon	Effingham Coles	29
<hr/>				
7	67	Alton	Madison	30
	68	East St. Louis	St. Clair	13
	69	Centralia	Marion/Clinton	11
	70	Olney	Richland	31
<hr/>				
8	71	Carbondale	Jackson	16
	72	Marion	Williamson	32.5
	73	Harrisburg	Saline	21
	74	Anna	Union	5

VII. METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION

Q. FEDERAL SHARE

A variable rate of 64 percent to 40 percent according to a priority ranking shall be used as the Federal share of construction costs for all projects. The balance will be borne locally and/or by the State.

Priority rankings of 1, 2 or 3 entitle the Planning Area to 64 percent Federal financing for construction. The next group of three ranks (4, 5 and 6) are entitled to 63 percent Federal share. The percentage of Federal funds provided continues to drop one point for each group of three priority ranks thereafter through rank number 75. (See Table XI, page 77.)

The priority rankings for the construction of Mental Retardation Facilities and the priority rankings for the construction of Community Mental Health Centers will be used. (See Chapter V, B-6, page 24, for the former, and Chapter V, C-4, page 71, for the latter.)

If funds available are insufficient for requests, grants shall be fractionalized accordingly.

TABLE XI
FEDERAL SHARE OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Percentage Amount</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Percentage Amount</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Percentage Amount</u>
1	64	31	54	61	44
2	64	32	54	62	44
3	64	33	54	63	44
4	63	34	53	64	43
5	63	35	53	65	43
6	63	36	53	66	43
7	62	37	52	67	42
8	62	38	52	68	42
9	62	39	52	69	42
10	61	40	51	70	41
11	61	41	51	71	41
12	61	42	51	72	41
13	60	43	50	73	40
14	60	44	50	74	40
15	60	45	50	75	40
16	59	46	49		
17	59	47	49		
18	59	48	49		
19	58	49	48		
20	58	50	48		
21	58	51	48		
22	57	52	47		
23	57	53	47		
24	57	54	47		
25	56	55	46		
26	56	56	46		
27	56	57	46		
28	55	58	45		
29	55	59	45		
30	55	60	45		

LIBRARY U. OF L. URBANA-CHICAGO

APPENDIX

LIBRARY D. OF L. URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MENTAL HEALTH
REGULATION NO. 74b

STANDARDS FOR GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES AND COMMUNITY
MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

Under Section 34.1 of the Act codifying the powers and duties of the Department of Mental Health, approved June 29, 1967, the Department is authorized "To make grants-in-aid not to exceed 30% of the construction and equipment cost of mental retardation facilities and community mental health centers."

The right to prescribe rules governing such grants is contained in Section 5 of this Act, which provides that the Department has authority "To make all rules necessary for the execution of its powers."

Under this authority standards for such grants are as follows:

ELIGIBILITY

Local public and non-profit agencies are eligible for State grants for the construction and equipment of mental retardation facilities and community mental health centers which have been approved for funding by the Federal government under Public Law 88-164. Construction and equipment costs shall be defined as those costs which are eligible for grants under Public Law 88-164. Applications shall be made on prescribed forms provided by the Department.

TERMINATION OF GRANT

The grant shall range from 30% to 15% except the total of Federal and State funds shall not exceed 70% of the construction and equipment costs for any one project.

The State grant shall be based on original estimates of construction and equipment costs at the time of application for Federal funds. If actual costs after acceptance of bids are lower, the grant shall be reduced accordingly. If higher, an increase may be considered on application of the grantee.

The amount of the grant shall be determined by the current priority ranking in the State Plans for construction under Public Law 88-164. Priority rankings of 1, 2 or 3 entitle the applicant to 30% of the construction and equipment costs. The next three ranks (4, 5 and 6), shall be entitled to 29% State share. The percentage of State funds provided shall continue to drop one point for each group of three priority ranks thereafter through the rank of 45. Priority rankings of 46 on down shall be eligible for 15% in State funds. See Table, State Share of Construction Costs, on Page 81.

METHOD OF PAYMENT

Installment payments of the State grant shall be made to each project at the following approximate stages of completion: 25%, 50%, 75%, 95%, and 100%. Reimbursement shall be requested on Invoice-Voucher Forms FA-13 signed by the grantee. They will be processed at the same times Federal payments are approved.

LIMITATIONS

6. In the event requests made in accordance with the Table, State Share of Construction Costs, exceed the biennial appropriation for this purpose, grants shall be fractionalized.
7. Since the appropriation is on a biennial basis, the timing of the actual construction of the project shall be a factor in the consideration of an application for a grant. Any part of a grant not expended in the biennium in which it is made shall be scheduled for reappropriation in the following biennium.

APPLICANT GIVES ASSURANCE

8. The same assurances given by the applicant under Item No. 10, Part 1 of the Federal application under Public Law 88-164, shall apply for a State grant.

APPROVAL OF GRANTS

9. All grants shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Department, and shall be based upon recommendations of appropriate staff, including affected Zone Directors, and any advisory committees established for the purpose.

ADMINISTRATION

10. The program shall be administered by the Section of Community Services, to which all applications shall be referred through the affected Zone Directors.

TABLE

STATE SHARE OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Percentage Amount</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Percentage Amount</u>
1	30	37	18
2	30	38	18
<u>3</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>18</u>
4	29	40	17
5	29	41	17
<u>6</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>17</u>
7	28	43	16
8	28	44	16
<u>9</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>16</u>
10	27	46	15
11	27	47	15
<u>12</u>	<u>27</u>	48	15
13	26	49	15
14	26	50	15
<u>15</u>	<u>26</u>	51	15
16	25	52	15
17	25	53	15
<u>18</u>	<u>25</u>	54	15
19	24	55	15
20	24	56	15
<u>21</u>	<u>24</u>	57	15
22	23	58	15
23	23	59	15
<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>	60	15
25	22	61	15
26	22	62	15
<u>27</u>	<u>22</u>	63	15
28	21	64	15
29	21	65	15
<u>30</u>	<u>21</u>	66	15
31	20	67	15
32	20	68	15
<u>33</u>	<u>20</u>	69	15
34	19	70	15
35	19	71	15
<u>36</u>	<u>19</u>	72	15
		73	15
		74	15
		75	15

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